

Environmental Information Sheet

Hamlet[®] MAPP 17370



An oil dispersion formulation containing 7.5 g/L mesosulfuron-methyl, 2.5 g/L iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium and 50 g/L diflufenican, contact and residual herbicides for use as a post-crop emergence treatment for the control of a range of grass weeds and broad-leaved weeds in winter wheat.

Maximum individual dose: 1.5 L/ha
 Maximum number of treatments: One per crop
 Latest time of application: Up to first node detectable (GS31) of the crop

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE</p> <p>Mammals and Birds</p>	<p>Hamlet 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>Hamlet is of low toxicity to birds and low toxicity to mammals. 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 earthworms or other invertebrates such as insects.</p>
<p>2. BEES</p>	<p>No risk management necessary.</p> <p>Hamlet is of low toxicity to bees. There is no requirement to avoid application of Hamlet when bees may be foraging on flowering weeds.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>No risk management necessary.</p> <p>Hamlet poses a low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields for example ground beetles, ladybirds, spiders and aphid parasitoids.</p>
<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Hamlet is classified as “<i>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</i>”</p> <p>Hamlet is moderately toxic to fish and <i>Daphnia</i>, and extremely toxic to algae and certain aquatic plants. Care must be taken to ensure that surface waters or ditches are not contaminated with the product or the used container.</p> <p>Risk management is essential. Hamlet can be used safely providing care is taken to prevent spray drift reaching surface waters.</p>

