A 500 g/litre SC formulation containing fluazinam. A foliar applied fungicide for the control of foliar blight and protection against tuber blight in potatoes

Maximum application rate: 400 ml product/ha  
Maximum total dose: 3 litres product/ha/crop

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| 1. WILDLIFE              | Shirlan is not classified as ‘Harmful to game, wild birds and animals’  
Mammals and Birds       | No risk management is necessary to protect mammals and birds. Shirlan is of low toxicity to 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. |
| 2. BEES                  | No risk management is necessary as Shirlan poses a low risk to honey bees. There is no requirement to avoid application of the product when bees may be foraging on flowering weeds in and around treated areas. |
| 3. NON TARGET INSECTS    | No risk management is necessary. Shirlan poses a minimal risk to the range of arthropod species commonly found in and around treated fields. |
| AND OTHER ARTHROPODS     |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4. AQUATIC LIFE          | Shirlan is classified as ‘Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment’  
Shirlan is extremely toxic to fish, algae and aquatic invertebrates such as Daphnia. Care must be taken to ensure that surface waters or ditches are not contaminated with the product or used container. Risk management is essential. Shirlan 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. ‘DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 7 metres of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water-body, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 metre of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand-held sprayers to fall within 1 metre of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water-body. Aim spray away from water.’ |
 Buffer zones greater than 5 metres are not eligible for buffer zone reduction under the LERAP horizontal boom sprayer scheme.
## Section 5. SOIL and GROUNDWATER

Fluazinam is very to moderately persistent in soil, depending on the soil type. Fluazinam is absorbed to soil and is therefore of low mobility. Due to its limited mobility in soil there is a negligible risk of groundwater contamination.

**Earthworms**

No risk management is necessary. Shirlan is of low toxicity to earthworms. Field studies have also demonstrated that Shirlan is unlikely to have any adverse effects on earthworm populations in the long term.

**Soil Micro-organisms**

No risk management is necessary. No effects on soil microbial processes were found and so the risk is considered to be low.

## Section 6. NON-TARGET PLANTS

Fluazinam has negligible activity to plants and, consequently, Shirlan should have no adverse effect on field margin plants.

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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:

- **Company:** Syngenta UK Ltd
- **Address:** CPC4, Capital Park, Cambridge, CB21 5XE
- **Telephone:** 0800 1696058
- **Fax:** 01223 882195
- **e-mail:** customer.services@syngenta.com

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

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