

Environmental Information Sheet

Kestrel® MAPP 16751



An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 160g/l (16.2% w/w) prothioconazole (triazolinthione) and 80g/l (8.1% w/w) tebuconazole. A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat (also the reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), winter rye, winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter and spring oilseed rape.

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre product per hectare
 Maximum total dose: 2.0 litres/ha on wheat and winter rye
 2.0 litres/ha per crop on barley and oats
 2.0 litres/ha per crop on oilseed rape
 Latest time of application: Wheat and winter rye: before grain milky ripe stage.
 Barley and oats: up to beginning of flowering
 Oilseed rape: 56 days before harvest.

Section	Profile
1. WILDLIFE Mammals and Birds	Kestrel is not classified as "<i>Harmful to game, wild birds and animals.</i>" No risk management is necessary to protect mammals and birds. Kestrel 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.
2. BEES	The active substances within Kestrel are of low toxicity to bees. No risk management necessary and there is no requirement to avoid application of the product when bees may be foraging on flowering weeds.
3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS	No risk management necessary.
4. AQUATIC LIFE	Kestrel is classified as "<i>VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS with long lasting effects. Do not contaminate water with product or its container.</i>" (Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads). Kestrel is moderately toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae. Risk management is essential.

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4. AQUATIC LIFE	Kestrel 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. <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> LERAP Category B. buffer zones may be reduced.
5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER Earthworms Soil Micro-organisms	Prothioconazole is non-persistent in soil, tebuconazole is moderately persistent in soil, both have low mobility in soil. The use of Kestrel according to the label presents a low risk to groundwater. Prothioconazole & tebuconazole are of low toxicity to earthworms. No risk management is necessary, when Kestrel is used according to the label. Kestrel 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.
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	When used as recommended Kestrel is not expected to have adverse effects on non-target plants.

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:

Bayer CropScience Limited
230 Cambridge Science Park
Milton Road
Cambridge
CB4 0WB

Bayer CropScience Assist Technical Help-Line: 0808 1969522

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