REGISTRATION REPORT

Part A

Risk Management

Product code: GF-2384

Product names: WINSHOT

Active Substances:

Isoxaben, 2.4 g/kg

Oryzalin, 9.8 g/kg

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Southern Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(marketing authorisation)

Applicant: **Dow AgroSciences**

Date: **14/08/2018**

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PART A – Risk Management

The company Dow AgroSciences has requested marketing authorisation in France for the product WINSHOT (formulation code: GF-2384), containing 2.4 g/kg isoxaben and 9.8 g/kg oryzalin for use as a herbicide.

The risk assessment conclusions are based on the information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7 and Part C, and where appropriate the addenda for France. The information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B include assessment of further data or information as required at national registration by the EU peer review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to WINSHOT (GF-2384) where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of WINSHOT (GF-2384) have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer review of both isoxaben and oryzalin.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for France for the registration of WINSHOT (GF-2384).

Appendix 1 of this document provides a copy of the French decision.

Appendix 2 of this document is a copy of the draft product label as proposed by the applicant.

Appendix 3 of this document is a copy of the letter(s) of Access.

1 DETAILS OF THE APPLICATION

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of Dow AgroSciences's application to market WINSHOT (GF-2384) in France as a herbicide (product uses described under point 2.3). France acted as a zonal Rapporteur Member State (zRMS) for this request and assessed the application submitted for the first authorisation of this product in France and in other MSs of the Southern zone[1].

1.2 Active substance approval

Isoxaben

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances.
Specific provisions of regulation were as follows : PART A Only uses as herbicide may be authorised. PART B For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on isoxaben, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 28 January 2011 shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to the risk to aquatic organisms, the risk to non-target terrestrial plants and the potential leaching of metabolites to groundwater. Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate. The Member States concerned shall request the submission of confirmatory

[1] France is the only country named in the GAP table.

information as regards: (a) the specification of the technical material, as commercially manufactured, (b) the relevance of the impurities; (c) the residues in rotational crops; (d) the potential risk to aquatic organisms. The Member States concerned shall ensure that the applicant submits to the Commission the information set out in points (a) and (b) by 30 November 2011 and the information set out in points (c) and (d) by 31 May 2013.
An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(9): 1714). A Review Report is available (SANCO/12826/2010 final, 28 January 2011).

Oryzalin

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances.
Specific provisions of regulation were as follows : PART A Only uses as herbicide may be authorised. PART B For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on oryzalin, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 28 January 2011 shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to: — the operator safety and ensure that conditions of use include the application of adequate personal protective equipment; — the protection of aquatic organisms and non target plants; — the protection of groundwater, where the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions; — the risk to herbivorous birds and mammals; — the risk to bees, in the flowering season. Conditions of authorisation shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate. The Member States concerned shall carry out monitoring programmes to verify potential groundwater contamination from the metabolites OR13 (4) and OR15 (5) in vulnerable zones, where appropriate. The Member States concerned shall request the submission of confirmatory information as regards: (1) the specification of the technical material, as commercially manufactured, by appropriate analytical data, including information on the relevance of the impurities which for confidentiality reasons are referred to as impurities 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12;

(2) the relevance of the test material used in the toxicity dossiers in view of the specification of the technical material; (3) the risk assessment for aquatic organisms; (4) the relevance of the metabolites OR13 and OR15, and the corresponding groundwater risk assessment, if oryzalin is classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as 'suspected of causing cancer'. The Member States concerned shall ensure that the applicant submits to the Commission the information set out in points (1) and (2) by 30 November 2011 and the information set out in point (3) by 31 May 2013. The information set out in point (4) shall be submitted within six month of notification of a decision classifying oryzalin
An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Journal 2013; 11(8): 3351). A Review Report is available (SANCO/12665/2010 Final, 28 January 2011 [inclusion]; SANCO/12665/2010 Final, 20 March 2014 [confirmatory data]).

1.3 Regulatory approach

The present application (2013-1222) was evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses)[2] in the context of the zonal procedure for all Member States of the Southern zone, taking into account the worst-case uses ("risk envelope approach")[3] – the highest application rates over the Southern Zone. When risk mitigation measures were necessary, they are adapted to the situation in France.

According to the French law and procedures, specific conditions of use are set in the Decision letter.
The French Order of 4 may 2017 provides that:

- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the pre harvest interval (PHI) is at least 3 days;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum buffer zone alongside a water body is 5 metres;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum re-entry period is 6 hours for field uses and 8 hours for indoor uses.

Drift reduction measures such as low-drift nozzles are not considered within the decision-making process in France. However, drift buffer zones may be reduced under some circumstances as explained in appendix 3 of the above-mentioned French Order.

The current document (RR) based on Anses' assessment of the application submitted for this product is in compliance with Regulation (EC) no 1107/2009[4], implementing regulations and French regulations.

The data taken into account are those deemed to be valid either at European Union level or at zonal/national level. This part A of the RR presents a summary of essential scientific points upon which recommendations are based and is not intended to show the assessment in detail.

The conclusions relating to the acceptability of risk are based on the criteria indicated in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011[5], and are expressed as "acceptable" or "not acceptable"/"not finalised" in accordance with those criteria.

Finally, the French Order of 26 March 2014[6] provides that:

- an authorisation granted for a "reference" crop applies also for "linked" crops, unless formally stated in the Decision
- the "reference" and "linked" crops are defined in Appendix 1 of that French Order.

Thus, at French national level, possible extrapolation of submitted data and the corresponding assessment from

[2] French Food Safety Agency, Afssa, before 1 July 2010
[3] SANCO document "risk envelope approach", European Commission (14 March 2011). Guidance document on the preparation and submission of dossiers for plant protection products according to the "risk envelope approach"; SANCO/11244/2011 rev. 5
[4] REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC
[5] COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 546/2011 of 10 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation of plant protection products
[6] http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGRG1407093A/jo

"reference" crops to "linked" ones are undertaken even if not clearly requested by the applicant in their dRR, and a conclusion is reached on the acceptability of the intended uses on those "linked" crops. The aim of this Order, mainly based on the EU document on residue data extrapolation[7] is to supply "minor" crops with registered plant protection products.

Therefore the GAP table (Section 2.3) and Decision may include uses on crops not originally requested by the applicant.

The Decision, as reproduced in Appendix 1, takes also into account national provisions, including national mitigation measures.

1.4 Data protection claims

Where protection for data is being claimed for information supporting registration of WINSHOT (GF-2384), it is indicated in the reference lists in Appendix 1 of the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7.

1.5 Letter(s) of Access

Not necessary: the applicant has provided sufficient data to show that access is not required.

2 DETAILS OF THE AUTHORISATION

2.1 Product Identity

Product name (code)	WINSHOT (GF-2384)
Authorisation number	N/A : no authorization granted
Function	Herbicide
Applicant	Dow AgroSciences
Composition	2.4 g/kg isoxaben and 9.8 g/kg oryzalin
Formulation type (code)	Granules [Code: GR]
Packaging	1- Composite film bag: Low density polyethylene (LDPE)/aluminium (Alu)/polyamide (PA) (or LDPE / Alu /oriented polypropylene (OPP) or LDPE / Alu /polyethylene terephthalate (PET)) (1 kg, 2.5 kg, 5 kg) 2- Multilayer paper bag with liner (Coex PE/ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH)) (5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg) 3- HDPE and Coex PE/EVOH bottles (0.5 L, 1 L) or canisters (3 L, 5 L, 10 L, 15 L, 20 L equivalent to 0.35 to 20 kg)

2.2 Classification and labelling

2.2.1 Classification and labelling under Directive 99/45/EC

Not applicable after 1st June 2015.

2.2.2 Classification and labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1272/2008

[7] SANCO document "guidance document:- Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs": SANCO/ 7525/VI/95 - rev.9

Physical hazards	-	
Health hazards	Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2	
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2	
Hazard pictograms		
Signal word	Warning	
Hazard statements	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
Precautionary statements –	***For the P phrases, refer to the extant legislation***	
Supplementary information (in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)	EUH 208 :	Contains oryzalin and 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

See Part C for justifications of the classification and labelling proposals.

2.2.3 Other phrases in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 547/2011

N/A : no authorization granted:

2.2.4 Other phrases linked to the preparation

N/A : no authorization granted

2.3 Product uses

Please note: The GAP Table below reports the intended uses proposed by the applicant, and possible extrapolation according to French Order of 26 march 2014 (highlighted in green), evaluated and concluded as safe uses by France as zRMS. Those uses are then granted in France.
When the conclusion is "not acceptable" the intended use is highlighted in grey and the main reason(s) reported in the remarks.

GAP rev1 date: 2016-02-17

PPP (product name/code)	**WINSHOT (GF-2384)**	**Formulation type:**	**GR**
Active substance 1	**isoxaben**	**Conc. of as 1:**	**2.4 g/kg**
Active substance 2	**oryzalin**	**Conc. of as 2:**	**9.8 g/kg**
Applicant:	**Dow AgroSciences**	**professional use**	☒
Zone(s):	**Southern EU**	**non professional use**	☐

Verified by MS: **Yes**

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State	Product Name	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 a.s. (i)	Method Kind (f-h)	Growth stage & season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between appl. (min)	kg as/hL min max	water (L/ha) min max	kg as/ha min max		
Ornamental plants Bedding plants Roses	France	GF-2384 WINSHOT	F	Grass and broadleaf weeds	GR	Isoxaben 0.24% + Oryzalin 0.98%	Spreading on row or individual plant (see Remarks).	Feb-Oct (ornamentals) Apr-Jun (bedding plants)	1	-	-	-	0.528[#] 2.156[##]	NA	220 kg product/ha . Application rate refers to the rate of use in the treated band (30% of the total crop area) Application either on the row for field-grown ornamentals (nurseries) via tractor-mounted spreader, or individual plants for container grown ornamentals (nurseries) and/or amenity plantations via hand-held applicator. **Not acceptable for a manual application (operator exposure)** **Not acceptable use for weed control on ornamental**

															grasses (selectivity) **Not acceptable risks to granivorous birds in field**

[#] Isoxaben, [##]Oryzalin;

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

3 RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Reasoned statement of the overall conclusions taken in accordance with the Uniform Principles

3.1.1 Physical and chemical properties

The formulation WINSHOT (GF-2384) is a granule (GR). All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements. The appearance of the formulation is brown and grey pellets, without odour. It is not explosive and has no oxidising properties. It is not flammable or auto-flammable. In aqueous solution (1 % w/v), its pH is 7.4 at 22.6 °C. Stability data indicate a shelf life of at least 2 years at ambient temperature (HDPE, PE/coex EVOH, lined multi-walled paper bags (MW), polypropylene bags, or composite film bag (LDPE/Alu/PA or LDPE/Alu/OPP or LDPE/Alu/PET)). Its technical characteristics are acceptable for a granule formulation.

3.1.2 Methods of analysis

3.1.2.1 Analytical method for the formulation

Analytical methods for the determination of active substances and relevant impurities in the formulation are available and validated.

As relevant impurities (toluene and N-nitrosodipropylsamine) are by-products of the manufacturing process for the active substances and as such cannot be formed by storage of the formulation, an analytical method for the determination of relevant impurities in the formulation is not necessary.

3.1.2.2 Analytical methods for residues

Analytical methods are available in the Draft Assessment Reports (DARs)/this dossier and validated for the determination of residues of isoxaben and oryzalin in soil, water (surface and drinking) and air. The available methods for determination of residues in crops are not relevant as the formulation will only be used in non-crop plants.

To update the dossier, a confirmatory method is required for the determination of isoxaben residues in soil and in surface and drinking water.

The active substances are neither toxic nor very toxic, hence no analytical method is required for the determination of residues in biological fluids and tissues.

3.1.3 Mammalian Toxicology

3.1.3.1 Acute Toxicity

Acute toxicity studies were performed on WINSHOT (GF-2384) and yielded the following results:

- Rat oral LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg bw
- Rat dermal LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg bw
- No skin irritancy effect with the rabbit
- No eye irritancy effect with the rabbit
- Non skin sensitisation effect in the guinea pig (LLNA)

All studies (except the skin sensitisation study) were undertaken on the preparation EF-1176 (SC), containing 107 g isoxaben/L and 429 g oryzalin/L. This product is considered a worst-case compared with WINSHOT (GF-2384).

3.1.3.2 Operator Exposure

Dermal absorption

For isoxaben, the risks to operators, bystanders and workers have been estimated on the basis of dermal absorption value of 16.7 % for the formulation (determined from an *in vitro* study in human skin study on the reference formulation EAF-496).

For oryzalin, the risks to operators, bystanders and workers have been estimated on the basis of dermal absorption value of 2.8 % for the formulation (determined from an *in vitro* study in human skin study on the reference formulation FN-7153).

Operator exposure

WINSHOT (GF-2384) is a ready-to-use granular formulation (herbicide) proposed **for application by hand or mechanical spreaders.** No dilution is necessary. The preparation is a solid, non-dusty granule.

Operator systemic exposure to oryzalin and isoxaben was estimated for outdoor uses, with the PHED model[8]. In the PHED studies gloves and normal workwear were worn during loading and application operations.

Crops	Equipment	Personal protection	% AOEL Isoxaben 0.25 mg/kg bw/d	% AOEL Oryzalin 0.05 mg/kg bw/d
Ornamental plants, bedding plants, roses	Tractor-mounted application	With working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	4.50 %	80.65 %
	Hand-held (hand-held)	With working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	56.8 %	**222.5 %**
		With working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application and EN 149 FFP2	53.3 %	**192.22 %**

The risk to operators using WINSHOT (GF-2384) with tractor-mounted equipment is acceptable with normal work clothing and gloves during loading and application.

Considering the use of hand-held equipment, the risk to operators is unacceptable with normal work clothing and gloves during loading and application.

PPE for operators (mechanical application):

- **for mixing/loading**
  - Nitrile gloves certified EN 374-3;
  - Working coverall 65 % polyester / 35 % cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water-repellent treatment;
  - Long-sleeved apron, Category III Type PB3 worn over the coverall proposed above;
  - Goggles or face shield certified according to EN 166 standard with frame marking 3;
- ***For application _* Downward spraying**

  If application with tractor with cab
  - Working coveralls 65 % polyester / 35 % cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water-repellent treatment;
  - Disposable nitrile gloves certified EN 374-2 in the case of an intervention on application equipment, but not inside the cab. In the case of an intervention on application equipment, it should be noted that gloves should be worn only outside the tractor cab and stored after use outside the cab;

  If application with tractor without cab
  - Working coverall 65 % polyester / 35 % cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water-repellent treatment;
  - Disposable nitrile gloves certified EN 374-2 in the case of an intervention on application equipment;
- ***for equipment cleaning***
  - Nitrile gloves certified EN 374-3;

[8] PHED : Pesticide Handlers Exposure Database surrogate exposure guide, Estimate of worker exposure from the pesticide handler exposure database, Version 1.1 1998

- Working coverall 65 % polyester / 35 % cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water-repellent treatment;
- Long-sleeved apron, Category III Type PB3 worn over the coverall proposed above;
- Goggles or face shield certified EN 166 with frame marking 3.

3.1.3.3 Bystander Exposure

WINSHOT (GF-2384) is a solid, non-dusty granule applied to the soil without dilution. The bystander would not practically be exposed to it through dermal or inhalational routes. No drift is expected, thus bystander exposure is considered negligible.

3.1.3.4 Worker Exposure

WINSHOT (GF-2384) is a solid, non-dusty granule applied to the soil without dilution. No drift is expected, thus worker exposure is considered negligible.

Workers could be potentially exposed to the granules on re-entry to the treated crops, i.e. when handling growing media from containerised ornamental plants.

Field studies investigating dermal exposure to soil by direct gravimetric measurements (Kissel et al., 1996)9 An exposure assessment is given below, based on these parameters. This represents the theoretical worse case, as it considers all of the material on the workers hands is from WINSHOT (GF-2384) granules.

Assessment of worker re-entry following application of WINSHOT (GF-2384)

Loading on hands	0.44	mg/cm^2	Kissel *et al.*, 1966
Area of hands	820	cm^2	
	Isoxaben	Oryzalin	
Mass of Granules on hands	360.8	360.8	mg
Mass of Active on hands	0.87	3.54	mg
Dermal Absorption	0.167	0.028	decimal percentage
Body Wt	60	60	kg
Systemic Exposure	0.00242	0.00165	mg/kg/day
AOEL	0.25	0.05	mg/kg/day
% of AOEL	0.97%	3.30%	

It is concluded that there is no unacceptable risk anticipated for the worker, when re-entering crops treated with WINSHOT (GF-2384) .

Nonetheless it is recommended that any workers who have to handle container-grown plants, wear a working coverall 65 % polyester/35 % cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water water-repellent treatment and nitrile gloves certified EN 374-3.

3.1.4 Residues and Consumer Exposure

3.1.4.1 Residues

Considering the proposed uses, no consumer exposure is expected except for the consumption of drinking water.

3.1.4.2 Consumer exposure

Considering the proposed uses, no consumer exposure is expected except for the consumption of drinking water.

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9 Kissel, J., Richter, K. & Fenske, R., (1996). Field measurements of dermal soil loading attributable to various activities: implications for risk assessment. *Risk Anal.* Feb **16**(1), 115-125.

Metabolite exposure assessment

For WINSHOT (GF-2384), maximum groundwater concentrations of 2 metabolites of isoxaben were shown to exceed the threshold of 0.75 µg/L. A refined risk assessment is thus needed for hydroxy-isoxaben and 2,6-dimethoxy benzamide.

- ADI for hydroxyl-isoxaben:

  As detailed in the EFSA conclusions (EFSA Journal 2010;8(9):1714), the ADI of the parent compound can be used for this metabolite. The metabolite is not genotoxic and not relevant.

- ADI for 2,6-dimethoxy benzamide:

  The metabolite is not genotoxic and not relevant.

  Although no alerts are highlighted in QSAR analysis, the structures of isoxaben and this metabolite are not considered sufficiently similar to apply the reference values of the parent compound to the metabolite.

  Therefore, due to the lack of toxicological data on this metabolite and as a worst-case approach, it is considered appropriate to use the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) threshold to derive an ADI for this metabolite. Assuming that 2,6-dimethoxy benzamide is a not genotoxic Cramer Class III compound, the TTC threshold is 90 µg/person/d, i.e. 1.5 µg/kg bw/d or 0.0015 mg/kg bw/d.

- Refined risk assessment

  The predicted adult consumer exposure from drinking water to the groundwater metabolites represents 0.27 % of the ADI of hydroxy-isoxaben and 2 % of the ADI of 2,6-dimethoxy benzamide.

3.1.5 Environmental fate and behaviour

The fate and behaviour in the environment of the formulation have been evaluated according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Appropriate endpoints from the EU review were used to calculate PECs for the active substances and their metabolites for the intended use patterns. In cases where deviations from the EU agreed endpoints were considered appropriate (for example when additional studies are provided), such deviations were highlighted and justified accordingly.

The PEC of oryzalin, isoxaben and their metabolites in soil, surface water and groundwater have been assessed according to FOCUS guidance documents, with standard FOCUS scenarios to obtain outputs from the FOCUS models, and the endpoints established in the EU review or agreed in the assessment based on new data provided. It is highlighted that PECsw and PECgw were calculated by the applicant considering that only 30 % of the area is treated.

PEC soil and PECsw derived for the active substances and their metabolites are used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment, and mitigation measures are proposed.

PECgw for oryzalin and its metabolites do not exceed the trigger of 0.1 µg/L. PECgw for isoxaben and its metabolites oxypropyl-isoxaben, AEM-hexenoyl-isoxaben and methoxyphenyl-pyrimidinol do not exceed the trigger of 0.1 µg/L. PECgw for isoxaben metabolites hydroxy-isoxaben and 2,6-dimethoxybenzamide exceed 0.1 µg/L but remain below 10 µg/L. Both metabolites are not relevant according to guidance document SANCO/221/2000. Therefore, no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination is expected for the intended uses.

SPe 1: To protect groundwater, do not apply this or any other product containing oryzalin or isoxaben on more than 30 % of the surface.

Based on vapour pressure, information on volatilisation from plants and soil, and DT50 calculation, no significant contamination of the air compartment is expected for the intended uses.

3.1.6 Ecotoxicology

3.1.6.1 Effects on Terrestrial Vertebrates

Birds

The risk assessment for birds is carried out according to the EFSA Guidance Document on Risk Assessment for Birds and Mammals (2009) and considering the EU agreed endpoints of isoxaben and oryzalin.

For isoxaben, the TER values, calculated for recommended scenarios, all exceed the trigger values of 10 for acute risk and 5 for long-term risk. However, for oryzalin, the TER values, calculated for recommended scenarios are below the trigger values of 10 for acute risk and 5 for long-term risk. Consequently, only a spot application could be acceptable, to avoid the risk of acute exposure. ***Terrestrial vertebrates (other than birds)***

The risk assessment for mammals is carried out according to the EFSA Guidance Document on Risk Assessment for Birds and Mammals (2009) and considering the EU agreed endpoints of isoxaben and oryzalin.

GF-2384 (WINSHOT) is a granular formulation consisting of approximately 90% clay particles on to which the two active substances, isoxaben and oryzalin are sprayed. The size range of the particles is 0.6 – 1.18 mm with an average granule weight of 0.55 mg. The granules are applied to bare soil with the recommendation that 20 mm of water is applied to the granules to enhance dissipation of the active substances into the soil.

Based on the recommended scenarios, it is considered unlikely that mammals will ingest any granules.

3.1.6.2 Effects on Aquatic Species

The risk assessment for aquatic organisms is carried out according to the Guidance Document on Aquatic Ecotoxicology (SANCO/3268/2001) and considering the EU agreed endpoints of isoxaben and oryzalin, their metabolites and data on the formulation.

The TER values using worst-case PEC_{SW} values for isoxaben and oryzalin, their metabolites exceed the relevant triggers, indicating that the risk to aquatic organisms is acceptable following use of GF-2384 (WINSHOT) according to the proposed use patterns with a 20-metre vegetated buffer strip to adjacent surface water bodies and not applying to artificially drained soils for late application.

SPe 2: “To protect aquatic organisms, do not apply GF-2384 (WINSHOT)to artificially drained soils for late application after flowering”.

SPe 3: “To protect aquatic organisms, respect a 20-metre vegetated buffer strip to adjacent surface water bodies”.

3.1.6.3 Effects on Bees and Other Arthropod Species

The risk assessment for bees is carried out according to the Guidance Document on Terrestrial Ecotoxicology (SANCO/10329/2002) and considering the EU agreed endpoints of isoxaben and oryzalin.

GF-2384 (WINSHOT) is a granular formulation consisting of approximately 90 % clay particles on to which the two active substances, isoxaben and oryzalin, are applied. The size range of the particles is 0.6 – 1.18 mm with an average granule weight of 0.55 mg. The granules are applied to bare soil with the recommendation that 20 mm of water is applied to the granules to speed-up dissipation of the active substances into the soil.

Based on the type of formulation and the recommended usage there is considered to be no direct exposure of honey bees.

The risk assessment for non-target arthropods is carried out according to the Guidance Document ESCORT 2 and considering the endpoints of the formulation GF-2384 (WINSHOT).

The observed effects are lower than 50 % at an exposure dose of 220 kg formulation/ha, corresponding to the application of the formulation GF-2384 (WINSHOT). Therefore, the risk to in-crop non-target arthropods is acceptable following use of GF-2384 according to the proposed use patterns.

3.1.6.4 Effects on Earthworms and Other Soil Macro-organisms

The risk assessment for bees is carried out according to the Guidance Document on Terrestrial Ecotoxicology (SANCO/10329/2002) and considering the EU agreed endpoints of isoxaben and oryzalin, their metabolites and the formulation GF-2384 (WINSHOT).

The acute and chronic TER values for isoxaben and oryzalin and their metabolite are greater than the Annex IV triggers of 10 and 5 respectively, indicating that the risk to earthworms is acceptable following use of GF-2384 (WINSHOT)according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.6.5 Effects on organic matter breakdown

The risk of GF-2384 (WINSHOT)to soil micro-organisms was evaluated by comparison of no-effect concentrations, derived from laboratory tests, with PECS.

The no effect levels exceed the relevant PECS values, indicating that the risk to soil micro-organisms is acceptable following use of GF-2384 according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.6.6 Effects on Soil Non-target Micro-organisms

The risk of GF-2384 (WINSHOT)to soil micro-organisms was evaluated by comparison of no-effect concentrations, derived from laboratory tests, with PECS.

The no effect levels exceed the relevant PECS values, indicating that the risk to soil micro-organisms is acceptable following use of GF-2384 according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.6.7 Assessment of Potential for Effects on Other Non-target Organisms (Flora and Fauna)

GF-2384 is a granular formulation which is applied either by spot application. Due to the type of formulation and the method of application there will be no drift and therefore no exposure of non-target plants.

3.1.7 Efficacy

The product complies with the Uniform Principles.

Considering the data submitted:

- the efficacy of WINSHOT (GF-2384) is considered acceptable;
- the selectivity of WINSHOT (GF-2384) is considered acceptable on all requested crops, except ornamental grasses, because no crop safety data were provided on this crop;
- the risk of negative impact (on yield, quality, transformation processes, propagation, succeeding crops, adjacent crops) is considered acceptable;
- the risk of resistance developing or appearing is considered low.

Crops	Harmful organism	Method of application	Rate of use	Number of applications	Conclusion of France for efficacy section	Remarks
Ornamental trees and shrubs (container-grown - nurseries)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	
Ornamental trees and shrubs (field-grown - nurseries)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	
Ornamental trees and shrubs (planting area - container)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	
Ornamental trees and shrubs (planting area - soil)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	
Floral and bedding plants (soil)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	
Ornamental grasses	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	**Not Acceptable**	No crop safety (selectivity) data
Rose (soilless)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	
Rose (in soil)	A range grass and broadleaf weeds	Spreading	220 kg/ha	1	Acceptable	

3.2 Conclusions arising from French assessment

For the field uses Arbres et arbustes*Désherbage*Pépi. Pl. terre (n°14055901), Arbres et arbustes*Désherbage*Plantat. Pl. terre (n°14055905), Cultures florales et plantes vertes*Désherbage (n°17405901), Graminées ornementales*Désherbage (n°00636001, Rosier*Désherbage*Pl. terre (n°17305901), the risk to granivorous birds is not acceptable.

For the control of weeds in ornamental grasses n°00636001, the selectivity was not demonstrated.

For all uses, the exposure of operator assessed for a hand-held application is not acceptable.

Taking into account the above assessment and justifications, an authorisation cannot be granted. A copy of the decision issued can be found in Appendix 1 – Copy of the product decision.

3.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring

No information stated.

3.4 Further information to permit a decision to be made or to support a review of the conditions and restrictions associated with the authorisation

3.4.1 Post-authorisation monitoring

No further information is required.

3.4.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

No further information is required.

3.4.3 Label amendments (see label in Appendix 2):

The draft label proposed by the applicant in appendix 2 may be corrected with consideration of any new element under points 2.2.1 (or 2.2.2), 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

The label shall reflect the detailed conditions stipulated in the Decision.

Appendix 1 – Copy of the French decision

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Décision relative à une demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché d'un produit phytopharmaceutique

Vu les dispositions du règlement (CE) N° 1107/2009 du 21 octobre 2009 et de ses textes d'application,

Vu le code rural et de la pêche maritime, notamment le chapitre III du titre V du livre II des parties législative et règlementaire,

Vu la demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché et la demande associée du produit phytopharmaceutique ***WINSHOT***

de la société	*DOW AGROSCIENCES SAS*
enregistrées sous les	*n°2013-1222 et 2013-1223*

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 29 décembre 2017,

Considérant que l'estimation de l'exposition, liée à l'utilisation du produit est supérieure au niveau acceptable d'exposition à l'oryzalin pour l'opérateur lors d'un épandage manuel,

Considérant qu'il ne peut pas être établi que les exigences mentionnées à l'article 29 du règlement (CE) n°1107/2009 sont respectées,

La mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après **n'est pas autorisée** en France.

WINSHOT
AMM n°

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Informations générales sur le produit	
Noms du produit	WINSHOT SNAPSHOT GOLD
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	DOW AGROSCIENCES SAS 371, rue Ludwig Van Beethoven 06560 VALBONNE France
Formulation	Granulé (GR)
Contenant	9,8 g/kg - oryzalin 2,4 g/kg - isoxabène
Numéro d'intrant	9897-2013.01
Numéro d'AMM	-
Fonction	Herbicide
Gamme d'usages	Professionnel

A Maisons-Alfort, le 14 AOUT 2018

La directrice générale déléguée
en charge du pôle des produits réglementés

Françoise WEBER

WINSHOT
AMM n°-

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ANNEXE I : Conditions de mise sur le marché demandées

Classification du produit	
Catégorie de danger	**Mention de danger**
Cancérogénicité - Catégorie 2 Dangers pour le milieu aquatique - Danger chronique, catégorie 2	H351 : Susceptible de provoquer le cancer H411 : Toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets à long terme
EUH208: Contient de l'oryzalin et 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one. Peut produire une réaction allergique. Pour les phrases P se référer à la règlementation en vigueur.	

WINSHOT
AMM n°-

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Liste des usages refusés

Usages	Dose d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Délai avant récolte (jours)
14055901 Arbres et arbustes*Désherbage*Pépi. Pl. terre	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable pour les oiseaux granivores et d'un risque inacceptable pour les opérateurs lors d'un épandage manuel.		
14055905 Arbres et arbustes*Désherbage*Planta t. Pl. terre	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable pour les oiseaux granivores et d'un risque inacceptable pour les opérateurs lors d'un épandage manuel.		
17405901 Cultures florales et plantes vertes*Désherbage	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage en pleine terre est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable pour les oiseaux granivores et d'un risque inacceptable pour les opérateurs lors d'un épandage manuel.		
Arbres et arbustes*Désherbage*Pépini ère Conteneur	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque sanitaire pour les opérateurs.		

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Liste des usages refusés

Usages	Dose d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Délai avant récolte (jours)
Graminées ornementales*Désherbage	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable pour les oiseaux granivores (usages en pleine terre), d'un risque inacceptable pour les opérateurs lors d'un épandage manuel et d'une sélectivité non renseignée.		
Arbres et arbustes*Désherbage*Plantation Conteneur	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque sanitaire pour les opérateurs		
00505019 Rosier*Désherbage*H. sol	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque sanitaire pour les opérateurs.		
17305901 Rosier*Désherbage*Pl. terre	220 kg/ha	1/an	Non applicable
	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque pour les oiseaux granivores et d'un risque inacceptable pour les opérateurs lors d'un épandage manuel.		

Appendix 2 – Copy of the draft product label as proposed by the applicant

Appendix 4: draft label for FRANCE for professional use in nursery and amenity use

WINSHOT / SNAPSHOT GOLD
contient de l'isoxaben et de l'oryzalin (1)

contient de l'oryzalin : peut provoquer une réaction allergique

R51/53 Toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, peut entraîner des effets néfastes à long terme pour l'environnement aquatique.

N - Dangereux pour l'environnement

Délai de rentrée des travailleurs sur la parcelle : 6 heures après traitement.

S2 Conserver hors de la portée des enfants.

S35 Ne se débarrasser de ce produit et de son récipient qu'en prenant toutes les précautions d'usage.

S57 Utiliser un récipient approprié pour éviter toute contamination du milieu ambiant.

SPe3 - Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 20 mètres par rapport aux points d'eau.

SPe4 Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques ne pas appliquer sur des surfaces imperméables telles que le bitume, le béton, les pavés et dans toute autre situation où le risque de ruissellement est important

SP1 - Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage. (Ne pas nettoyer le matériel d'application près des eaux de surface. Éviter la contamination via les systèmes d'évacuation des eaux à partir des cours de ferme ou des routes).

Respectez les instructions d'utilisation pour éviter les risques pour l'homme et l'environnement.

Dow AgroSciences Distribution S.A.S.

Marco Polo bâtiment B

ZAC du Font de l'Orme 1

BP 1220 – 790 Avenue du Docteur Donat

06254 MOUGINS Cedex

Tél.: 0800 47 08 10

Fiche de données de sécurité disponible sur notre site Internet: www.dow-ev.fr

En cas d'urgence appelez le 15 ou le centre antipoison puis signalez vos symptômes au réseau "Phyt'attitude", numéro vert 0 800 887 887 (appel gratuit depuis un poste fixe).

PRÉCAUTIONS D'EMPLOI

Conserver le récipient bien fermé.
Conserver à l'écart des aliments et boissons, y compris ceux pour animaux.
Ne pas manger, ne pas boire, ne pas fumer pendant l'utilisation.
Conserver uniquement dans le récipient d'origine.
Lors de l'application, prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour éviter tout transfert de produit en dehors de la zone traitée, notamment sur les étangs, cours d'eau et fossés.
Pour l'élimination des produits non utilisables, faire appel à une entreprise habilitée pour la collecte et l'élimination des produits dangereux.
Emballages vides : rendre inutilisable, puis éliminer via une collecte organisée par un service de collecte spécifique.

PREMIERS SOINS

- Retirer immédiatement les vêtements contaminés par le produit.
- Après inhalation : repos, air frais, secours médical.
- Après contact avec la peau : se laver immédiatement et longuement à l'eau courante.
- Après contact avec les yeux : rincer aussitôt à l'eau courante pendant au moins 15 minutes en maintenant les paupières écartées. Consulter un ophtalmologue.
- Après ingestion : ne pas faire vomir, ne pas faire boire. Consulter immédiatement un médecin.

IMPORTANT:

Respectez les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage qui ont été déterminés en fonction des caractéristiques du produit et des applications pour lesquelles il est préconisé. Le fabricant garantit la qualité de ses produits vendus dans leur emballage d'origine ainsi que leur conformité à l'autorisation de vente du ministère de l'Agriculture.

Les mélanges doivent être mis en œuvre conformément à la réglementation en vigueur et aux recommandations des guides de bonnes pratiques officiels. Nous consulter.

Les limites maximales de résidus sont disponibles à l'adresse suivante :http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public

WINSHOT*

SNAPSHOT * GOLD

HERBICIDE SÉLECTIF DE PRÉ-LEVÉE POUR

- LES ARBRES ET ARBUSTES d'ORNEMENT ET LES ROSIERS EN PEPINIERES DE PLEINE TERRE ET EN CONTENEURS
- LES PLANTES VIVACES EN CONTENEURS
- LES ARBRES ET ARBUSTES D'ORNEMENT, LES ROSIERS, LES PLANTES VIVACES ET LES PLANTES A MASSIFS EN PLANTATION

Produit réservé aux professionnels

AMM n° XXXXXXX délivrée le XXXXXX – Dow AgroSciences S.A.S.**

**Marco Polo bâtiment B

ZAC du font de l'Orme1

BP 1220- 790 Avenue du Docteur Donat

06254 MOUGINS cedex

Tél: 0800 47 08 10

X Kg e

*Marque Dow AgroSciences

COMPOSITION :

Granulés (GR) isoxaben [(1)] 2,4 g/kg (0,24 % p/p) Oryzalin [(1)] : 9,8 g/kg (0,98 p/p)

[(1)] substance active Dow AgroSciences

USAGES ET DOSES AUTORISÉS

Une application par an

Usage	Dose	Spécifications	Adventices	Largeur de la zone non traitée (ZNT)
Cultures florales et plantes vertes (pleine terre)	220 kg/ha	Application en pré-emergence des adventices Application localisée (au maximum 30% de la surface est traitée)	Dicotylédones et graminées annuelles et bisannuelles	Eau : 20 mètres
Graminées ornementales	220 kg/ha	Application en pré emergence des adventices Application localisée (au maximum 30% de la surface est traitée)	Dicotylédones et graminées annuelles et bisannuelles	Eau : 20 mètres
Rosier (hors sol et pleine terre)	220 kg/ha	Application en pré emergence des adventices Application localisée (au maximum 30% de la surface est traitée)	Dicotylédones et graminées annuelles et bisannuelles	Eau : 20 mètres
Arbres et arbustes pépinière (pleine terre et conteneur)	220 kg/ha	Application en pré emergence des adventices Application localisée (au maximum 30% de la surface est traitée)	Dicotylédones et graminées annuelles et bisannuelles	Eau : 20 mètres
Arbres et arbustes plantation (pleine terre et conteneur)	220 kg/ha	Application en pré emergence des adventices Application localisée (au maximum 30% de la surface est traitée)	Dicotylédones et graminées annuelles et bisannuelles	Eau : 20 mètres

MODE D'ACTION

WINSHOT / SNAPSHOT GOLD est un herbicide de prélevée qui empêche la germination des graminées et des dicotylédones annuelles.

Il est composé d'un mélange d'isoxaben et d'oryzalin qui ont tous deux une activité de prélevée des adventices mais selon deux modes d'actions différents.

L'isoxaben appartient à la famille des benzamides (groupe L HRAC).Il est absorbé par les radicelles des graines en cours de germination. Il bloque la croissance des méristèmes ce qui provoque la mort rapide des plantules et empêche leur levée.

L'oryzalin appartient à la famille des dinitroanilines ou DNA (groupe K1 HRAC). Il agit essentiellement en bloquant la multiplication cellulaire des graines en germination, empêchant la levée des adventices.

SÉLECTIVITÉ

WINSHOT / SNAPSHOT GOLD peut s'employer en toute sécurité sur un grand nombre d'espèces d'arbres et arbustes d'ornement, plantes vivaces et plantes à massif.

WINSHOT / SNAPSHOT GOLD ne doit pas être utilisé dans les situations suivantes:

- Plantes tout juste replantées tant que le sol ou le support de culture ne sont pas rappuyés par une irrigation ou une pluie.
- Boutures non racinées plantées en pot pour la première fois .
- Semis d'espèce ornementale de moins d'un an.
- Sous serre ou sous tunnel.

Plantes à massif

WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD peut s'employer pour contrôler les mauvaises herbes dans les plantes à massifs après plantations. Il a été testé sur les espèces suivantes. Il ne doit jamais être utilisé pour la production de plantes à massif.

Espèce	Sensibilité à WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD	Espèce	Sensibilité à WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD
Ageratum F1	R	*Lobularia maritima*	R*
Antirrhinum F1	R*	*Nicotiana alata*	R
Begonia semperflorens	S	*Osteospermum*	R*
Bidens	R	*Pelargonium zonale*	R
Celosie argentea	S	*Petunia x hybrida*	S
Cineraria maritima	R*	*Rusbeckia hirta*	R*
Dahlia variabilis	R*	*Salvia sp (blue)*	S
Dianthus caryphhyllus	R*	*Salvia coccinea (red)*	S
Gazania splendens	R	*Tagetes erecta*	R
Helichrysum italicum	R*	*Tagetes patula*	R
Impatiens walleriana	S	*Verbena x Hybrida*	S
Lobelia erinus	R*	*Zinnia F1*	R

R = résistante S : sensible R : résistante mais expérience limitée*

Rosiers, arbres et arbustes d'ornement

WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD peut s'employer pour contrôler les mauvaises herbes sur une large gamme de rosiers, arbres et arbustes d'ornement, produits en pépinières de conteneurs ou de pleine terre. Il peut aussi s'employer en toute sécurité sur les plantations ornementales. WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD a été testé sur les espèces suivantes:

Conifères		**feuillus**		**feuillus**	
Abies pinsapo	R	*Eucalyptus gunni*	R	*Syringa sp*	R
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	R	*Euonymus japonicus*	R	*Symphonicarpos sp.*	R
Cupressocyparis leylandii	R	*Euonymus japonicus*	R	*Tamaris tamaris*	R
Cupressus sempervirens	R	*Forsythia sp*	R	*Viburnum opulus*	R
Juniperus sp.	R	*Forsythia x intermedia*	R	*Viburnum sp*	R
Pinus mugho	R	*Hebe*	R	*Viburnum tinus*	R
Pinus nigra "Austriaca"	R	*Hyperioum inodorum*	R	*Weigelia sp*	R
Taxus baccata	R	*Kerria japonica*	R		
Thuja occidentalis	R	*Lagerstroemia coccinea*	R	**Rosiers**	
Thuya plicata	R	*Lavandula angustifolia*	R	*Rosa Ausbloom*	R
		Lavandula latifolia	R	*Rosa Auswalker*	R
feuillus		*Lavandula x grosse*	R	*Rosa Bassino*	R
Abelia compacta	R	*Lonicera nitida*	MR	*Rosa Bordure de nacre*	R
Acacia dealbata	R	*Lonicera periclymenum*	R	*Rosa Bordure d'or*	R
Arbutus unedo	R	*Ligustrum sp.*	R	*Rosa Bordure Vermilion*	R
Azalea japonica	R	*Myrtus communis*	R	*Rosa Bordure vive*	R
Berberis ottawensis	R	*Nerium x oleander*	R	*Rosa Cristal Fairy*	R
Buddleia davidii	MR	*Photinia fraseri*	R	*Rosa Chateau d'Amboise*	R
Callistemon laevis	R	*Photinia sp.*	R	*Rosa Claude Monet*	R
Caryopteris clandonensis	R	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*	R	*Rosa Dark Lady*	R
Ceanothus sp	R	*Pittosporum tobira*	R	*Rosa Delroca*	R
Chamaerops excelsa	R	*Potentilla sp*	R	*Rosa Financial Times*	R
Choisya ternata	R	*Prunus laurocerasus*	R	*Rosa Heritage*	R
Cordyline indivisa	R	*Prunus laurocerasus*	R	*Rosa Lovely Fairy*	R
Coreopsis grandiflora	R	*Prunus pissardi*	R	*Rosa Impératrice Farah*	R
Cornus alba	R	*Prunus sp.*	R	*Rosa Mil Rose*	R
Cornus elegant	R	*Punica granatum*	R	*Rosa multiflora*	R
Cornus gouchanti	R	*Pyracantha sp*	R	*Rosa Paul Cézanne*	R
Cornus sanguinea	R	*Rosmarius officinalis*	R	*Rosa Paul Gauguin*	R
Cornus sp	R	*Rubus idaeus*	R	*Rosa Sainte Cecilia*	R
Cotoneaster dammeri	R	*Salix caradoc*	R	*Rosa Sharifa Asma*	R
Cotoneaster franchetii	R	*Salix sp*	R	*Rosa Sir Walter Raleigh*	R
Cotoneaster horizontalis	R	*Spartium junceum*	R	*Rosa sp.*	R
Deutzia gracilis	R	*Spiraea japonica*	R	*Rosa Symphony*	R
Elaeagnus ebbingei	R	*Spirea vanhouttei*	R	*Rosa W Shakespeare*	R

R = résistant, MR: légers symptômes qui disparaissent avec le temps S: sensible

Plantes vivaces

WINSHOT /SNAPSHOT GOLD peut s'employer pour maîtriser les mauvaises herbes dans les plantes vivaces cultivées en pépinières ou en plantations. WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD a été testé sur les espèces suivantes.

Espèce	Sensibilité à WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD	Espèce	Sensibilité à WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD
Agapanthus	R	*Kniphofia*	S
Agastache	R	*Lavandula*	R
Anémone var *Japonica*	S	*Lavatera*	R
Aubrieta	R	*Leucanthemum*	R
Campanula muralis	R	*Liatris*	S
Coreopsis grandiflora	R	*Liriope muscari*	S
Delosperma cooperii	S	*Lychis coronaria*	S
Dianthus	R	*Oenothera*	R
Digitalis	S	*Papaver nudicaule*	R
Erigéron	R	*Penstemon hanwegii*	S
Gaillaralia kobolt	R	*Salvia superba*	R
Hypericum	R	*Stipa tenuissima*	R
Iberis	R	*Tulbaghia violacea*	R
Incarvillea kamtchaticum	R	*Verbena venoza*	R
Kalimeris	R		

R = résistant
S : sensible

EFFICACITÉ

WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD contrôle les mauvaises herbes dicotylédones ou graminées annuelles en prélevée. Appliquer WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD à tout moment avant la germination des adventices cibles, ou immédiatement après le travail du sol.

WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD contrôle les mauvaises herbes provenant de graine, il n'est pas efficace sur plantes levées, et sur les plantes provenant de stolons, rhizomes ou portion de racine. Les plantes levées doivent être contrôlées par un herbicide foliaire ou par sarclage. Les résidus végétaux (mauvaises herbes, tailles, feuilles mortes) doivent être retirés avant l'application. Pour une efficacité optimale, WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD doit être suivie par une pluie ou une irrigation de 20 mm dans les 3 jours qui suivent l'application.

Les niveaux d'efficacité deux mois après l'application sont les suivants :

Espèces très sensibles (95 % à 100 % d'efficacité) :
Pourpier commun *Portulaca oleracea*
Stellaire *Stellaria media*
Gaillet *Galium sp.*
Véronique de Perse : *Veronica persica*

Espèces sensibles (85 % à 94 % d'efficacité) :
pâturin annuel (*Poa annua*)
Cardamine hirsute (*Cardamina hirsuta*)
Oxalis (*Oxalis sp.*)

Espèces moyennement sensibles (70 % à 84 % d'efficacité) :
Matricaire *Matricaria sp.*
Séneçons vulgaire *(Senecio vulgaris)*
Erigeron du Canada *(Conyza canadensis)*

ÉPOQUE D'APPLICATION

WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD peut s'appliquer de :

- Février à octobre pour les cultures ornementales
- D'avril à juin pour les plantes à massif.

L'efficacité sera optimisée si le traitement est effectué en période pluvieuse. Eviter les longues périodes de sécheresse

RECOMMENDATIONS D'EMPLOI :

Lire ce paragraphe attentivement pour obtenir les meilleurs résultats avec ce produit :

- Appliquer WINSHOT /SNAPSHOT GOLD en utilisant un épandeur manuel (« salière ») ou mécanique rotatif pour granulé herbicide. Calibrer l'équipement d'application avant l'utilisation selon les préconisations du fabricant. Eviter les manques ou les doublures qui peuvent résulter dans une efficacité insuffisante ou une phytotoxicité. Une meilleure répartition des granulés sera obtenue en appliquant la moitié de la quantité sur la surface, puis la seconde moitié perpendiculairement. Avec un épandeur mécanique, tourner la manivelle et marcher à une allure constante.
- Cultures suivantes : WINSHOT /SNAPSHOT GOLD peut s'appliquer seulement une fois par an sur la même parcelle. Dans l'année qui suit l'application, seules les plantes classées « résistantes », R, sur l'étiquette peuvent être plantées et aucune plante ne devrait être semée.
- Cultures voisines : ne pas appliquer WINSHOT/SNAPSHOT GOLD en conditions venteuses qui pourraient entraîner les granulés en dehors de la zone ciblée. Le gazon tolère de petites quantités de produit qui tomberaient en dehors de la zone d'application.

PROCEDURE POUR LE NETTOYAGE DES APPAREILS DE TRAITEMENT ET DES VËTEMENTS:

WINSHOT /SNAPSHOT GOLD est un microgranulé solide et sec prêt à l'emploi. Par conséquent, il n'est pas nécessaire d'utiliser de l'eau pour le nettoyage de l'appareil de traitement. Quand la poussière ou la saleté s'accumule dans l'appareil de traitement, utiliser une soufflette à air comprimé pour le nettoyer. Les vêtements de protection doivent être nettoyés avec une lessive standard.

LUTTE CONTRE LA RESISTANCE

L'utilisation répétée, sur une même parcelle, de préparations à base de substances actives de la même famille chimique ou ayant le même mode d'action, peut conduire à l'apparition d'organismes résistants. Pour réduire ce risque, il est conseillé d'alterner ou d'associer, sur une même parcelle, des préparations à base de substances actives de familles chimiques différentes ou à modes d'action différents.

Appendix 3 – Letter(s) of Access

Not applicable.