



Notification of an Emergency Authorisation issued by Belgium

1. Member State, and MS notification number

BE-Be-2020-05

2. In case of repeated derogation: no. of previous derogation(s)

1424

3. Names of active substances

1-Naphthylacetic acid (1-NAA) - 29.0000 g/l

4. Trade name of Plant Protection Product

Pomoxon Extra

5. Formulation type

SL

6. Authorisation holder

Comité régional PHYTO

7. Time period for authorisation

15/04/2020 - 12/08/2020

8. Further limitations



9. Value of tMRL if needed, including information on the measures taken in order to confine the commodities resulting from the treated crop to the territory of the notifying MS pending the setting of a tMRL on the EU level. (PRIMO EFSA model to be attached)

Not applicable.

10. Validated analytical method for monitoring of residues in plants and plant products.

Not applicable.

11. Function of the product

(E.g. systemic long acting insecticide; foliar fungicide, used for regular control, elimination scenario etc)

plant growth regulator

12. Type of danger to plant production or ecosystem

(Provide reasoning for what category the 120 day authorisation is given: quarantine pest; emergent pest, either invading non-native, or native; emerging resistance in a pest, etc. Whereas reference to the EU quarantine legislation may suffice for quarantine pests elaborate reasoning should be provided for the category 'any harmful pest')

Christmas trees must be of a certain height-to-width ratio to be marketable. Without any effective mean of reducing the natural growth capacity of Christmas trees and more particularly, without the application of 1-NAA, it is very difficult to produce trees with an acceptable height-to-width ratio. Christmas trees are therefore unmarketable.

13. Size and effect of danger

(Describe shortly the area affected, the development over time of the infestation, and the agronomic and economic effects it has)

In the Southern part of Belgium, Christmas trees are grown over an area of 3,120 ha. Without top shoot growth regulator, Christmas tree growers cannot meet market demands asking for short and not split tops of Christmas trees. If growers cannot use 1-NAA in 2020, the whole distribution of trees will be harshly impacted. This impact can be estimated by the percentage of marketable Christmas trees. It represents the number of first-class trees compared to the total amount of produced trees. Growers usually achieve a high percentage of marketable Christmas trees when using 1-NAA for reduction of the top shoot length. Without the application of 1-NAA, this percentage sharply decreases to approximately 20%, meaning a drastic drop of sales, economic losses and non-profitable production of such trees for the entire sector in Belgium. Due to the lack of effective and validated alternatives for top shoot length regulation, there is a high economic risk for all Christmas tree growers in Belgium.

14. Absence of any other reasonable means

(Describe the alternative control measures (chemical, non-chemical and cultural) and indicate why they do not (in combination) suffice. Describe which, if any, authorisations for the pest to be controlled exist in other Member States.

Alternative methods have been tested. Other products are currently available. However, there have negative impacts regarding selectivity, are not sufficiently efficient, and produce variable results. Also, these products have a higher risk to damage trees because they induce growth delay and scorching of plant tissue. The active substance 1-NAA has been used for decades. This molecule is considered as an outstanding and crop-safe method for top shoot regulation. Currently, there is no 1-NAA-based products allowed on coniferous trees in Belgium (only on apples and pears, and at higher 1-NAA concentrations) while it is the case in Austria and in Slovenia (at higher active substance concentrations).

15. Rationale

(Reason the risk management decision based on the findings of 15 to 18, containing especially a description of measures taken to ensure consumer protection).

Not applicable.



16. Mitigation measures

(Describe what mitigation measures are taken if needed for minimising risk to humans, animals, and the environment, attach summary risk assessment. Describe what measures are taken to limit and control use)

More than applying Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), the use of this product should be very limited (low application rates) and very localized (application with a roller).

17. Applications in progress

(The use notified may have been applied for already, or a suitable alternative PPP may be in the process of authorisation. Describe such applications, including a possible date of authorisation)

The request to authorize this product in the Northern Zone has been recently submitted. Based on this, the authorization holder will decide if a zonal procedure in the Central Zone could start.

18. Research activities

(Describe the research efforts undertaken and/or in progress, their aims, their funding, and their expected date of results. This is needed for all categories of dangers, except quarantine pests that can still be eliminated, or infrequent pests, for which no official application for a normal authorisation or extension of use of the plant protection product exists. In case of a repeated notification: indicate the state of works of the research projects.)

A request for trials has been introduced in order to test the efficacy and selectivity of other existing plant growth regulators.



20 GAP

1	3	4	5	6	7	8/9	10 a/b	11 a/b	12	13		
Use-No.	Crop and/or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F G I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application			Application Rate			Water L/ha min / max	PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. safener/synergist per ha e.g. recommended or mandatory tank mixtures
				Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number [min. interval between applications(days)] a) per use b) per crop/season	kg, L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g. kg as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season				
1	()	F	PGR shoot growth inhibition (PGR shoot growth inhibition)	painting	to	[7] (days) a) 2 b) 2	a) 0.75 kg/100 l water volume b)	a) 21.75 g/100 l water volume (1-Naphthylacetic acid (1-NAA)) b)	/		Major Use	



21	MRL: Reference to product code number in Annex I of regulation (EC) No 396/2005
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MRL: reference to products

EPPO Code for CROP	Product	Pesticide residues	
		1-Naphthylacetamide and 1-naphthylacetic acid (sum of 1-naphthylacetamide and 1-naphthylacetic acid and its salts, expressed as 1-naphthylacetic acid)	
IABIG (Abies)	N/A - non edible use	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPIEG (Picea)	N/A - non edible use	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>