

# *European Commission*



**Renewal Assessment Report prepared according to the Commission  
Regulation (EU) N° 1107/2009**

## **Mecoprop -P**

**Volume 3 – B.3 (PPP) – Mecoprop-P K 600 g/L**

Rapporteur Member State : United Kingdom  
Co-Rapporteur Member State : Ireland

**Version History**

<b>When</b>	<b>What</b>
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### **B.3. DATA ON APPLICATION AND EFFICACY**

For active substance renewal the applicant has satisfactorily addressed all the Efficacy related points outlined in Appendix 2 of SANCO/2012/11251 (see applicant summary of efficacy information provided in MCA section 3 final 17 July 2014). The representative uses supported at renewal are at a maximum dose which is less than that currently authorized in cereals in most Member States i.e. 1.2 kg a.s/ha compared to the 1.5-2.4 kg a.s/ha currently authorized (ref: Document D2 final 17 July 2014). This has not been addressed by the applicant. Nonetheless, there may, for example be effectiveness data at a dose of 1.2 kg/ha mecoprop-P submitted as part of the re-registration process under EU Directive 91/414 which indicate acceptable levels of control of certain weed species at 1.2 kg/ha. In addition this dose may give useful control as part of a co-formulation. It is therefore considered that the supported GAP is representative.

#### **B.3.1. FIELD OF USE ENVISAGED**

Mecoprop-P containing products are used in agriculture as post-emergence foliar sprays in cereals.

#### **B.3.2. EFFECTS ON HARMFUL ORGANISMS**

Control of broad-leaved weeds.

Mecoprop-P, which is a hormone type herbicide, is absorbed mainly by the green parts of the plants, but with some absorption through the roots and is rapidly translocated within herbaceous plants.

It has been used in broad leaved weed control for many years with product registration in many EU Member States.

**B.3.3. DETAILS OF INTENDED USE**

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State	Product Name	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (l)	Remarks (m)
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	Kg a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	Lk a.i./ha min max (*) (g/ha)		
Winter Cereals - Wheat (including durum and spelt), Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale	Various	Various	F	Broadleaved Weeds	SL	600	tractor mounted boom	In the spring at BBCH 20 - 32	1	N/A		200 – 400	1.2	N/A	Applied from 01/03 (2l/ha)
Spring Cereals - Wheat (including durum and spelt), Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale	Various	Various	F	Broadleaved Weeds	SL	600	tractor mounted boom	In the spring at BBCH 13 - 32	1	N/A		200 – 400	1.2	N/A	Applied from 01/03 (2l/ha)

- \* For uses where the column „Remarks“ in marked in grey further consideration is necessary. Uses should be crossed out when the notifier no longer supports this use(s).
- (a) For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)
- (b) Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)
- (c) e.g. biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds
- (d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
- (e) GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989
- (f) All abbreviations used must be explained
- (g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
- (h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated
- (i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO) and not for the variant in order to compare the rate for same active substances used in different variants (e.g. fluoroxypr). **In certain cases, where only one variant synthesised, it is more appropriate to give the rate for the variant (e.g. benthialdicarb-isopropyl).**
- (j) Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application
- (k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use
- (l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)
- (m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

**B.3.4. APPLICATION RATE AND CONCENTRATION OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE**

The active substance, mecoprop-P, is present in the concentrate at 600 g/l. According to the maximum recommended application rate of 2.0 litres of concentrate diluted in 200 – 400 litre/ha, the maximum concentration in the diluted spray is 6.0 g a.s./l.

**B.3.5. METHOD OF APPLICATION**

Use a conventional field crop sprayer with medium nozzles at a pressure of 2-3 bar (30-45 psi) and water volume of 200 - 400 litres per hectare.

**B.3.6. NUMBER AND TIMING OF APPLICATIONS AND DURATION OF PROTECTION**

Winter cereals:	Application in spring between growth stage BBCH 20-32
	One application per crop
Spring cereals:	Application in spring between growth stage BBCH 13-32
	One application per crop

**B.3.7. NECESSARY WAITING PERIODS OR OTHER PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID PHYTOTOXIC EFFECTS ON SUCCEEDING CROPS**

Mecoprop-P degrades rapidly (geometric mean soil  $DT_{50}$  = 6.0 days) and is used early in the growing season for cereal crops (latest time of application BBCH 32). This ensures there will be no phytotoxic effects on succeeding crops.

There are no limitations on choice of succeeding crops.

When used according to the label instructions, no damage to rotational crops is expected.

**B.3.8. PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

Proposed instructions for use will be present on National labels but have not been presented.

**B.3.9. EFFECTIVENESS**

Mecoprop-P has been tested in numerous field trials which demonstrated effective herbicidal activity. Mecoprop-P has been registered in many EU countries based on detailed national assessments of efficacy data in compliance with requirements and according to the uniform principles, with which Member State authorities were satisfied. The list of weeds controlled differs slightly from the list included in the EU DAR used to support the first approval of mecoprop-P. It is likely that this reflects the slightly reduced dose rate – but this will need to be checked by Member States at product renewal. There may, for example be effectiveness data at a dose of 1.2 kg/ha mecoprop-P submitted as part of the re-registration process under EU Directive 91/414 which indicate acceptable levels of control of certain weed species at 1.2 kg/ha. In addition this dose may give useful control as part of a co-formulation.

Overall the RMS view is that there is some evidence that this dose would be ‘sufficiently effective.’

**B.3.10. INFORMATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESISTANCE**

The risk of future development of weed resistance to mecoprop-P is considered to be low because of the mode of action of the herbicide and its use pattern. The risk can be minimised by adopting a resistance management strategy based on good agricultural practice. This would include the rotation of crops, the use of mixtures and rotation of herbicides with differing modes of action, cultural control and ensuring weeds are treated with the correct application rate, at the optimum timing and under suitable conditions for maximum activity. The guidelines published by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) should be followed.

**B.3.11. ADVERSE EFFECTS ON TREATED CROPS**

Mecoprop-P has been used as a herbicide for a significant period of time and incidences of phytotoxicity are very rare when the product is used as per the label instructions.

**B.3.12. OBSERVATIONS ON OTHER UNDESIRABLE OR UNINTENDED SIDE-EFFECTS**

Mecoprop-P degrades rapidly (geometric mean soil  $DT_{50} = 6.0$  days) and is used early in the growing season for cereal crops (latest time of application BBCH 32). This ensures there will be no phytotoxic effects on succeeding crops.

**B.3.13. REFERENCES RELIED ON**

None.