



# ESCALADE<sup>®2</sup>

## Herbicide

Escalade<sup>®2</sup> herbicide contains 2,4-D, fluroxypyr and dicamba.



## Take Down Tough Weeds with Escalade<sup>®2</sup>

**Nothing knocks down unsightly weeds like Escalade<sup>®2</sup> herbicide.** Escalade<sup>2</sup> combines three powerful active ingredients to control more than 240 broadleaf weeds. It starts working quickly to devastate weeds and help reduce callbacks. Plus, Escalade<sup>2</sup> can be tank-mixed with most liquid fertilizers and iron.

### KEY PERFORMANCE BENEFITS

Offers the power of three proven herbicides in one convenient pre-mixed formulation

Delivers quick visual response, devastates weeds and reduces callbacks

Excellent control of more than 240 broadleaf weeds including dandelion, plantain, oxalis, chickweed and other hard-to-control species

Unparalleled clover control

Can be used for treatments in early spring season as well as spot applications

Compatible with most liquid fertilizers and iron

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

2,4-D, fluroxypyr and dicamba

#### % ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

39.53%, 5.9% and 4.10%

#### FORMULATION

liquid

#### CHEMICAL FAMILY

phenoxy-carboxylic acid,  
pyridines and benzoic acids

#### GROUP NUMBER

4

#### EPA REGISTRATION #

228-442

#### MODE OF ACTION

auxin growth regulators

#### RESTRICTED USE

no

#### SIGNAL WORD

warning

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

5 x 1 gal  
2 x 2.5 gal  
30 gal



## LABELED USES

Ornamental lawns and turf  
Roadsides (including aprons and guardrails), rights-of-way, and other similar non-crop areas)  
Sod farms

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alder	Fall dandelion	Pennycress	Strawberry clover
Annual yellow sweet clover	False dandelion	Pennywort	Sumac
Artichoke	False flax	Peppergrass	Sunflower
Aster	False sunflower	Pepperweed	Sweet clover
Austrian fieldcress	Fiddleneck	Pigweed	Tall nettle
Bedstraw	Field bindweed	Pineywoods bedstraw	Tall vervain
Beggartick	Field pansy	Plains coreopsis	Tansy mustard
Biden	Flea bane ( <i>daisy</i> )	Plantain ( <i>black-seed, broadleaf, bracted, buckhorn, hoary, narrowleaf, slender, woolly</i> )	Tansy ragwort
Bindweed	Flixweed	Poison hemlock	Tanweed
Bird vetch	Florida betony	Poison ivy	Tarweed
Bitterweed	Florida pusley	Poison oak	Thistle ( <i>blessed, bull, Canada, musk, Russian, Scotch</i> )
Bitter wintercress	Frenchweed	Pokeweed	Tick trefoil
Black-eyed Susan	Galinsoga	Poorjoe	Toadflax
Black medic	Garlic mustard	Povertyweed	Trailing crownvetch
Black mustard	Goathead	Prickly lettuce	Tumble mustard
Blue lettuce	Goatsbeard	Prickly sida	Tumble pigweed
Blue vervain	Goldenrod	Primrose	Tumbleweed
Box elder	Ground ivy	Prostrate knotweed	Velvet leaf
Brassbuttons	Gumweed	Prostrate pigweed	Venice mallow
Bristly oxtongue	Hairy bittercress	Prostrate spurge	Veronica
Broadleaf dock	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate vervain	Vervain
Broomweed	Hawkweed	Puncture vine	Vetch
Buckhorn	Healall	Purslane	Virginia buttonweed
Bulbous buttercup	Heartleaf drymary	Ragweed	Virginia creeper
Bull nettle	Hedge bindweed	Red clover	Virginia pepperweed
Burdock	Hedge mustard	Redroot pigweed	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Burning nettle	Hemp	Red sorrel	Western clematis
Bur ragweed	Henbit	Redstem filaree	Western salsify
Burweed	Hoary cress	Rough cinquefoil	White clover
Buttercup	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	White mustard
Carolina geranium	Honeysuckle	Roundleafed marigold	Wild aster
Carpetweed	Hop clover	Rush	Wild buckwheat
Catchweed bedstraw	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild carrot
Catsear	Horsetail	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild four-o'clock
Catnip	Indiana mallow	Sheep sorrel	Wild garlic
Chickweed	Ironweed	Shepherd's-purse	Wild geranium
Chicory	Jewelweed	Smallflower galinsoga	Wild lettuce
Cinquefoil	Jimsonweed	Smartweed	Wild marigold
Clover	Kochia	Smooth dock	Wild mustard
Cockle	Knawel	Smooth pigweed	Wild onion
Cocklebur	Knotweed	Sneezeweed	Wild parsnip
Coffeebean	Lambsquarters	Southern wild rose	Wild radish
Coffeeweed	Lespedeza	Sowthistle	Wild rape
Common chickweed	Locoweed	Spanishneedle	Wild strawberry
Common mullein	Lupine	Spatdock	Wild sweet potato
Common sowthistle	Mallow	Speedwell	Wild vetch
Corn chamomile	Marshelder	Spiny amaranth	Willow
Creeping Jenny	Matchweed	Spiny cocklebur	Witchweed
Crimson clover	Mexicanweed	Spotted catsear	Woodsorrel
Croton	Milk vetch	Spotted knotweed	Woolly morningglory
Cudweed	Milkweed blood-flower	Spotted spurge	Woolly croton
Curly dock	Mugwort	Spurge	Wormseed
Curly indigo	Morningglory	Spurweed	Yarrow
Dandelion	Mouseear chickweed	St. Johnswort	Yellow rocket
Dead nettle	Mustard	Stinging nettle	Yellowflower pepperweed and other broadleaf weeds
Dock	Narrowleaf vetch	Stinkweed	
Dogbane	Nettle	Stitchwort	
Dogfennel	Orange hawkweed		
Elderberry	Oxalis		
English daisy	Oxeye daisy		
	Parsley-piert		
	Parsnip		
	Pearlwort		

Some of these species may require repeat spot applications and/or use of higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

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## APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

### ORNAMENTAL LAWNS AND TURF

Apply 2 to 3 pints of Escalade<sup>2</sup> in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.75 to 1.1 fluid ounces in 0.5 to 5.5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet) to control weeds growing in turf planted to bluegrass, fescue, ryegrass, bentgrass (excluding golf course greens and tees), bahia, bermudagrass and zoysia.

On closely mowed golf course fairway bentgrass, apply this product at a maximum rate of 2 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.75 fluid ounces in 0.5 to 5.5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet). During conditions which promote turf stress use lower rates, 1 to 1.5 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.36 to 0.55 fluid ounces in 0.3 to 5.5 gallons per 1,000 square feet). Slight turf yellowing will disappear after one week. To minimize grass injury, a second application should not be made for at least 4 weeks. Do not use on golf course greens or tees.

### SOD FARMS

For bluegrass, ryegrass and fescue, apply 2 to 3 pints per acre. For creeping bentgrass use 1.25 pints per acre. For common and hybrid bermudagrass, bahia, zoysia and St. Augustinegrass apply 1.5 to 1.8 pints per acre. Spray volume for sod farm application is 5 to 175 gallons per acre.

### NON-TURF AREAS

Mix 2 to 5 pints per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 50 to 300 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time between the time when plants come into full leaf (spring) to when the plants begin to go dormant. Do not cut weeds until herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy, dense stands require the higher rate with high water volume. For small (spot) applications with small tank sprayers, apply at the rate of 2.25 ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

For control of woody plants, apply to both stems and foliage any time from the time foliage is completely matured until the time plants start to go dormant. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Regrowth may be anticipated on the more resistant species. Add 4 to 5 pints of this product per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with the spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 200 to 600 gallons of water per acre depending upon the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying.

Maximum seasonal application rate to non-crop sites is 4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application site.

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For specific application rates, directions, mixing instructions and precautions, read the product label. Please visit [www.nufarm.com/us](http://www.nufarm.com/us) to download a full label.

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