



Escort®

Product

information sheet

// 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 that 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
- Applied 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 be sprayed 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 be used 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 Ingredients

Metsulfuron methyl 60%

// Mode of Action

ALS inhibitor

// Group

2

// Formulation

dry flowable

// Packaging

case = 8 x 250 g

Weeds Controlled

| Weeds Controlled or Suppressed at 20 g/ha | | Weeds Controlled or Suppressed at 25 g/ha | | Weeds Controlled or Suppressed at 30 g/ha | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Weeds Controlled tansy, scentless chamomile, Kochia, sweet clover, Russian thistle | Weeds Suppressed Canada thistle, sow thistle, dandelion | Weeds Controlled Weeds controlled at 20 g/ha, plus western snowberry | Weeds Suppressed Canada thistle, sow thistle, dandelion | Weeds Controlled Weeds controlled at 25 g/ha, plus dandelion | Weeds Suppressed Canada thistle, sow thistle |

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.

| Balsam Poplar and Willow | Pine Species (including Jack Pine, Eastern White Pine, Western White Pine and Red Pine) | Cherry and Trembling Aspen |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Escort herbicide @ 100 g/ha | Escort herbicide @ 140 g/ha | Escort herbicide @ 150 g/ha |

Add a recommended surfactant such as Ag-Surf® Agral® 90, or Citowett® Plus at 0.2% v/v (2 litres per 1000 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 and 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) | Mode of Action: ALS Inhibitor |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Non-volatile (Does not volatilize from moist soil or water surfaces or freeze) | Metsulfuron-methyl Range: 26-54 | Metsulfuron-methyl Range: 35-365 | 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 | Eye Irritation | Skin Irritation |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| LD ₅₀ (rat): -5,000 mg/kg | LD ₅₀ (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg | Slight irritation (rabbit) | Slight irritation (rabbit) |



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