

Environmental Information Sheet

TANARIS MAPP 17173



A suspo-emulsion, containing 333g g/litre dimethenamid-p (chloroacetamide herbicide) and 167 g/litre quinmerac (quinolinecarboxylic acid herbicide) for use in winter oilseed rape, sugar beet and fodder beet. Maximum individual dose: OSR: 1.5 l product/ha. Beet: 0.6 l product/ha. Maximum total dose: 1.5 l product/ha.

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE</p> <p>Mammals and Birds</p>	<p>Tanaris is not classified as <i>“Harmful to game, wild birds and animals”</i>.</p> <p>No risk management necessary to protect wild mammals and birds. Dimethenamid-p is of moderate toxicity to bird and mammal species. Quinmerac is of low toxicity to mammalian and bird species.</p> <p>The risk to wild mammals and birds grazing on treated areas is low, as is the risk due to exposure from other routes, e.g. consumption of invertebrates such as insects.</p>
<p>2. BEES</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Tanaris is of low risk to bees.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Tanaris is of low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, e.g. ground beetles, spiders, lacewings, aphid parasitoids and predatory mites.</p>
<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Tanaris is classified as <i>“VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS”</i>.</p> <p>Tanaris is of moderate toxicity to aquatic invertebrates and fish and extremely toxic to algae and aquatic plants, e.g. duckweed.</p> <p><i>“Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.</i></p> <p>Tanaris can be used safely providing care is taken to prevent spray drift reaching surface waters. The following risk management practices must be carried out in order to ensure that there is adequate protection of aquatic species.</p> <p><i>To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand-held sprayers to fall within 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body. Aim spray away from water.”</i></p>

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<p>5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER</p> <p>Earthworms</p> <p>Soil Micro-organisms</p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Quinmerac is of low persistence in soil with high mobility. Dimethenamid-p is of low persistence in soil with moderate mobility.</p> <p>Tanaris is of moderate toxicity to earthworms, however, no risk management necessary.</p> <p>No risk management necessary. At the recommended application rate, Tanaris has no effects on soil microbial respiration or nitrogen turnover. The risk to soil microbial activity is therefore low.</p>
<p>6. NON-TARGET PLANTS</p>	<p><i>“Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside the target area.”</i></p> <p>Tanaris is an herbicide with activity against a range of broadleaved weeds and may be harmful to species of wild flowers. Therefore care should always be taken to minimise drift when applying Tanaris close to field boundaries.</p>

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

Care must be taken to minimise the risk of surface water contamination from farmyard and field sources.

For further information about the environmental profile of this product contact:-

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This Environmental Information Sheet was prepared in accordance with CPA Guidance Notes Version 4.

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