

Environmental Information Sheet

CASSIOPEIA MAPP 16522



An emulsifiable concentrate containing 40 g/litre pyraclostrobin and 72 g/litre dimethomorph for use in bulb onion, shallot and garlic. Maximum individual dose: 2.5 l product/ha. Maximum number of treatments: 3 per crop.

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE Mammals And Birds</p>	<p>Cassiopeia is not classified as <i>“Harmful to game, wild birds and animals”</i>. No risk management necessary to protect wild mammals and birds. Pyraclostrobin and dimethomorph are of low toxicity to bird and mammal species. 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. Cassiopeia is of low risk to bees.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>Cassiopeia is a possible risk to non target arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, e.g. ground beetles, spiders, lacewings, aphid parasitoids and predatory mites.</p> <p>Therefore the following statement is on the label: <i>“To protect non-target arthropods, maintain a non-treated zone of 5 metres from adjacent, non-cultivated areas.”</i></p>
<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Cassiopeia is classified as <i>“VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS”</i>. Cassiopeia is of high toxicity to fish (based on pyraclostrobin), moderate toxicity to aquatic invertebrates (based on pyraclostrobin and of low toxicity to algae. <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>Risk management is essential. Cassiopeia 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. <i>To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.</i></p> <p><i>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> <p>LERAP Category B. Buffer zone may be reduced (see LERAP guidelines).</p>

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5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER	No risk management necessary. Pyraclostrobin is of moderate persistence in soil and is not mobile. Dimethomorph is of moderate persistence in soil with moderate mobility.
Earthworms	Cassiopeia is of high toxicity to earthworms, however, no risk management necessary.
Soil Micro-organisms	No risk management necessary. At the recommended application rate, Cassiopeia has no effects on soil microbial respiration or nitrogen turnover. The risk to soil microbial activity is therefore low.
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	When used as recommended Cassiopeia is not expected to have adverse effects on non-target plants.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

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.

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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