

Gallery[®]

750 Dry Flowable

HERBICIDE

Change to a new resistant management option

For farmers growing winter cereal crops who are facing multiple resistant and/or multiple germinations of wild radish, **Gallery[®] 750 Dry Flowable Herbicide** used prior to crop emergence or very early post emergence will provide extended residual control of this troublesome weed.

Gallery has very little post-emergent activity on wild radish. If there has been a flush of weeds germinate prior to application then an effective mixing partner will be required to control this first emergence of wild radish.

Gallery's unique MoA (Group O) makes it ideal for resistance management and it's easy to use formulation allows for wide compatibility with many commonly used products and has a high degree of crop safety. It is very strong on resistant wild radish.

Gallery Herbicide for residual control of wild radish in cereals in WA

Wild radish is widely regarded as one of the most difficult weeds to control, particularly in Western Australia. Growers are faced with significantly higher radish control costs due to herbicide resistance issues with many of the major herbicide groups.

Wild radish is highly competitive because seedlings establish aggressively, if left uncontrolled wild radish can severely limit yield potential. The fibrous stems and high moisture content can cause complications at harvest plus, additional seed grading costs makes wild radish an economically significant weed that must be controlled.

Wild radish also serves as an alternative host for disease transmitting aphids and a number of yield limiting diseases. Integrated pest management and good farm hygiene can help to reduce pest and disease pressure and reduce the weed seed burden in subsequent years.

Herbicide resistance

Wild radish populations (mostly in WA) have developed resistance to herbicides in the mode-of-action (MoA) Groups B, C, F and I. Group B resistance is the most common, followed by Group F.

Diflufenican (e.g. Brodal[®]) is a group F herbicide, resistance levels are known to have increased although the resistance mechanism is unclear.

Wild radish resistance levels from 2015 survey

Herbicide	Susceptible (100% control)	Developing resistance (1-19% survival)	Resistant (>20% survival)
Diflufenican (group F)	35	47	18
2,4-D (group I)	39	22	39
Chlorsulfuron (group B)	12	14	74
Imazamox + imazapyr (group B)	30	43	27
Atrazine (group C)	86	8	6
Pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil (group K & C)	100	0	0
Glyphosate (group M)	100	0	0

Source: Wild radish random AHRI survey of Western Australia by Mechelle Owen 2015.

Plant Back

It is important to note that Gallery has a 22 month plant back interval for canola, 9 months for lupins, and 2 week plant back interval for cereals. This should be considered before selecting Gallery as a weed control option.

Planting crops dry without appropriate rain in the fallow prior to planting increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided or only plant a cereal crop. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year.

(See label for full details)

Gallery Mode of Action

The Active ingredient in Gallery is isoxaben which belongs to the benzamide family of herbicides.

Gallery is a member of the Group O herbicides for resistance management. It has a unique mode of action and currently there are no weed species identified as resistant to Gallery. Uptake is mainly through roots with very little activity through leaves.

Application

Gallery must be applied at 70-140 g/ha for pre-emergent and 70-100 g/ha for early post emergent timings. Soil should not be disturbed after application.

For best results use the higher rate where weed pressure is high, or where longer residual activity is required. Apply Gallery evenly to a clean soil surface free of established weeds or crop residue.

The recommended water volume is 80-100 L/ha and spray quality (coarse to very coarse) to minimise spray drift and maintain efficacy of applied treatments.

Gallery must be activated by at least 12.5 mm rainfall within 21 days of application.

Reduced weed control will result if this does not occur.

Gallery has soil residual activity, with limited post-emergence activity on very small weeds. Use in mixture with an effective knockdown treatment if weeds are already emerged. (See COMPATIBILITY).

Compatibility

Gallery 750 Dry Flowable Herbicide is compatible with the following products:

Herbicides

Affinity® Force, Brodal, Bromoxynil/MCPA, Ecopar® Herbicide, Logran®, LVE 600 MCPA, Paradigm® Herbicide, Paragon® Herbicide, Pendimethalin, Trifluralin, Tigrex®, Precept® Herbicide and Velocity® Herbicide.

Adjuvants

Gallery is compatible with either BS-1000 0.1%v/v or Uptake® Spraying Oil 0.5%v/v. Where a tankmix is recommended in cereals, use the recommended adjuvant for the partner herbicide.

Direction for use

Cereals – incorporated by sowing, post-planting pre-emergence or early post-emergence (to 1st node stage).

Crop	Timing	Weed	Rate (g/ha)	Critical comments
Wheat, barley, triticale	Incorporated by sowing (IBS) or Post-sowing pre-emergence (PSPE)	Wild radish	70-140	<p>Gallery has soil residual activity, with limited post-emergence activity on very small weeds.</p> <p>Use in mixture with an effective residual treatment. (See COMPATIBILITY).</p> <p>Use the higher specified rate where weed pressure is high, or where longer residual activity is required.</p> <p>Use the lower rate where weed pressure is lower, the partner herbicide gives effective knockdown and shorter residual activity is required. Use of a partner herbicide is preferred to give broader spectrum pre-emergence control.</p> <p>Gallery must be activated by at least 12.5 mm rainfall within 21 days of application. Reduced weed control will result if this does not occur.</p> <p>Gallery is relatively immobile in soil, therefore avoid significant soil throw at planting, to maintain even coverage across treated area.</p>
	Cotyledon – 2 leaf stage (1-4 cm across)	Wild radish (control)	70-100	<p>Gallery has soil residual activity, with limited postemergence activity on very small weeds. Use in mixture with an effective knockdown treatment if weeds are already emerged. (See COMPATIBILITY).</p> <p>Gallery + effective knockdown partner will give excellent wild radish control, with enhanced residual control.</p> <p>Weed survivors must be treated with another management technique or herbicide from a different mode-of-action group to prevent viable seed production.</p> <p>Use an adjuvant for best post-emergence activity. (See ADJUVANTS).</p>