

Chemical Factsheet

Trifloxystrobin

General Information

- Product Names:
 - Flint** (Bayer)
 - Stratego** (Bayer)
 - Gem** (Bayer)
 - Absolute** (Bayer) formulated with [Tebuconazole](#)
 - Adament** (Bayer) formulated with [Tebuconazole](#)
 - Evergol** (Bayer) formulated with Penflufen
 - Compass** (Bayer)
- Chemical Class: Beta-methoxyacryl ester fungicide
- Uses: Cucurbit vegetables, pome fruits, grapes, peanuts, turfgrass, ornamentals
- Alternatives: [Organic agriculture](#)
- Beyond Pesticides rating: [Toxic](#)

Health and Environmental Effects

See citations at end of document.

- Cancer: Not Likely
- Endocrine Disruption: Not documented
- Reproductive Effects: Yes (1)
- Neurotoxicity: Not documented
- Kidney/Liver Damage: Yes (1)
- Sensitizer/ Irritant: Yes (1)
- Birth/Developmental: Yes (1)
- Detected in Groundwater: Not documented
- Potential Leacher: Not documented
- Toxic to Birds: Not documented
- Toxic to Fish/Aquatic Organisms: Yes (1)
- Toxic to Bees: Not documented

Additional Information

- Regulatory Status:
 - [EPA Factsheet](#) (1999)
- Studies [compiled from the [Pesticide-Induced Diseases Database](#)]
 - [Identification of chemicals that mimic transcriptional changes associated with autism, brain aging and neurodegeneration](#). Pearson, B.L., Simon, J.M., McCoy, E.S., Salazar, G., Fragola, G. and Zylka, M.J., 2016. Nature communications, 7(1), pp.1-12.
 - [Pesticides and prostate cancer incidence and mortality: An environment-wide association study](#). Soerensen, S. et al. (2024) Pesticides and prostate cancer incidence and mortality: An environment-wide association study, Cancer. Available at: <https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cncr.35572>.
 - [Combined toxicity of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram to zebrafish embryos and the effect on](#)

- [bone development](#). Zhang, T., Yuan, J., Guo, Y., Wang, X., Li, Q. X., Zhang, J., Xie, J., Miao, W., & Fan, Y. (2024). Combined toxicity of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram to zebrafish embryos and the effect on bone development. *Aquatic toxicology* (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 268, 106834. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquatox.2024.106834>
- [Pesticides in Cannabis: The Need for Evidence to Inform Policy and Protect Patients](#). Watson, T. D., Glodosky, N. C., Johnson, T. J., Poolman, N., Mistretta, A., & Okey, S. A. (2026). Pesticides in Cannabis: The Need for Evidence to Inform Policy and Protect Patients. *Clinical therapeutics*, S0149-2918(26)00037-8. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinthera.2026.02.003>
 - [Flood-borne pesticides are transferred from riparian soil via plants to phytophagous aphids](#). Fiolka, F., Fuchs, T., Roodt, A. P., Manfrin, A., & Schulz, R. (2025). Flood-borne pesticides are transferred from riparian soil via plants to phytophagous aphids. *Chemosphere*, 377, 144355. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2025.144355>
 - [High temporal resolution pollen analysis: New insights into current-use pesticides distribution in agricultural landscapes](#). Cirelli, S. et al. (2026) High temporal resolution pollen analysis: New insights into current-use pesticides distribution in agricultural landscapes, *Environmental Pollution*. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0269749126007189>.

Gateway Health and Environmental Effects Citations

1. U.S. EPA, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, New Active Ingredients Factsheets: <http://web.archive.org/web/20120107215849/http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/factsheets/index.htm>

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