

Environmental Information Sheet

BELLIS MAFF/MAPP 12522



A WDG formulation containing 25.2% w/w boscalid (SDHI (carboxamide) group of fungicides) and 12.8% w/w pyraclostrobin (strobilurine fungicide) for use in apple and pear

Max individual dose: 0.8 kg/ha (202 + 102 g a.s./ha)

Max number of treatments: 4 per year

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE</p> <p>Mammals and Birds</p>	<p>Bellis 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. Boscalid and pyraclostrobin, the active substances in Bellis, are of low toxicity to mammalian and bird species. The risk to wild mammals grazing on treated areas is low, as is the risk to wild mammals and birds due to exposure from other routes, e.g. consumption of earthworms or other invertebrates such as insects.</p>
<p>2. BEES</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Bellis is of low risk to bees.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Bellis poses a low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, e.g. predatory mites and aphid parasitoids.</p>
<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Bellis is <i>“Very Toxic To Aquatic Organisms, May Cause Long Term Adverse Effects In The Aquatic Environment”</i>.</p> <p>Bellis is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and highly toxic to algae.</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. Bellis 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 broadcast air-assisted spraying equipment to fall within 40 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 5 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.”</i></p> <p>Broadcast air-assisted LERAP. Buffer zones maybe reduced (see LERAP Guidelines).</p>

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<p>5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER</p> <p>Earthworms</p> <p>Soil Micro-organisms</p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Boscalid is very persistent in soil with low mobility. Pyraclostrobin is moderately persistent in soil. Pyraclostrobin is strongly adsorbed to soil and is therefore not mobile. It has been shown to remain in the top 10cm of soil.</p> <p>Use of Bellis according to the label presents a low risk to groundwater.</p> <p>No risk management necessary. Boscalid is of low toxicity to earthworms. Pyraclostrobin is of moderate toxicity to earthworms. Field studies have also demonstrated that boscalid and pyraclostrobin the active ingredients in Bellis are unlikely to have any adverse effect on earthworm populations in the long-term.</p> <p>No risk management necessary. At the recommended application rate, Bellis has no effects on soil microbial respiration and nitrogen turnover. The risk to soil microbial activity is therefore low.</p>
<p>6. NON-TARGET PLANTS</p>	<p>When used as recommended Bellis 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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