

# Effective for difficult-to-control invasive species

## Best uses

Used as a foliar spray to control undesirable brush/woody plants in pasture, rangeland and non-crop areas or for control of broadleaf weeds in rough turf and non-crop areas.

## Key strengths

Escort® herbicide can be used to control invasive species that prove too difficult for many other herbicides.

### Attributes of Escort

- Best control of annual and perennial weeds is obtained when weeds are actively growing, under 10 cm and during rainfall
- Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Escort herbicide
- Low application rates
- Dry flowable process offers better solubility in the tank and more uniform spray coverage
- Flexible – can be tank-mixed to broaden the weed control spectrum
- Apply to brush species as a full coverage spray to foliage and stems using equipment that will ensure uniform coverage
- Apply as a broadcast treatment to rough turf areas at 20, 25 and 30 grams per hectare with a recommended surfactant for season-long weed control
- Can spray by ground sprayer or by fixed-wing aircraft equipment

### Solutions for tough weeds

- Control of brush/woody plants and broadleaf weeds in rough turf and non-crop areas
- Can use in pasture and rangeland with no grazing restrictions
- Controls susceptible annual weeds by both foliar and root uptake
- Control is primarily through post-emergent activity
- Effects may be seen within 2–4 weeks
- Rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds
- Controls invasive species that prove too difficult for many other herbicides

## How to use Escort

### Resistance management

As with all products, it is important to rotate between herbicide groups to reduce the likelihood of resistance. Tank-mixing herbicides in different groups will also help to reduce resistance.



#### Active ingredient

Metsulfuron methyl 60%



#### Mode of action

ALS inhibitor



#### Group

2



#### Formulation

dry flowable



#### Packaging

case = 8 × 250 g

## Weeds controlled

At 20 g/ha		At 25 g/ha		At 30 g/ha	
Weeds controlled	Weeds suppressed	Weeds controlled	Weeds suppressed	Weeds controlled	Weeds suppressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kochia</li> <li>• Russian thistle</li> <li>• Scentless chamomile</li> <li>• Sweet clover</li> <li>• Tansy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada thistle</li> <li>• Dandelion</li> <li>• Sow thistle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same weeds controlled at 20 g/ha plus Western snowberry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada thistle</li> <li>• Dandelion</li> <li>• Sow thistle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same weeds controlled at 25 g/ha plus dandelion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada thistle</li> <li>• Sow thistle</li> </ul>

## Brush control

**Rangeland and non-crop areas** such as utility rights-of-way, roadsides, industrial sites and fence lines. **For control of undesirable brush/woody plant species.**

At 100 g/ha	At 140 g/ha	At 150 g/ha
Controlled	Controlled	Controlled
Balsam poplar, willow	Pine species (including jack pine, Eastern white pine, Western white pine and red pine)	Cherry and trembling aspen

Add a recommended surfactant such as Ag-Surf® Agral® 90, or Citowett® Plus at 0.2% v/v (2 litres per 1,000 L of spray solution).

For best results, applications of Escort herbicide should be made when brush species and weeds are actively growing. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for brush control.

Applications should be made after the target species have leafed out but before fall colouration has begun. Pine species may be treated at anytime when actively growing, beginning from when needles are fully extended.

Do not treat brush species that exceed 2.5 m in height, or control may be decreased. For woody plants exceeding this height, cut and spray regrowth.

## Environmental fate

Volatility	Half-life in soil (days)	Half-life in water (days)
Nonvolatile (does not volatilize from moist soil or water surfaces or freeze)	Metsulfuron-methyl Range: 26–54	Metsulfuron-methyl Range: 35–365

### Mode of action: ALS inhibitor

Metsulfuron-methyl's mode of action is by inhibiting cell division in the shoots and roots of the plant, and it is biologically active at low use rates. This Group 2 herbicide causes the rapid cessation of plant cell division and growth.

## Human safety assessment

Acute oral toxicity	Acute dermal toxicity
LD <sub>50</sub> (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg	LD <sub>50</sub> (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Eye irritation	Skin irritation
Slight irritation (rabbit)	Slight irritation (rabbit)

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