

Gallup® 360

contains 360 g/l (30.7 % w/w) glyphosate as the isopropylamine salt formulated with ethoxylated tallow amine.

A systemic herbicide, as a soluble concentrate, for the control of most broad-leaved and grass weeds, especially scutch grass, in stubbles or in cultivated land, pre-harvest in cereals, oilseed rape, linseed, peas (combining) and field beans, in orchards and woodlands, grassland, set-aside and on non-cropped areas around the farm and on industrial sites.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/INDUSTRIAL AND FORESTRY NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE (Please see inside for DIRECTIONS FOR USE)

RISK AND SAFETY INFORMATION

RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES

TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Wear suitable protective gloves when mixing the concentrate and during application by tractor-mounted equipment and suitable protective clothing (coveralls) during application by hand-held equipment. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.

To avoid risks to man and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

Do not re-use container for any purpose and dispose of safely.

Safety data sheet available for professional users on request.



PCS No: 02044

PROTECT FROM FROST

Manufacturer: Barclay Chemicals Manufacturing Ltd., Damastown Way, Damastown Industrial Park, Mulhuddart, Dublin 15, Ireland

Tel: 00 353 (0) 1 8112900 Fax: 00 353 (0)1 8224678

E-mail: info@barclay.ie Website: www.barclay.ie

Approval Holder: Barclay Chemicals R&D Ltd. Contact details as above.

Copyright © Barclay Chemicals (R&D) Limited, 2009. Gallup is a registered trademark of Barclay Chemicals (R&D) Ltd

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: The following table pertains to and forms part of the STATUTORY CONDITIONS RELATING TO USE

Crop or situation	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Cereal crops: Wheat, Durum Wheat Barley, Oats	4 l/ha	One per crop	7 days before harvest
Oilseed rape, Linseed	4 l/ha	One per crop	14 days before harvest
Peas (combining), Field Beans	4 l/ha	One per crop	7 days before harvest
Stubbles of all crops	1.5 l/ha	One per situation	2 days before drilling
	4 l/ha	One per situation	5 days before drilling
Orchards of: Apple, Pear,	5 l/ha	One per year	After leaf fall/before green cluster stage
Plum, Cherry, Damson	5 l/ha	One per year	After leaf fall/before white-bud stage
Forestry: Weed control	5 l/ha	Two per year	-
Non-cropped areas	6 l/ha	Two per year	-
Grassland	6 l/ha	One per season	5 days before cutting/grazing
Green cover on land not being used for crop production (set-aside)	4 l/ha	-	24 hours before cultivating

WEED CONTROL IN STANDING CEREAL CROPS (PRE-HARVEST)

Weeds Controlled: Scutch grass (*Elymus repens*), Black bent (*Agrostis gigantea*), Creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Onion couch (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) in winter barley only - see Note. Many perennial broad-leaved weeds.

Crops: Winter and spring wheat including durum wheat, and winter and spring oats destined for milling or feed. Winter and spring barley destined for malting or feed. (Consult purchasers of crops grown on contract and prospective purchasers of malting grade barley before treatment).

DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED.

DO NOT TREAT UNDERSOWN CROPS.

Time

Spray when the moisture content of the grain measures less than 30%

Target weeds must be green, actively growing and accessible to the spray.

Method

Spray the crop and weeds overall. Use high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers. Adjust boom height to maximise spray retention on the target weeds.

After spraying:

Wait at least 7 days before harvesting. Treated straw may be used for feed and litter, but must not be used for horticultural purposes, or must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed.

Dose Rate

Low levels of scutch grasses (0-25 shoots/m²): 2 l/ha

Medium levels of scutch grasses (25-75 shoots/m²): 3 l/ha

High levels of scutch grasses (75 plus shoots/m²): 4 l/ha

Apply in 80-250 l/ha water

Note: to gain successful control of onion couch with Barclay Gallup 360, the weed must be treated BEFORE the bulbous bases have matured. Application when the bulbous bases have matured will not prevent regeneration of the weed. Early ripening winter barley is the only crop likely to present an opportunity for pre-harvest control of onion couch.

WEED CONTROL IN STANDING OILSEED RAPE AND LINSEED (PRE-HARVEST)

Weeds Controlled: Scutch grass (*Elymus repens*), Black bent (*Agrostis gigantea*), Creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Many perennial broad-leaved weeds.

Crops: Oilseed rape, winter or spring. Linseed, winter or spring

DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED.

Time

Spray 2-3 weeks before harvest when the natural ripening of the seed is progressing and the moisture content of the seed measures less than 30%.

Target weeds must be green, actively growing and accessible to the spray.

Method

Spray the crop and weeds overall. Minimise crop damage by use of suitable equipment.

After spraying:

Wait at least 14 days before harvesting. Direct combine harvest the crop when fit. Treated straw must be chopped/ incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed.

Dose Rate

Low-medium scutch grass infestations: 3 l/ha

Medium-high scutch grass infestations: 4 l/ha

Apply in 200-250 l/ha water

WEED CONTROL IN FIELD BEANS AND PEAS (PRE-HARVEST)

Weeds Controlled:	Scutch grass (<i>Elymus repens</i>), Black bent (<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>), Creeping bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>) and many perennial broad-leaved weeds
Crops:	Field beans, winter or spring. Peas to be harvested dry. DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED.

Note: This treatment is intended for weed control and not for crop desiccation.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Spray when the natural ripening of the seed is progressing and the moisture content of the seed measures less than 30%. Target weeds must be green, actively growing and accessible to the spray.	Spray the crop and weeds overall. Minimise crop damage by use of high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers.	Low-medium scutch-grass infestations up to 75 shoots/m ² : 3 l/ha Medium-high scutch-grass infestations over 75 shoots/m ² : 4 l/ha
	After spraying:	Apply in 200-250 l/ha water.
	Wait at least 7 days before harvesting. Direct combine harvest the crop when fit. Treated straw must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed.	

ORCHARDS

Weeds Controlled: Most annual and perennial weeds.

Crop	Time & Method	Dose Rate
Established (minimum 2 years) trees of: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Damson	Apply as a directed MEDIUM or COARSE quality spray. Spray after leaf fall in autumn or before green cluster stage of apple and pear or white-bud stage of stone fruit. Avoid spraying or allowing drift to contact the trunk above 30cm (12") from the ground, or any branches. Spray must not contact any damaged bark.	5 l/ha in 250 l/ha water

FORESTRY

Use	Time & Method	Dose Rate
Before planting Most broad-leaved and grass weeds.	Apply as a MEDIUM spray. Wait at least 7 days before planting.	5 l/ha in 100-250 l/ha water.
After planting Most annual and perennial weeds, including moderate control of young woody weeds.	Apply at any time of the year when weeds are actively growing. Apply as a MEDIUM or COARSE spray by knapsack sprayer using a spray guard. Do not spray, or allow spray to drift onto, the trees. Use of a TREE GUARD is essential for all applications made in the growing season. Treat bracken after frond tips are unfurled but pre-senescence. Treat heather late-August to end-September. Treat all other woody weeds June to August before leaf senescence, but after new growth of crop has hardened.	4 l/ha in 100-250 l/ha water

STUBBLE - ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS, VOLUNTEERS

Weeds Controlled:

Scutch grass (*Elymus repens*), Black bent (*Agrostis gigantea*), Creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds, Volunteer cereals and potatoes (autumn only). Any crop to follow application on stubble.

Crops:

Time

Autumn/Winter applications:

Spray when perennial weeds are actively growing, especially after mid-October. Scutch grass should have at least 6 new leaves approx. 12 cm (5") long.

Method

After harvest:

- * Do not cultivate
- * Remove straw
- * Allow weeds to regrow
- * Spray during mild conditions
- * Allow volunteer potatoes to make ample top growth and spray well before onset of frost or natural senescence.

Dose Rate

Light-medium scutch grass infestations, 3 l/ha

Medium-high scutch grass infestations, and volunteer potatoes: 4 l/ha

Apply in 80-250 l/ha water

After spraying:

If before mid-November, wait at least 5 days before cultivating. If after mid-November, wait for perennial grass leaves to turn red/yellow before cultivating.

Spring applications:

Spray when weeds are actively growing as for autumn applications. Roots chopped by cultivations must show new leaf growth to be killed.

After harvest:

- * Cultivate as required.
- * Leave for regrowth to appear

After spraying:

Wait at least 5 days before cultivating.

STUBBLE/CULTIVATED LAND - ANNUAL WEEDS/VOLUNTEERS

Weeds Controlled:

Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds Volunteer cereals.

Crops:

Any crop to follow application.

Time

Autumn/Spring/Summer applications:

Spray when perennial weeds are actively growing.

Method

After harvest or cultivations:

Allow ground to remain undisturbed for as long as practicable to allow weeds to regrow.

Dose Rate

1.5 l/ha

Apply in 80-250 l/ha water

After spraying:

- Wait at least 24 hours before cultivating.
- Wait at least 48 hours before drilling.

For optimum control:

- Annual grasses should have at least 10cm (4") of green leaf

- Annual broad-leaved weeds should have at least 2 true leaves

NON-CROPPED AREAS

Weeds Controlled:

Most annual and perennial weeds.

Area of Use

Around farm buildings, paths, roadways and on industrial sites.

Time & Method

Apply at any time of the year when weeds are showing green leaf and are actively growing. Weeds germinating after application will not be controlled. Apply as a MEDIUM spray to weed foliage. Avoid drift onto crops, lawns, amenity plants or any desirable species. DO NOT SPRAY HEDGE BOTTOMS. DO NOT USE UNDER GLASS OR POLYTHENE.

Dose Rate

General use:

4 l/ha .

Perennial broad-leaved weeds present:

6 l/ha .

Apply in 80-250 l/ha water .

GRASSLAND

Weeds controlled:

Annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), Broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), Common nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Crop:

Any crop to follow application.

Time

Spray when grasses and weeds are actively growing at the following times and growth stages:

Annual grasses and annual broad-leaved weeds:

- Spring, summer or autumn.
- Annual grasses have at least 10cm (4") of green leaf.
- Annual broad-leaved weeds have at least 2 expanded true leaves.

Perennial grasses and perennial broad-leaved weeds:

- Mid to late summer.
- Perennial grasses have at least 12cm (5") of leaf or 5 fully expanded leaves.

Perennial broad-leaved weeds have substantial leaf area or are near flowering.

Method

- Lightly cut or graze and allow regrowth for about 4 weeks until the recommended growth stages are reached.
- Spray at the dose rate recommended for the weed or grass type.
- Wait at least 5 days, when the leaves become yellowed, before removing the growth for conservation or by grazing as required, prior to cultivating or drilling.

Surface mats of old grassland must be thoroughly broken by cultivations before reseeding. Either defer seeding until the following spring to allow surface mats to decompose or apply 2.5 tonnes/ha (1 tonne/ac) of ground limestone to the surface mat not less than seven days after treatment followed by rotary cultivation to break the surface and incorporate the ground limestone into the soil. Seeding may be conducted as required thereafter provided that the seeds are in contact with mineral soil.

Dose Rate - Litre/ha

1-2 years old, only annual weeds and grasses:

3 l/ha

2-4 years old, with perennial grasses:

4 l/ha

Long leys e.g. 4-7 years old with perennial broad-leaved weeds:

5 l/ha

Permanent grassland predominantly fine-leaved grasses:

6 l/ha

Apply the recommended dose in 200-250 l/ha water

GREEN COVER ON LAND NOT BEING USED FOR CROP PRODUCTION (SET-ASIDE)

Weeds controlled:

Annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*)

Crop:

Any crop to follow application.

Users must ensure themselves compliance with the management rules of any grant-aided scheme before use; the guidance given in the following may be changed.

Time

Spray whilst the green cover is actively growing at any time consistent with the prevailing weather conditions and within the management rules of any grant aided scheme. Normally destruction of green cover cannot be started before 15 April and must be accomplished by 31 August. Deep-rooted perennial broad-leaved weeds are best controlled when well grown and are at or near flowering.

Method

- Do not cut or cultivate prior to applying this product in this situation.
- Spray before weeds set seed (but not before 15 April)
- After spraying do not cut, cultivate or prepare land for the next crop until permitted to do so by the management rules; in any event do not cut or cultivate for 1 day (after 1.5 l/ha) or 5 days (after 3-6 l/ha) after application.

Dose Rate

Annual weeds and grasses: 1.5 l/ha
Apply in 80-150 l/ha water for this dose rate. (note - if the green cover is dense and/or well established, use the higher dose of 3 l/ha in 150-250 l/ha water as for low-medium couch - see below)

Dense and/or well established green cover: 3 l/ha

Perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds : 4 l/ha

Apply in 150-250 l/ha water.

Knapsack Rate Estimator

A full 20 litre knapsack sprayer applying spray at 250 l/ha will treat 800 m²

BARCLAY GALLUP 360 recommendation	BARCLAY GALLUP 360 required per 20 litres spray mixture
4L per hectare in 250L per hectare water	320 ml
5L per hectare in 250L per hectare water	400 ml
6L per hectare in 250L per hectare water	480 ml

WICK/WIPER APPLICATORS

Certain weeds, particularly those with an erect growth habit and having a spatial separation from desirable species, can be effectively controlled by wiping a concentrated solution of Barclay Gallup 360 onto the leaves or stems. Weeds must be actively growing at application. Do not apply when rain is expected as, apart from unsatisfactory weed control, herbicide might be transferred to desirable species by rain splash or foliar contact.

Barclay Gallup 360 dilution

Humid conditions	1 volume Barclay Gallup 360: 1 volume water
Warm, dry conditions	1 volume Barclay Gallup 360: 2 volumes water

Caution

Ensure that there is a minimum 5 cm between the top of the tallest desired vegetation and the impregnated wiper.

OPTIMUM TIME TO SPRAY

As Barclay Gallup 360 is absorbed through the leaves and is translocated by the weeds own transport systems, it is particularly important that the weeds have sufficient leaf growth and are actively growing when treated.

Scutch is most susceptible to Barclay Gallup 360 when it is tillering and when new rhizomes have begun to grow. This is usually when the plants have about 5-6 leaves, each with approximately 12-15 cm of new growth.

Scutch grasses and other grass and broad-leaved weeds are less susceptible to Barclay Gallup 360 when growth is restricted by drought, waterlogging, frost, very high temperatures or natural dieback.

MIXING

Pour the recommended quantity of Barclay Gallup 360 into the spray tank already half-filled with water. Top up the spray tank with water to the required level. Agitate thoroughly to mix the spray solution. Spray out on the day of mixing, maintaining agitation.

Do not mix, apply or store Barclay Gallup 360 in galvanised or unlined mild steel containers or tanks. Keep tanks well vented and clear of all sources of ignition.

APPLICATION & SPRAY QUALITY

Prepared spray solution should be applied as a MEDIUM spray at nozzle pressures not exceeding 2.5 bar (35 psi). Barclay Gallup 360 is a systemic herbicide, active at low doses. Always take care to avoid spray drift. DO NOT SPRAY in windy weather or near to desirable species or amenity plants.

WEATHER

Avoid spraying if rain is expected within 12 hours. Applications are best made under dull, humid conditions. Weeds restricted by water stress may not be satisfactorily controlled. DO NOT spray during frosty weather or under windy conditions likely to result in spray drift.

SOILS

Barclay Gallup 360 may be used to control weeds on all mineral or organic soils or surfaces, including ash and gravel. Only weeds showing green leaf at the time of application can be killed. There is no residual activity with Barclay Gallup 360. Owing to soil variations, some scutch grasses may not be at a susceptible stage when sprayed and the treatment should be repeated in the following autumn for complete control.

DECAYING VEGETATION

Occasionally a slight check to crop growth may occur, particularly after direct drilling when crop seeds germinate amongst a mass of decaying foliage, stolons, rhizomes or roots. Thorough cultivations are necessary to disperse or bury decaying organic matter. Consolidate loose soils and ensure crops are adequately fertilised and appropriate measures are taken to prevent insect and fungal damage to the following crop, especially where following grassland.

COMPATIBILITY

Barclay Gallup 360 may be applied in tank mix with Barclay Addup or other approved tallow amine ethoxylate surfactant. DO NOT apply lime, fertiliser, farmyard manure or similar materials within 7 days of Barclay Gallup 360.

FUTURE PLANTING

Barclay Gallup 360 has no long-lasting herbicidal activity in soils after application. Agricultural and horticultural quality soils with perennial grass and broad-leaved weed burdens may be planted up with trees after not less than 7 days after application. It is preferable to plant most amenity plants after the treated vegetation has died back or after cultivation lest they be contaminated or smothered by the collapsing weed vegetation. Under normal weather conditions, cultivations may be conducted 5 days after treatment. Under poor growing conditions wait for the characteristic red/yellow leaf symptoms to appear on perennial weeds before cultivating.

RESISTANT STRAINS

Strains of some annual grasses, e.g. black-grass, wild-oat and Italian rye-grass, have developed resistance to herbicides which may lead to poor control. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. Guidelines are available from your distributor, crop advisor or product manufacturer.

CARE OF EQUIPMENT

Wash equipment thoroughly after use with water and cleaning agent to remove traces of herbicide. Traces of herbicide left in the equipment may damage crops sprayed later.

- WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, EMPTY WASHINGS INTO SPRAY TANK AND DISPOSE OF SAFELY.**
- KEEP LIVESTOCK OUT OF TREATED AREAS FOR AT LEAST 5 DAYS.**