

# Environmental Information Sheet

**CARYX MAPP 16100**



A water based formulation containing 30g/l metconazole (a triazole fungicide) and 210g/l mepiquat chloride (quaternary ammonium compound) for use in winter oilseed rape.  
 Maximum application rate: 1.4 l/ha (42g + 294g).  
 Maximum number of treatments: 1 in autumn and/or 1 in spring.

Section	Profile
<p><b>1. WILDLIFE</b></p> <p><b>Mammals and Birds</b></p>	<p>Caryx is not classified as '<i>Harmful to game, wild birds and animals</i>'.</p> <p>No risk management is necessary to protect wild mammals and birds.</p> <p>Metconazole is of moderate toxicity to mammals and birds. Mepiquat is of moderate toxicity to mammals and of low toxicity to birds.</p> <p>The risk to wild mammals grazing on treated areas is low. The risk to birds and mammals due to exposure from other routes e.g. consumption of invertebrates such as insects, is also low.</p>
<p><b>2. BEES</b></p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Caryx is of low risk to bees.</p>
<p><b>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</b></p>	<p>No risk management necessary.</p> <p>Caryx is of low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, including lacewings and aphid parasitoids</p>
<p><b>4. AQUATIC LIFE</b></p>	<p>Caryx is "<i>TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS</i>".</p> <p>Caryx is moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates and fish and highly toxic to aquatic plants.</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>Risk management is essential. Caryx 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 there is adequate protection for aquatic species. "<i>DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.</i>"</p> <p>LERAP Category B. Buffer zones may be reduced (see LERAP Guidelines).</p>

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<p><b>5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER</b></p> <p><b>Earthworms</b></p> <p><b>Soil Micro-organisms</b></p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Metconazole is very persistent in soil and of low mobility. Significant accumulation of residues in soil from repeated applications is unlikely to occur. Metconazole has been shown to remain in the top 15 cm of soil and consequently the risk of groundwater contamination is low. Mepiquat is moderately persistent in soil and of low mobility.</p> <p>Use of Caryx as recommended is of low risk to groundwater.</p> <p>No risk management necessary. Metconazole and mepiquat are of moderate toxicity to earthworms. Use of Caryx as recommended is of low risk to earthworms</p> <p>No risk management necessary. The effects on soil microbial processes from use of Caryx are minimal and therefore the risk to soil micro-organisms is low.</p>
<p><b>6. NON-TARGET PLANTS</b></p>	<p>When used as recommended Caryx is not expected to have adverse effects on non-target plants.</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:-

BASF plc, PO Box 4, Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 6QG.  
Telephone: 0161 485 6222 Fax: 0161 486 0891

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

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