

Environmental Information Sheet

Centaur[®] MAPP 13852



An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 200 g/l (21.1% w/w) cyproconazole a broad spectrum systemic fungicide for winter wheat, winter and spring crops of barley and oats, rye, winter oilseed rape, winter and spring field beans, sugar beet and leeks.

Maximum individual dose: 0.4 litres per hectare for winter wheat, winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, rye, winter and spring field beans.
0.5 litres per hectare for winter oilseed rape.
0.3 litres for sugar beet and leeks

Maximum total dose per crop: 1.2 litres per hectare* for winter wheat, winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, rye.
0.8 litres per hectare for winter and spring field beans
1.0 litres per hectare for oilseed rape
0.6 litres per hectare for sugar beet
1.2 litres per hectare for leeks

Latest Permitted Timing: Barley and oats - Up to ear complete stage (GS 59).
Winter wheat and Rye - Before caryopsis watery ripe stage.
Oil seed rape - before lowest pods are 2cm long
Six weeks before harvest for field beans
Sugar beet and Leeks – up to 14 days before harvest

Section	Profile
1. WILDLIFE Mammals and Birds	Centaur is not classified as <i>"Harmful to game, wild birds and animals"</i> No risk management is necessary to protect mammals and birds. Centaur is of moderate toxicity to mammals and and low toxicity to 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.
2. BEES	No risk management necessary as Centaur is of low risk to honeybees
3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS	No risk management is necessary. Centaur poses a low risk to the range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields.

