

Environmental Information Sheet

Cello® MAPP 18290



An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 100 g/l (10.3% w/w) prothioconazole, 100 g/l (10.5% w/w) tebuconazole and 250 g/l (26.3 %w/w) spiroxamine. A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), winter rye, winter and spring barley and oats.

Maximum individual dose: 1.25 litres product per hectare

Maximum total dose: 2.5 litres product per hectare

Latest time of application: Winter wheat and winter rye: before grain milky ripe stage. Barley and oats: up to beginning of flowering.

Section	Profile
1. WILDLIFE Mammals and Birds	<p>Cello is not classified as <i>"Harmful to game, wild birds and animals."</i></p> <p>No risk management is necessary to protect mammals and birds. Cello is of moderate toxicity to mammals and birds. 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>
2. BEES	<p>The active substances within Cello are of low toxicity to bees.</p> <p>No risk management necessary and there is no requirement to avoid application of the product when bees may be foraging on flowering weeds.</p>
3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS	<p>No risk management necessary.</p> <p>Cello poses a low risk to a range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields, e.g. ground beetles, lady birds and aphid parasitoids.</p>
4. AQUATIC LIFE	<p>Cello is classified as <i>"Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container"</i>.</p> <p>Cello is moderately toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae. However, no risk management is necessary. When used according to the label instructions there will not be sufficient contamination of water to present a risk to aquatic life.</p>

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4. AQUATIC LIFE	<p>Risk management is essential.</p> <p>Cello can be used safely providing care is taken to prevent spray drift reaching surface waters.</p> <p>The following risk management practices must be carried out in order to ensure that there is adequate protection of aquatic species. <i>Do not allow direct spray from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 meters of the top of the bank of any static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer, or within 1 metre from the top of the bank of a ditch which is dry at the time of application: Direct spray away from water.</i></p> <p>LERAP Category B. buffer zones may be reduced</p>
5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER <p>Earthworms</p> <p>Soil Micro-organisms</p>	<p>Prothioconazole is non-persistent in soil, tebuconazole and spiroxamine are moderately persistent in soil, all have low mobility in soil. Therefore, use of Cello according to the label presents a low risk to groundwater.</p> <p>The active ingredients are of low toxicity to earthworms. No risk management is necessary, when Cello is used according to the label</p> <p>Cello is of low risk to soil micro-organisms. No risk management necessary in order to prevent risks to the processes of soil respiration and nitrogen turnover.</p>
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	<p>When used as recommended Cello is not expected to have adverse effects on non-target plants.</p>

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For further product information including warning phrases and symbols refer to www.cropscience.bayer.co.uk

For further information about the environmental profile of this product contact:

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