

# **ENTOMELA 50SL/ENT 50**

## **DOCUMENT M-CP, Section 3**

### **DATA ON APPLICATION**

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**Version history<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Data points containing amendments or additions and brief description</b>	<b>Document identifier and version number</b>

<sup>1</sup> It is suggested that applicants adopt a similar approach to showing revisions and version history as outlined in SANCO/10180/2013 Chapter 4 How to revise an Assessment Report

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## CP 3 DATA ON APPLICATION

*Guidance from SANCO/12592/2012 'Template Assessment Report'*

*For efficacy related elements, it is envisaged that only limited information will be provided to address the requirements of Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Detailed consideration of efficacy will occur in the subsequent product authorisation process when a full biological assessment dossier will be required. Therefore only limited efficacy information is required under the appropriate headings in line with the relevant guidance:*

- for new active substances "SANCO E3 WORKING DOCUMENT (Data requirements on efficacy for the dossier to be submitted for the approval of new active substances as defined under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 contained in plant protection products)";*
- for renewals - Guidance Document on the renewal of approval of active substances to be assessed in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 844/2012 Appendix II (SANCO/2012/11251).*

### CP 3.1 Field of Use Envisaged

Agricultural use.

Used in suppression control operations by spot bait sprays.

### CP 3.2 Effects on Harmful Organisms

Food lure: Physiological.

Affecting the instinctive behavioural activity of olive-fly (*Bactrocera (dacus) oleae*) in seeking food. This is achieved with the volatile degradation products of the preparation which attract the insect to a toxicant.

### CP 3.3 Details of Intended Use

Exclusively used as food lures in bait sprays on olive crops.

The harmful organisms are the adults of *Bactrocera (dacus) oleae* on olive crop.

Achieve prevention of oviposition on fruits.

Beet molasses – Urea hydrolysate based attractants since 1974 in Greece have a definitive place in annual collective programs of bait sprays organized by the Greek Ministry to protect the ripening olive fruit against gravid fertilised females of *Bactrocera oleae* and prevent extensive damage to crops all over the country.

Crop and/ or situation  (a)	Zone	Product code	F G or 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 as  (i)	method kind  (f-h)	growth stage & season (j)	number min max  (k)	interval between applications (min)	kg as/hL  min max	water L/ha  min max	kg as/ha  min max		
Olive crop	Southern zone	ENT50	F	<i>Olive fruit fly- Bactrocera oleae</i>	SL	170g/kg of Urea   Min 500g/kg of Hyd. Protein	Low volume Spot bait sprays	Fruit	6 applica tions per crop season. (1)	depends on the insecticide used.(1)	Min 0.320kg Urea /hL  Max 0.360g Urea/hL  Min 1.0kg Hyd. prot. /hL Max 1.155kg Hyd.prot. /hL	30L/ha	Min 0.096kg Urea/ha Max 0.108kg Urea/ha  Min 0.300kg Hyd. prot. /ha Max 0.347kg Hyd. prot/ha	Depends on the insec ticide used. (1)	(1) Number of application, interval between applications and PHI depends on the insecticide used.

Crop and/ or situation  (a)	Zone	Product code	F G or 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 as  (i)	method kind  (f-h)	growth stage & season  (j)	number min max  (k)	interval between applications (min)	kg as/hL  min max	water L/ha  min max	kg as/ha  min max		

Olive crop	Southern zone	ENT50	F	<i>Olive fruit fly- Bactrocera oleae</i>	SL	170g/kg of Urea   Min 500g/kg of Hyd. Protein	Very Low volume Spot bait sprays	Fruit	6 applica tions per crop season. (1)	depends on the insecticide used.(1)	Min 0.96kg Urea /hL  Max 1.08kg Urea/hL  Min 3.0kg Hyd. prot. /hL  Max 3.465kg Hyd.prot. /hL	10L/ha	Min 0.096kg Urea/ha Max 0.108kg Urea/ha  Min 0.3kg Hyd. prot. /ha Max 0.347kg Hyd. prot/ha	Depends on the insec ticide used. (1)	(1) Number of application, interval between applications and PHI depends on the insecticide used.
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**Remarks:**

(a) For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)

(b) Outdoor or field use (F), glasshouse 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 No 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 plants - type of equipment used must be indicated

(i) g/kg or g/l

(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) The minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided

(l) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

(m) Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions

### CP 3.4 Application Rate and Concentration of Active Substance

In bait sprays the recommended quantity of bait is 300ml per tree foliage and the recommended attractant dosage for the preparation of bait is 2% w/w in Low Volume (LV) applications which are the mainly used.

This means 6gr/tree of ENT50 equals to 6 gr/tree for each treatment on a small area of the foliage of olive tree. For normal tree-density of 100 trees/ha we have an application rate for ENTOMELA 50SL of 600gr/ha.

According to the concentration of active substances and the content limits we have:

Application rate per treatment for active substance
96-108gr Urea/ha
300-347gr Hydrolysed protein/ha

For more details see tables on CP 3.3 Details of Intended Use.

### CP 3.5 Method of Application

The application method is by terrestrial spraying.

For LV (low volume) applications which are the mainly used the following dosage is as followed:

2% w/w ENTOMELA 50SL

For VLV (low volume) applications the following dosage is as followed:

6% w/w ENTOMELA 50SL

For more details refer to tables on CP 3.3 Details of Intended Use.

### CP 3.6 Number and Timings of Applications and Duration of Protection

Maximum number of applications and their timings:

Maximum number of applications depends on the insecticide used and in practice is 6 applications per crop season.

One or two applications during summer and two or three applications during autumn. The timing of the first application aimed at destroying the adults of previous year and as preventing the oviposition for the earliest fruits is of particular importance. The principal criterion for the timing of applications is the capture of adult-flies and specially of the females. Capture of five and more adults per trap and per week indicates the need for bait spraying. The last application before harvest depends on the insecticide used.

For full details of all uses please refer to tables on CP 3.3 Details of Intended Use.

Growth stages of crops or plants to be protected:

All applications aimed the protection of fruits. For full details of all uses please refer to tables on CP 3.3 Details of Intended Use.

Development stages of the harmful organism concerned:

All applications aimed the winged adults.

Duration of protection afforded by each application:

Normally 20-30 days depends on insecticide used for bait.

Duration of protection afforded by the maximum number of applications:

In Greece for more than thirty years of practice by the Ministry of Rural development in a national program in various regions of the country and with different insecticides achieve a satisfactory reduction of the insect population and the protection of the olive fruit throughout the fruiting period. Please also refer MC-P Section 7.

### **CP 3.7      Necessary Waiting Periods or Other Precautions to Avoid Phytotoxic Effects on Succeeding Crops**

Minimum waiting periods or other precautions between last application and sowing or planting succeeding crops: Depends on the insecticide used.

Limitations on choice of succeeding crops: Depends on the insecticide used.

### **CP 3.8      Proposed Instructions for Use**

Take all the necessary measures for the insecticide.

Do not spray against the wind.

After use wash with water and soap.

Do not spill in watercourse or water irrigating systems.

To avoid danger for human and environment follow the instructions.