

Environmental Information Sheet

ELK MAPP 16920



A suspo-emulsion containing 200 g/litre dimethenamid-p (chloroacetamide herbicide), 200 g/litre metazachlor (chloroacetamide herbicide) and 100 g/l quinmerac (quinolinecarboxylic acid herbicide) for use in winter oilseed rape.

Maximum application rate: 2.5 l/ha (500 + 500 + 250 g a.s./ha)

Maximum total dose: 2.5 l/ha (500 + 500 + 250 g a.s./ha)

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE</p> <p>Mammals and Birds</p>	<p>Elk 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. Metazachlor and quinmerac are of low toxicity to mammal and bird species. Dimethenamid-p is of moderate toxicity to mammals 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>2. BEES</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Elk is of low risk to bees.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Elk is of low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, e.g. ground beetles, aphid parasitoids and predatory mites.</p>
<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Elk is classified as <i>“Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.”</i></p> <p>Elk is of moderate toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, e.g. water flea, and of extreme toxicity 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>Risk management is essential. Elk 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 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. Aim spray away from water.”</i></p>

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5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER	No risk management necessary. Metazachlor and dimethenamid-p are of low persistence in soil with moderate mobility. Quinmerac is of moderate persistence in soil, with high mobility. Modelling studies have shown the risk of groundwater contamination from the use of Elk is low.
Earthworms	No risk management necessary. Elk is of moderate toxicity to earthworms.
Soil Micro-organisms	No risk management necessary. At the recommended application rate, Elk has no effects on soil microbial respiration or nitrogen turnover. The risk to soil microbial activity is therefore low.
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	<i>"Extreme care should be taken to avoid damage by drift onto plants outside the target area".</i> Elk is an herbicide with activity against annual grass and broadleaved weeds and may be harmful to some species of wild flowers which are found in the margins of fields. Therefore care should always be taken to minimise drift when applying Elk close to field boundaries.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

Elk contains metazachlor. Before spraying, read and follow the stewardship information which can be obtained from the address below:

<http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk>

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, P.O. Box 4, Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, 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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