

Environmental Information Sheet

INSTRATA MAFF/MAPP 14154



A suspo-emulsion formulation containing 362 g/l chlorothalonil (a chloronitrile fungicide), 56.9 g/l propiconazole (a triazole fungicide) and 14.5 g/l fludioxonil (a phenylpyrrole fungicide) for use on golf greens, tees and fairways, bowling greens.

Maximum application rate: 9 L product/ha

Maximum no. of applications: 3 per year

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE</p> <p>Mammals and Birds</p>	<p>Instrata is not classified as '<i>Harmful to game, wild birds and animals</i>'. No risk management is necessary to protect wild mammals and birds. Instrata is of low toxicity to both mammals and birds. The risk to wild mammals and birds feeding on treated areas is low due to the limited amount of residues likely to be consumed.</p>
<p>2. BEES</p>	<p>Instrata is of low risk to bees, therefore no risk management is necessary.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>No risk management is necessary. Instrata poses a low risk to the range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields.</p>

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<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Instrata is classified as <i>'Very toxic to the aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment'</i>. Care must be taken to ensure that surface waters or ditches are not contaminated with the product or used container.</p> <p>Risk management is essential. Instrata can be used safely provided 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 for aquatic species.</p> <p><i>'Do not allow direct spray from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water'</i>.</p> <p>LERAP Category B. Buffer zones may be reduced. (See LERAP Guidelines).</p>
<p>5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER</p> <p>Earthworms</p> <p>Soil Micro-organisms</p>	<p>Chlorothalonil has low persistence in soil, it has low mobility and can be immobile in some soil conditions. Fludioxinil is strongly bound to the soil and is not considered to be mobile. Propiconazole is moderately to very persistent in soil and has a low soil mobility. Therefore, if Instrata is used as recommended there is a low risk of groundwater contamination.</p> <p>Chlorothalonil is of moderate toxicity to earthworms, however in practice, the risk to earthworms is low. Propiconazole and fludioxinil are of low toxicity to earthworms. No risk management necessary.</p> <p>Instrata is unlikely to have any long-term effect on soil microbial activity. The risk is therefore considered to be low.</p>
<p>6. NON-TARGET PLANTS</p>	<p>No effects on non-target plants are expected when Instrata is used as recommended.</p>

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ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

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:-

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This Environmental Information Sheet was prepared in accordance with CPA Guidance Notes Version 4.

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