Merit Analysis for top 45 Global Minor Use Priorities Summer 2020

Use 1 form per crop/pest priority

(To be conducted by a committee of global proponents for the priority)

'Temperate'					
Sweet Cherry (field), SWD, 38 (total 2 forms)					
John Wise, USA wisejohn@msu.edu					
Criteria*	**Points**				
1. Is the crop-pest combination a situation with no available products? ***2 points***					
	Solution 1	Solution 2	Solution 3	Solution 4	Solution 5
2. Are there potential solutions?	Bifenthrin, 3 day PHI, 5 apps, 7 day re-treatment interval, 0.1 lb AI/acre				
3. Company name	FMC				
4. Company contact name and e-mail	Sheldon Sumpter sheldon.sumpter@fmc.com Claudia Nunes claudia.nunes@fmc.com				
5. Level of registrant support globally – list of countries registrant is willing to supply GLP test substance, standards and pursue a label (A)	USA Canada Australia				
6. List of countries having field and analytical ability and willing to conduct trials (B)	USA Canada Australia				
7. Insert 1 point for each match between countries that registrant supports, and countries willing (A + B)	3				
8. Is efficacy already established against the target pest or can it be bridged via rationale from other labeled uses? *Insert 1point*	1 - Yes efficacy data available				
9. Are there any residue data already available for the crop/pest combination and if so, from where?	Not for stone fruits. It is labeled in Blueberry, thus data exists				
10. Are project champions identified?(Insert names) *Insert 1point*	1 - Michigan Cherry Committee				
11. Will a uniform GAP (rate, application pattern, PHI, formulation, premix be able to be established across all countries? *Yes = Insert 1point ; No = 0*	1 - yes				
12. Does the product replace old technology with reduced risk technology? (*1 point per old product replaced with reduced risk defined as a more favorable environmental or human health risk assessment)*	no				
13. Does the potential solution fit into IPM systems, i.e. low risk to beneficials *Insert 1point*	1 - The pre-harvest timing for this product is low risk to pollinators and beneficials				

14. Does the project complement current technologies to address pesticide resistance and/or control resistant pest/disease/weed or provide an alternative mode of action? *Insert 1point*	1 - Yes. There are at least 5 modes-of-action registered in cherries, thus good for resistance management				
15. Are there any crop grouping MRL opportunities? *(1 point per crop group)*	1 - stone fruit group				
16. Comments (Please use this space to make a memo of any other information that might be points of consideration such as JMPR cycle, CODEX, EPA, EU registration/MRL status, ability of a product to control multiple pest priorities, can be used across multiple crops, one formulation or premix combination used in one part of the world, regulatory needs, etc. No specific points, but useful information	Climate change has resulted in higher summer temperatures, resulting in performance failures of some synthetic pyrethroids. Bifenthrin is less sensitive to hot weather conditions, thus will be a valuable tool for cherry growers. While the EU currently will not support a tolerance, submission for CODEX MRL will expand potential for global exports.				
TOTAL POINTS	9				
GRAND TOTAL					9

*if not specified otherwise in the ‘criteria’ box, assign 1 point per solution in gray boxes only.

Temperate					
Cherry (sweet/sour), Spotted wing drosophila, 29					
Adam Doxford, UK, adam_dox@hotmail.co.uk and John Wise wisejohn@msu.edu					
Criteria*	5				
1. Is the crop-pest combination a situation with no available products? *2 points*					2
	Solution 1	Solution 2	Solution 3	Solution 4	Solution 5
2. Are there potential solutions?	Cyantraniliprole	Spinosad	Chromobacterium subsuugae	Bait sprays	Trapping and monitoring
3. Company name	FMC	Corteva	Marone	Andermatt	NIAB EMR
4. Company contact name and e-mail	Justine Thornton	Sheridawn Schoeman	Tim Johnson	Andrew Brown	Michelle Fountain
5. Level of registrant support globally – list of countries registrant is willing to supply GLP test substance, standards and pursue a label (A)	UK and EU USA FMC supports all soft fruit uses, but awaiting a greater level of detail on residues data available a support for generation of additional detail.	UK and EU USA Corteva supports extension of lifespan currently. Generation of additional residues data will require company support.	USA UK and EU uncertain Last conversation with Marrone representatives indicated they were still supporting registration of the active and product in Europe despite regulatory barriers.	UK and EU Already registered and supported in the UK, uncertain of registration status in EU and US. Registrant is keen to support expansion and collaboration.	UK and EU No commercial developments currently. Potential to develop improved lures through Bayer 'Decis Trap' system, but collaboration in early days.
6. List of countries having field and analytical ability and willing to conduct trials (B)	UK and EU USA Need to discuss with EU MUCF to establish willingness and capacity.	UK and EU USA Need to discuss with EU MUCF to establish willingness and capacity.	USA UK and EU Will depend on residues exemption	UK and EU	UK and EU
7. Insert 1 point for each match between countries that registrant supports, and countries willing (A + B)	2	2	2	1	1
8. Is efficacy already established against the target pest or can it be bridged via rationale from other labeled uses? *Insert 1point*	1	1	1	1	0
9. Are there any residue data already available for the crop/pest combination and if so, from where?	Yes USA	Yes USA and southern EU	Yes USA	N/A	N/A
10. Are project champions identified?(Insert	Adam Doxford	Adam Doxford	Adam Doxford	Michelle Fountain	Michelle Fountain

names) *Insert 1point*					
11. Will a uniform GAP (rate, application pattern, PHI, formulation, premix be able to be established across all countries? *Yes = Insert 1point ; No = 0*	0 Potential for great variability between countries and zones. Some may be protected/outdoor depending on climate.	0 Potential for great variability between countries and zones. Some may be protected/outdoor depending on climate.	0 Too early to tell.	1 Application via tank mix should be uniform throughout EU. Individual GAPs of co-mix may vary.	1 Species biology dependent, may vary based on climate and habitat of off-crop areas.
12. Does the product replace old technology with reduced risk technology? (*1 point per old product replaced with reduced risk defined as a more favorable environmental or human health risk assessment)*	0 Technically new technology, though has been use for the past 3-4 years through 'emergency authorisation'	0 Potential for resistance, though effectiveness is better than other available actives.	1	1	1
13. Does the potential solution fit into IPM systems, i.e. low risk to beneficials *Insert 1point*	0	0	1	1	1
14. Does the project complement current technologies to address pesticide resistance and/or control resistant pest/disease/weed or provide an alternative mode of action? *Insert 1point*	1	0 Addition of bait sprays could compliment use/improve effectiveness.	1	1	1 When incorporating 'attract and kill' principle, could be combined with suitable lures to improve effectiveness.
15. Are there any crop grouping MRL opportunities? *(1 point per crop group)*	0 Major crop in EU requires 8 trials for main use (outdoor/protected) and additional 4 for secondary use (outdoor/protected) May vary depending on the primary route of degradation.	0 Major crop in EU requires 8 trials for main use (outdoor/protected) and additional 4 for secondary use (outdoor/protected) May vary depending on the primary route of degradation.	1	N/A	N/A

16. Comments (Please use this space to make a memo of any other information that might be points of consideration such as JMPR cycle, CODEX, EPA, EU registration/MRL status, ability of a product to control multiple pest priorities, can be used across multiple crops, one formulation or premix combination used in one part of the world, regulatory needs, etc. No specific points, but useful information	Gaining permanent registration for cyantraniliprole in the UK (and EU) for use on soft fruit crops is challenging due to the environmental profile of the substance. Furthermore commercial agreements have hampered the use of alternative (registered) products. Product is effective and broad spectrum, may have limited lifespan depending on how quickly resistance develops. Crop specific residues data are challenging as expensive and grown under semi-permanent protection (rain covers) in the UK. Demands a specific approach to the generation of appropriate residues trials	Active substance provides effective control, but nearing the end of it's lifespan. Registrant agreed to extend lifespan pending registration of replacement molecule. Represents potential for collaborative work in Northern Europe. Crop specific residues data are challenging as expensive and grown under semi-permanent protection (rain covers) in the UK. Demands a specific approach to the generation of appropriate residues trials. Limited opportunities to extrapolate data due to UK-specific requirements.	Shown to provide effective control but faced with setbacks in the EU registration process. Recent discussion with the company indicates that registration in Europe is still desirable, but may be another 2-3 years away. Residues will depend upon EU exemption.	UK SWD research has shown promise through attract-and-kill research for SWD. This method uses a registered adjuvant (Combi Protec) which is sprayed in conjunction with effective PPP active substances at half rate in tank mix. Flies are driven to consume residues, ingestion improves lethality. Efficacy more complicated in more morphologically complicated crop – proposed for phase 3 efficacy testing.	UK SWD research has considered various trapping and monitoring methods. Further development of work is required to identify an effective trapping strategy for winter morphs in off-crop areas. In crop trapping does not give accurate forecasts due to fruit being more attractive to egg-laying females. Potential for research collaboration to share results and develop experimental methods. Most essential to protect cherries from early infestation as attractive before fruiting and flowering. To consider control/trapping in off-crop areas.
TOTAL POINTS	5	4	8	6	6
GRAND TOTAL					29