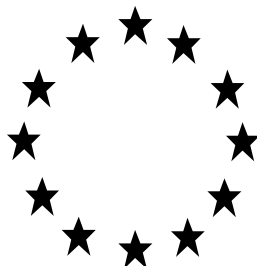


Draft Renewal Assessment Report
under Regulation (EC) 1107/2009



CLOPYRALID

Volume 3 – B.3 (AS)

RMS: Finland
Co-RMS: Poland

May 2017

Volume 1

Level 1: Statement of subject matter and purpose for which this report has been prepared and background information on the application

Level 2: Summary of active substance hazard and of product risk assessment

Level 3: Proposed decision with respect to the application

Appendix 1: Guidance documents used in this assessment

Appendix 2: Reference list

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Annex A: List of the tests, studies and information submitted

Volume 3

Annex B (Active Substance): Summary, evaluation and assessment of the data and information

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Annex B.2 (AS): Physical and chemical properties of the active substance

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Annex B.8 (AS): Environmental fate and behaviour

Annex B.9 (AS): Ecotoxicology data

Volume 3

Annex B (Plant Protection Product): Summary, evaluation and assessment of the data and information

Annex B.1 (PPP): Identity

Annex B.2 (PPP): Physical and chemical properties of the plant protection product

Annex B.3 (PPP): Data on application and efficacy

Annex B.4 (PPP): Further information

Annex B.5 (PPP): Methods of analysis

Annex B.6 (PPP): Toxicology and metabolism data and assessment of risks to humans

Annex B.7 (PPP): Residue data

Annex B.8 (PPP): Environmental fate and behaviour and environmental exposure assessment

Annex B.9 (PPP): Ecotoxicology data and assessment of risks for non-target species

Volume 4

Annex C: Confidential information and, where relevant, details of any task force formed for the purpose of generating tests and studies submitted

List of Endpoints

Version History

When	What
2017/ May	DRAR- First version submitted to EFSA

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B.3. DATA ON APPLICATION

B.3.1. USE OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE

Clopyralid is an herbicide used in many dicotyledon and monocotyledon crops such as cereals, and grass for the control of a range of weed species.

B.3.2. FUNCTION

Clopyralid is used for the control of broad leaf weeds such as *Cirsium arvensis*, and *Scenecio vulgaris*.

B.3.3. EFFECTS ON HARMFUL ORGANISMS

Clopyralid is absorbed by leaves and roots with translocation both acropetally and basipetally, and accumulates in meristematic tissue. Plants containing clopyralid exhibit an auxin type response, with cell elongation and increased respiration leading to the death of the plant.

B.3.4. FIELD OF USE ENVISAGED

Clopyralid is used as a post emergence herbicide to control some broadleaf weeds in a range of dicotyledon and monocotyledon crops using a broadcast or spot treatment application.

B.3.5. HARMFUL ORGANISMS CONTROLLED AND CROPS OR PRODUCTS PROTECTED OR TREATED

Clopyralid controls broad leaf weeds species such as *Cirsium arvensis*, *Scenecio vulgaris*, *Matricaria chamomilla*, and *Matricaria inodorum* in a range of dicotyledone and monocotyledone crops such as cereals and grass.

B.3.6. MODE OF ACTION

Clopyralid is pyridinecarboxylic acid herbicide, with a synthetic auxin mode of action.

B.3.7. INFORMATION ON THE OCCURRENCE OR POSSIBLE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESISTANCE AND APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Clopyralid has been in wide scale commercial use in Europe for the control of annual and perennial broad leaved weeds in a wide range of crops since the early 1970's. No reports of resistance in the Europe have been received.

A resistance risk analysis was performed following EPPO guideline PP1/213(2)

All references for the occurrence of resistance are taken from the International Survey of Herbicide Resistance Weeds supported by HRAC

Evidence of resistance

Herbicides representing this mode of action have been used commercially for more than 35 years. Only two species that are sensitive to clopyralid have been shown to have developed resistance to two herbicides with a synthetic auxin mode of action. In Europe, these were creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvensis*) and scentless mayweed (*Matricaria perforata*). Both of these species have shown increased tolerance to MCPA and 2,4-D (International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds). The level of resistance is generally low and restricted to a small area. Furthermore these weeds were detected between 1975 and 1985 and no increase in range has been reported.

No cases of clopyralid resistance have been reported in Europe.

B.3.8. REFERENCES RELIED ON

No references

Data Point	Author(s)	Year	Title Compagny Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner	Previous evaluation