

Environmental Information Sheet

Eribea MAPP: 17270



A 100 g/litre EC formulation containing alphacypermethrin (pyrethroid insecticide) for the control of insect pests in oilseed rape, winter and spring wheat and barley, cabbage, Brussels sprout, cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese and kale; peas and beans.

Maximum application rate: 125 mL product/ha (12.5 g a.s./ha).

Maximum number of applications: 2 per crop

Section	Profile
1. WILDLIFE Mammals and birds	<p>Eribea is not classified as 'Harmful to game, wild birds and animals'.</p> <p>No risk management is necessary to protect mammals and birds.</p> <p>Alphacypermethrin, the active ingredient in Eribea, is of high toxicity to mammalian species and low toxicity to 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>
2. BEES	<p>Based on the results of laboratory studies, the oral and contact hazard quotients for Eribea would trigger the requirement for the label statement 'High risk to bees'. However, several field studies have been carried out to assess the effect on bees of products containing alphacypermethrin under practical conditions of use. The results of the field studies show that alphacypermethrin has a low impact on honeybees foraging in flowering oilseed rape or in cereals covered with honeydew. The field studies also demonstrated the repellent effect of alphacypermethrin on foraging honeybees.</p> <p>To protect bees and pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower. Do not use where bees are actively foraging. Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.</p> <p>It is recommended that as a matter of good practice, spraying in oilseed rape should be carried out in the late evening or early morning or in dull weather if at all possible and local beekeepers should be advised of the intention to spray and the chemical being used at least 24 hours in advance.</p>
3. NON TARGET INSECTS AND OTHER ARTHROPODS	<p>Risk management is essential. Eribea is a broad spectrum insecticide which can adversely affect non-target insect species.</p> <p>Crops:</p> <p>Winter and Spring oilseed rape, wheat and barley: To protect non target insects/arthropods respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to non-crop land. Reduced volume spraying must not be used on wheat and barley after 31st March in the year of harvest.</p> <p>Cabbage, Brussels sprout, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Calabrese and Kale: Avoid spraying within 5m of the field boundary to reduce effects on non-target insects or other arthropods.</p> <p>Combining and Vining Peas, Field and Broad Beans: Avoid spraying within 5m of the field boundary to reduce effects on non-target insects or other arthropods.</p>

	This product must not be applied to a cereal crop if any product containing a pyrethroid insecticide or dimethoate has been applied to that crop after the start of ear emergence (GS 51).
4. AQUATIC LIFE	<p>Eribea is classified as “Very toxic to aquatic organisms, with long lasting effects.”</p> <p>Eribea is extremely toxic to fish, Daphnia, and algae. <i>“Do not contaminate water with the product or container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via farmyards and roads.”</i> Risk management is essential. Eribea 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 for aquatic species:</p> <p><i>“To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies of 12m. Horizontal boom sprayers must be fitted with three star drift reduction technology. Maintain three star operating conditions until 30m from the top of the bank of any surface water bodies. Do not allow direct spray from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 12m to the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody or within 1m of the top of the ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.”</i> Buffer zone may not be reduced.</p>
5. SOIL AND GROUNDWATER	<p>Alphacypermethrin is moderately persistent in soil. It is strongly adsorbed to the soil and so is not considered mobile. There are no soil type restrictions. No risk management necessary. Use of Eribea according to the label presents a low risk to groundwater.</p>
Earthworms	No risk management necessary. Alphacypermethrin is of moderate toxicity to earthworms. However, at recommended application rates the risk to earthworms is low.
Soil micro-organisms	No risk management necessary. No effect on soil microbial processes were found and so the risk is considered to be low.
6. NON-TARGET PLANTS	When used as recommended Eribea 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 THE BELCHIM (UK) WEBSITE WWW.BELCHIM.CO.UK

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 V4 August 2005.

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