

Environmental Information Sheet

Eagle MAFF/MAPP 07333



A 75% water dispersible granule formulation of amidosulfuron for the control of cleavers and other broad-leaf weeds in cereals and linseed. Applied once per season at 40 g/ha from 1st February until approx. late June.

Max application rate: 40g/ha

Section	Profile
<p>1. WILDLIFE</p> <p>Mammals and Birds</p>	<p>Eagle is not classified as '<i>Harmful to game and wildlife</i>'.</p> <p>No risk management necessary to protect mammals and birds. Eagle is of low toxicity to mammals and is of low risk to grazing mammals that may consume recently-treated cereal shoots (e.g. rabbits, hares and deer) and also to those which feed on seeds, weeds, insects or earthworms in treated fields (e.g. voles and shrews).</p> <p>Eagle is of low toxicity to birds. It is of low risk to geese and other birds feeding on recently treated cereals or weeds or to those birds nesting in or around treated fields that may feed on earthworms or insects within the crop</p>
<p>2. BEES</p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Eagle is of low toxicity to bees; it can be used in crops where arable plants may be in flower or when bees may be foraging.</p>
<p>3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS</p>	<p>No risk management necessary. Eagle is of low toxicity to most non-target insect and arthropod species that have been investigated.</p> <p>Under field conditions the risk to non-target arthropod species is low</p>
<p>4. AQUATIC LIFE</p>	<p>Eagle is classified '<i>Dangerous to fish or other aquatic life</i>'</p> <p>Eagle is harmful to certain aquatic higher plants such as duckweeds. Eagle is of has low toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates. Care should be taken to minimise drift to shallow ponds, ditches and streams when applying Eagle.</p> <p>Dispose of used containers correctly: do not contaminate surface water or ditches with chemical or containers</p> <p>No Risk Management Necessary when used according to label instructions as there will not be sufficient contamination to present a risk even to the most susceptible species</p> <p>Not categorised under LERAP scheme</p>

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5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER	<p>Eagle is moderately persistent in soil. It is degraded in soil by soil-micro organisms. Breakdown is independent of pH, but slower under cooler conditions.</p> <p>No Risk Management Necessary to protect ground water. Though Eagle is highly mobile in soil, outdoor studies have not detected amidosulfuron, or its breakdown products at concentrations that would put ground water at risk</p>
Earthworms	Eagle is of low toxicity to earthworms. No Risk Management Necessary.
Soil Micro-organisms	Eagle is of low risk to soil-micro organisms, it poses a low risk to the processes of soil respiration or nitrogen turnover. No Risk Management Necessary.
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	<p>Eagle is a broad-leaf herbicide. It may be harmful to some species of wild flowers (eg <i>Brassicae</i>) which are found close to the edge of cereal fields. However amidosulfuron is approved by the Game Conservancy for the control of cleavers in "conservation headlands", without having a significant impact on those plants which provide a habitat for insects that are a food source for gamebird chicks.</p> <p>Care should always be taken to minimise the drift of pesticides into conservation headlands, beetle banks and field boundaries such as hedgerows, which may provide an important habitat for wild flowers, non-target insects and other wildlife.</p>

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 3.

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