

Eyetak[®] 450

Contains 450g/l prochloraz with Xylene as an emulsifiable concentrate

A fungicide for the control of a broad spectrum of diseases of winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley, winter rye and winter and spring oilseed rape.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

RISK AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Flammable.

Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term effects in the environment.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Keep out of reach of children.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with the chemical or used container.

If swallowed do not induce vomiting, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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



HARMFUL



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

PCS No. 01953

In case of emergency contact the Poisons Information Centre Tel: 00 353 (0) 1 8092566 or 00 353 (0) 1 8379964

PROTECT FROM FROST

STORE ABOVE 0°C

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

Email: info@barclay.ie, Website: www.barclay.ie

Authorisation Holder: Barclay Chemicals (R&D) Ltd. Contact details as above.

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PRECAUTIONS

Wear suitable protective gloves and face protection (faceshield) when handling the concentrate.

Do not breathe spray.

Wash concentrate from skin or eyes immediately

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

Keep in original container, tightly closed, in a safe place.

Wash out container thoroughly, empty washings into spray tank, and dispose of safely.

Do not re-use container for any purpose.

This product may only be used in a tank mix or in sequence with other products when these uses comply with the label recommendations of every product in the tank mix/ sequence.

Safety data sheet available for professional users on request

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For use in tractor mounted/ trailed sprayers only. Professional use only.				
Crop	Max single dose	Max. no. of applications	Max. total dose	Latest time of application
Winter wheat, spring wheat, winter barley & spring barley	0.9 l/ha	2	1.8l/ha	Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS 59)
Winter and Spring Oilseed rape	1.1 l/ha	2	2.2l/ha	Before GS 69
Winter Rye	0.9 l/ha	2	1.8 l/ha	Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS59)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

A programme containing two well-timed applications of Barclay Eyetak 450 will be required under normal conditions to give satisfactory protection of winter and spring cereals against the diseases listed. The programme must be supplemented when necessary to meet specific disease threats not controlled or not fully controlled by prochloraz.

WINTER BARLEY		
Latest time of application - Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS 59).		
Disease	Timing	Dose
Eyespot (<i>Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides</i>)	Spray from leaf sheath erect up to and including 1st node detectable stage.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Powdery mildew <i>Moderate infections only.</i> <i>For heavier infections, tank mix with a specific mildewicide (see Compatibility)</i>	Autumn: spray when active mildew is seen in thin crops and in crops on the lighter soils, or when mildew is apparent on the younger leaves in other crops. Spring: spray as soon as mildew is found on the topmost expanded leaves of most plants, if necessary before spring growth resumes. Late Spring and Summer: spray if at any time before the inflorescence is fully emerged (GS 59), mildew is spreading to the uppermost three leaves.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Leaf blotch (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	Early Spring: if conditions have produced early spread of leaf blotch, spray as soon as practicable. Spring and early Summer: spray on appearance of disease in susceptible varieties. In other varieties, spray as soon as possible, if between the appearance of the flag leaf and the full emergence of the inflorescence (GS 37 to GS 59), leaf blotch is seen on any of the upper three leaves.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Protection against net blotch	Autumn: spray at the onset of infection. Spring: spray at leaf sheaf erect to first node stage if net blotch can easily be found at that time. Spring and early Summer: spray immediately, if between the appearance of the flag leaf and the full emergence of the inflorescence (GS 37 to GS 59), net blotch is seen on any of the upper three leaves.	0.7 l/ha (10 fl oz/ac)

SPRING BARLEY		
Latest time of application - Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS 59).		
Disease	Timing	Dose
Powdery mildew <i>Moderate infections only.</i>	Spray when mildew is apparent on the older leaves. Repeat, before the inflorescence is fully emerged (GS 59), if mildew is spreading to the uppermost three leaves". For heavier infections, tank mix with a specific mildewicide (see Compatibility)	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Leaf blotch, (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	Spray on appearance of disease in susceptible varieties. In other varieties, spray as soon as possible, if between the appearance of the flag leaf and the full emergence of the inflorescence (GS 37 to GS 59), leaf blotch is seen on any of the upper three leaves.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Protection against net blotch	Spray immediately, if between the appearance of the flag leaf and the full emergence of the inflorescence (GS 37 to GS 59), net blotch is seen on any of the upper three leaves.	0.7 l/ha (10 fl oz/ac)

WINTER WHEAT		
Latest time of application - Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS 59).		
Disease	Timing	Dose
Eyespot (<i>Pseudo-cercospora herpotrichoides</i>)	Spray from leaf sheath erect up to and including 1st node detectable stage.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i>)	An application timed to give control of eyespot will also give protection against leaf spot.	
Protection against glume blotch, (<i>Septoria nodorum</i>).	Spray between flag leaf ligule visible before the inflorescence is fully emerged (GS 59). If disease is found on the lower leaves and conditions favour its spread, spray as soon as practicable after appearance of the flag leaf ligule. A second application may be required.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)

SPRING WHEAT		
Latest time of application - Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS 59).		
Disease	Timing	Dose
Protection against powdery mildew	Spray if at any time before the inflorescence is fully emerged (GS 59), mildew begins to spread in the crop. If mildew has become established or severe infection is anticipated use a specific mildewicide.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)

WINTER RYE		
Latest time of application - Before inflorescence fully emerged (GS 59).		
Disease	Timing	Dose
Eyespot (<i>Pseudo-cercospora herpotrichoides</i>)	Spray from leaf sheath erect up to and including 3rd node detectable stage.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Powdery mildew Moderate infections only.	Spray if at any time before the inflorescence is fully emerged (GS 59), mildew is spreading to the uppermost three leaves.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)
Leaf blotch, (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	Early Spring: if conditions have produced early spread of leaf blotch, spray as soon as practicable. Spring and early Summer: spray on appearance of disease in susceptible varieties.	0.9 l/ha (13 fl oz/ac)

WINTER OR SPRING OILSEED RAPE

If the statutory maximum applications of Barclay Eyetak 450 have been applied and further treatment is still required, a fungicide of a different chemical group must be used. Latest time of application - Before GS 69.

Disease	Timing	Dose
Stem canker (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)	Autumn: spray winter crops from October onwards if the characteristic leaf spot symptoms are present. Priority should be given to the treatment of susceptible varieties or crops near to rape stubbles of the previous year. Spring: if leaf symptoms have persisted on winter crops or there are signs of the disease advancing to the characteristic stem lesion stage, repeat the treatment at the start of stem extension, normally mid-March to early April.	1.1 l/ha (16 fl oz/ac)
Light leaf spot (<i>Pyrenopeziza brassicae</i>)	Autumn: spray winter crops when the first leaf lesions are found especially if cool, wet conditions occur to favour spread of disease.	0.45 l/ha (6 fl oz/ac)
	Spring: spray winter crops at the start of stem extension, normally mid-March to early April, if leaf lesions are present in late winter or early spring. Spring treatment becomes more important when the autumn spray has been omitted. Spray spring crops as soon as leaf lesions appear.	<i>Autumn treatment applied</i> 0.7 l/ha (10 fl oz/ac) <i>No Autumn treatment</i> 1.1 l/ha (16 fl oz/ac)
	After flowering: spray at the end of flowering to reduce the risk of the disease spreading to the developing pods if conditions favour the disease or no earlier treatment has been applied.	1.1 l/ha (16 fl oz/ac)
Dark leaf and pod spot (<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>)- disease reduction only	Spray at mid-flower if the disease is present on the upper leaves and stems. Repeat 2-3 weeks later if the disease continues to spread.	1.1 l/ha (16 fl oz/ac)
Stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)- moderate control only	If an attack is foreseen, especially after or during wet weather, spray between early flower and end of flowering. Best control is obtained by treatment before the disease is established.	1.1 l/ha (16 fl oz/ac)

APPLICATION

Apply the recommended dose in 200-400 l/ha water (20-40 gallons/acre), using the highest water volume in crops with dense foliage. Spray evenly over the crop as a MEDIUM spray (BCPC definition). Avoid spray drift. Do not apply to wet foliage or when rain is imminent. At least 3 hours, longer if drying conditions are poor, should elapse after application before rainfall, otherwise disease control may be reduced.

MIXING

Add the required quantity of Barclay Eyetak 450 to the sprayer tank half filled with water and with the re-circulation system in action. Top up the tank to the required level with water. Maintain re-circulation until the tank is sprayed out. Spray immediately after mixing.

HARVEST INTERVAL

An interval of at least 6 weeks should elapse between last application and harvest.

COMPATIBILITY

Barclay Eyetak 450 is compatible in tank mixture with one of the following approved formulations. Certain products specify the order of mixing in the spray tank when being tank-mixed. Before using any tank-mix, read the label PRECAUTIONS and DIRECTIONS FOR USE of both products.

Bromoxynil + ioxynil	Ethephon	Mancozeb
Carbendazim	Fenpropimorph	MCPA salts
Chlormequat + choline chloride	Fluroxypyr	Mecoprop salts
Dimethoate	Isoproturon	Pirimicarb

Important:

Cereal crops, particularly wheat, under stress due to drought or waterlogging or any other factor, should not be treated in the later growth stages with Barclay Eyetak 450 in tank-mix with another product. If treated, such crops may suffer scorch from which recovery cannot be complete.

SPRAYER MAINTENANCE

After each days use, wash out the sprayer with water and wetting agent. Wash out again with water, drain and allow to dry.