

# Environmental Information Sheet

## CAPALO MAPP 13170



A suspo-emulsion formulation containing 75 g/litre metrafenone (benzophenone fungicide), 62.5 g/litre epoxiconazole (triazole fungicide) plus 200 g/litre fenpropimorph (morpholine fungicide) for use in winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, rye and triticale.

Maximum application rate: 2 L/ha (150 + 125 + 400 g a.s. /ha)

Maximum total dose: 2 applications = 4 L/ha (300 + 250 + 800 g a.s. /ha)

Section	Profile
<p><b>1. WILDLIFE</b></p> <p><b>Mammals and Birds</b></p>	<p>Capalo 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. Epoxiconazole, metrafenone and fenpropimorph, the active substances in Capalo, are of low toxicity to mammalian and bird 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><b>2. BEES</b></p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Capalo 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>Capalo is of low risk to a range of arthropods species commonly found in and around treated fields including predatory mites, lacewings and aphid parasitoids.</p>
<p><b>4. AQUATIC LIFE</b></p>	<p>Capalo is <i>"very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment"</i>.</p> <p>Capalo is of high toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates and extreme toxicity to algae.</p> <p><i>"Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container"</i>.</p> <p>Risk management is essential. Capalo 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>"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 Environmental 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. Aim spray away from water."</i></p> <p>LERAP Category B. Buffer zones maybe 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. Epoxiconazole is very persistent in soil with low mobility. It has been shown to remain in the top 10cm of soil. Fenpropimorph is moderately persistent and is adsorbed to soil and is therefore not mobile. Metrafenone is very persistent in soil and of low mobility. Use of Capalo according to the label presents a low risk of groundwater contamination.</p> <p>No risk management necessary. Epoxiconazole, metrafenone and fenpropimorph are of low toxicity to earthworms. Field studies have also demonstrated that epoxiconazole is unlikely to have any adverse effect on earthworm populations in the long-term.</p> <p>No risk management necessary. At the recommended application rate, Capalo has no effects on soil microbial respiration or nitrogen turnover. The risk to soil microbial activity is therefore low.</p>
<p><b>6. NON-TARGET PLANTS</b></p>	<p>When used as recommended Capalo 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: -

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

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