FINAL REGISTRATION REPORT

Part B

Section 3

Efficacy Data and Information

Concise summary

Product code: FLD-HER 306 SE

Product name: - KONIK 306 SE

Chemical active substance:

2,4-D, 300 g/L
florasulam, 6.25 g/L

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: Poland

CORE ASSESSMENT

(authorization)

Applicant:

Pestila Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością

Submission date: January 2021

MS Finalisation date: 13/08/2021; 11/2021

Version history

When	What
August 2021	ZRMs evaluated the dRR submitted by Applicant.
November 2021	Final Registration Report

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3 Efficacy Data and Information (including Value Data) on the Plant Protection Product (KCP 6)

Transformation of the dRR (applicant version) into the RR (zRMS version)

The process chosen by the zRMS to transform the dRR into a RR should be explained. Options are to rewrite the document (with track change or not) or to use commenting boxes such as the following:

Comments of zRMS:	The commenting boxes are filled-in by the zRMS. They are usually placed at the end of each chapter. Commenting boxes should be understandable alone and refer very precisely to the text commented. The main advantage of their use is to distinguish easily between the applicant and the zRMS text.

3.1 Summary and conclusions of zRMS on Section 3: Efficacy (KCP 6)

Abstract

Comments of zRMS: Overall summaries are not necessary here. It was provided at the end of each chapter of the dRR.

Table 3.1-1: Acceptability of intended uses (and respective fall-back GAPs, if applicable)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Use-No. *	**Member state(s)**	**Crop and/ or situation** (crop destination / purpose of crop)	**F, Fn, Fnp G, Gn, Gnp or I ****	**Pests or Group of pests controlled** (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	**Application**				**Application rate**			**PHI** (days)	**Remarks:**	**zRMS Conclusion (efficacy)**
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	kg or L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g or kg as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		e.g. g safener/ synergist per ha, other dose rate expression, dose range (min-max)	
Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)														
1	PL	Spring wheat ~~Spring triticale~~ Spring barley Oat	F	**Susceptible weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:** CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd's-purse) ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamomile) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed) ~~MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed)~~ STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chickweed) **Susceptible weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha:** STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chickweed) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd's-purse) ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamomile) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed) **Moderately susceptible weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:**	spraying	Spring BBCH 12-32	1	n.a	Spring 0.4-0.6 L/ha	Spring 2.5-3.75 g florasulam 120-180 g 2,4-D	200-300 L/ha	not relevant	not relevant	Acceptable

				LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettle) ~~STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chick-weed)~~ MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) POLCO - *Fallopia convolvulus* (wild buckwheat) **Moderately susceptible weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha:** LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettle) POLCO - *Fallopia convolvulus* (wild buckwheat) **Moderately tolerant weeds at rate 0,6 L/ha** VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy) VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) **Tolerant weeds at rate ~~0.6~~ 0,4 L/ha:** VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy) VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell)										
2	PL	Winter wheat Winter triticale Winter barley Rye	F	**Susceptible weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:** LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettle) ~~LAMPU – *Lamium purpureum* (purple deadnettle)~~ STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chick-weed) ~~CENCY – *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower)~~ CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shep-herd's-purse) ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamo-mile) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) MYOAR - *Myosotis arvensis* (field forget-me-not) **Susceptible weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha**: LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettle) LAMPU - *Lamium purpureum* (purple deadnettle) STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chick-weed) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shep-herd's-purse) ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamo-mile) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless	spraying	Spring BBCH 21-32	1	n.a	Spring 0.4-0.6 L/ha	Spring 2.5-3.75 g florasulam 120-180 g 2,4-D	200-300 L/ha	not relevant	not relevant	Acceptable

				false mayweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) MYOAR - *Myosotis arvensis* (field forget-me-not) **Moderately susceptible weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:** FUMOF - *Fumaria officinalis* (common fumitory) GERPU – *Geranium pusillum* (small-flower geranium) VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) LAMPU - *Lamium purpureum* (purple deadnettle) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) **Moderately susceptible weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha:** FUMOF - *Fumaria officinalis* (common fumitory) GERPU – *Geranium pusillum* (small-flower geranium) VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy) VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) VERPE - *Veronica persica* (bird's-eye speedwell) **Moderately tolerant weeds at 0,4 L/ha:** VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy) VERPE - *Veronica persica* (bird's-eye speedwell) **Moderately Tolerant weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha:** VERTR - *Veronica triphyllos* (fingered speedwell) **Tolerant weeds at rate 0,4 L/ha:** ~~VERPE - *Veronica persica* (bird's-eye speedwell)~~ VERTR - *Veronica triphyllos* (fingered speedwell) ~~VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy)~~ ~~**Tolerant weeds at 0,6 L/ha:**~~ ~~VERTR - *Veronica triphyllos* (fingered speedwell)~~										
3	PL	Maize	F	**Susceptible weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:** CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed) STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chick-weed) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shep-herd's-purse)	spraying	Spring BBCH 12-16	1	n.a.	Spring 0.4-0.6 L/ha	Spring 2.5-3.75 g florasulam 120-180 g 2,4-D	200-300 L/ha	not relevant	not relevant	Acceptable

				ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamomile) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) **Susceptible weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha:** CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed) STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chickweed) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd's-purse) ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamomile) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) POLCO - *Fallopia convolvulus* (wild buckwheat) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) GERPU - *Geranium pusillum* (small-flower geranium) POLAV - *Polygonum aviculare* (prostrate knotweed) ~~SOLNI – *Solanum nigrum* (black nightshade~~) LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettel) **Moderately susceptible weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:** LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettel) GERPU - *Geranium pusillum* (small-flower geranium) POLAV - *Polygonum aviculare* (prostrate knotweed) ~~SOLNI – *Solanum nigrum* (black nightshade~~) VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) **Moderately susceptible weeds at rate 0.6 L/ha:** VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy) VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) **Moderately Tolerant weeds at rate 0.4 L/ha:** POLCO - *Fallopia convolvulus* (wild buckwheat) VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy)									

* Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1.

** F: professional field use, Fn: non-professional field use, Fpn: professional and non-professional field use, G: professional greenhouse use, Gn: non-professional greenhouse use, Gpn: professional

and non-professional greenhouse use, I: indoor application

Column 15: zRMS conclusion.

A	Acceptable
R	Acceptable with further restriction
C	To be confirmed by cMS
N	Not acceptable / evaluation not possible
n.r.	Not relevant for section 3

3.2 Efficacy data (KCP 6)

Introduction

This is the application for registration of a plant protection product under working name FLD-HER 306 SE according to Article 33 of Regulation 1107/2009. FLD-HER 306 SE is a suspo-emulsion (SE), containing 6.25 g/L florasulam and 300 g/L 2,4-D active substances, to be used as a herbicide to control broadleaved weeds in spring and winter cereals as well as maize. This is a core dossier in order to allow the approval of product FLD-HER 306 SE in Poland (zRMS).

Description of active substances

Active substances in FLD-HER 306 SE herbicide are: florasulam (6.25 g/L) and 2,4-D (300 g/L) which were included into Annex I of Directive 91/414. Florasulam and 2,4-D are on the list of approved active substances (*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*). The active substances of the product are well known and commonly used in Poland and other EU countries. The efficacy of the substances has been proved in many trials and in crop protection practice.

Mode of action

The herbicide florasulam is a substance absorbed by roots and shoots with selective mode of action, which inhibits plant amino acid synthesis. Florasulam belongs to acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) group of herbicides and is a member of HRAC group 2. It is included in the same chemical group (Triazolopyrimidine – Type 1) as cloransulam-methyl, diclosulam, flumetsulam, metosulam. Florasulam controls a wide array of broadleaved weeds in many varieties of crops, including cereals and maize.

The herbicide 2,4 D is a substance with selective and systemic mode of action, absorbed through roots and increases biosynthesis and production of ethylene causing uncontrolled cell division and so damages vascular tissue. 2,4 D belongs to auxin mimics group of herbicides and is a member of HRAC group 4. It is included in the same chemical group (Phenoxy-carboxylates) as 2,4,5 T, 2,4 DB, clomeprop, dichlorprop, fenoprop, MCPA, MCPB, mecoprop, chlorfenac, chlorfenprop, aminopyralid, clopyralid, florpyrauxifen, halauxifen, picloram, fluroxypyr, triclopyr, aminocyclopyrachlor, quinclorac, quinmerac. 2,4 D controls a wide range of annual broadleaved weeds in many varieties of crops, including cereals and maize.

Table 3.2-1: Details of the active substances

Active substance	Florasulam	2,4 D
Concentration	6.25 g/L	300 g/L
Chemical group	Triazolopyrimidine	Phenoxy-carboxylates
Mode of action	Acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS)	Auxin mimics
Biological action	Post-emergence herbicide	Herbicide, Plant growth regulator

Description of the plant protection product

FLD-HER 306 SE is a suspo-emulsion (SE) containing 6.25 g/L florasulam and 300 g/L 2,4-D active

substances.

Table 3.2-2: Simplified table of requested uses for the product code.

Uses		Member State	Requested rate(s)	Comments / Other relevant details on GAPs
Crop(s)	**Target(s)**			
Spring wheat Spring triticale Spring barley Oat	ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (corn chamomile) AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (shepherd's-purse) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (cornflower) CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) STEME – *Stellaria media* (Common chickweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress)	PL	0.4-0.6 L/ha	-
Winter wheat Winter triticale Winter barley Rye	ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamomile) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd's-purse) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettle) LAMPU - *Lamium purpureum* (purple deadnettle) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) MYOAR - *Myosotis arvensis* (field forget-me-not) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chickweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress)	PL	0.4-0.6 L/ha	-
Maize	ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (Corn chamomile) AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed) CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd's-purse) CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower) CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers) MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed) PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy) STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chickweed) THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress)	PL	0.4-0.6 L/ha	-
	GERPU - *Geranium pusillum* (small-flower geranium) LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettel) POLAV - *Polygonum aviculare* (prostrate knotweed) POLCO - *Fallopia convolvulus* (wild buckwheat) SOLNI – *Solanum nigrum* (black nightshade)		0.6 L/ha	-

The applicant carried out efficacy trials on winter wheat, spring wheat and maize. Nevertheless, it is possible to use extrapolation tables, according to Polish guidelines. Therefore, the applicant applies for the aforementioned crops to be registered in Poland, namely: Spring wheat, Spring triticale, Spring barley, Oat, Winter wheat, Winter triticale, Winter barley, Rye and Maize. Required selectivity trials have been presented in point 3.4 – Adverse effects on treated crop.

Further details are in the table “All intended uses” in Part B - Section 0.

Description of the target pests

Table 3.2-3: Glossary of pests mentioned in the dossier.

EPPO code	Scientific name	Common name*
AMARE	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	redroot pigweed
ANTAR	*Anthemis arvensis*	corn chamomile
BRSNW	*Brassica napus*	winter rape
CAPBP	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	shepherd's-purse
CENCY	*Centaurea cyanus*	cornflower
CHEAL	*Chenopodium album*	fat-hen
CIRAR	*Cirsium arvense*	Canada thistle
CNSRE	*Consolida regalis*	branching larkspur
FUMOF	*Fumaria officinalis*	common fumitory
GAETE	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	common hemp nettle
GALAP	*Galium aparine*	cleavers
GASPA	*Galinsoga parviflora*	gallant soldier
GERPU	*Geranium pusillum*	small-flower geranium
LAMAM	*Lamium amplexicaule*	henbit deadnettle
LAMPU	*Lamium purpureum*	purple deadnettle
MATIN	*Matricaria inodora*	scentless false mayweed
MATMT	*Matricaria discoidea*	pineapple weed
MYOAR	*Myosotis arvensis*	field forget-me-not
PAPRH	*Papaver rhoeas*	common poppy
POLAV	*Polygonum aviculare*	prostrate knotweed
POLCO	*Fallopia convolvulus*	wild buckwheat
POLLA	*Persicaria lapathifolia*	pale smartweed
POLPE	*Persicaria maculosa*	ladysthumb
SINAR	*Sinapsis arvensis*	kedlock
SOLNI	*Solanum nigrum*	black nightshade
STEME	*Stellaria media*	common chickweed
THLAR	*Thlaspi arvense*	field pennycress
VICCR	*Vicia cracca*	tinegrass
VERAR	*Veronica arvensis*	wall speedwell
VERHE	*Veronica hederifolia*	ivy-leaved speedwell
VERPE	*Veronica persica*	bird's-eye speedwell
VERTR	*Veronica triphyllos*	fingered speedwell
VIOAR	*Viola arvensis*	field pansy

* optional

Agricultural crop production has been the main branch of plant production in Poland for years. Season 2018 has been analysed in this document since some data for 2019 have not been issued yet. Taking into consideration season 2018, following numbers were presented by the Statistics Poland:

Total arable land area reached 14 669 023 ha;
Total sown area amounted to 10 829 300 ha.

Crop yield and sown area of cereals species of concern are shown below:

Species of cereals:	Crop yield (dt):	Sowing area (ha):
Winter wheat	82 720 811	1 925 284
Spring wheat	15 482 343	491 943

Rye	21 668 837	893 962
Winter barley	7 678 405	202 930
Spring barley	22 804 322	772 810
Oat	11 660 512	497 224
Winter triticale	36 287 943	1 106 189
Spring triticale	4 568 751	181 780

Sown area of all species of cereals was 7 806 310 ha giving 267 797 821 dt of yield. Consequently, cereals dominated in the sown area structure of crops and reached 72%. In case of maize, in comparison to cereals, the situation differs significantly. Although, neither maize for grain nor for forage has a large proportion in the sown area structure of crops, it still has a great impact on agriculture in Poland. Maize is the most important fodder plant in our climatic zone, especially in terms of feed for dairy cattle.

Maize:	**Crop yield (dt):**	**Sowing area (ha):**
For grain	38 640 280	645 405
For forage	256 293 803	601 582

The above presented numbers show that sown area of maize in total exceeded 1.2 mln ha in 2018, which means that both maize for grain and for forage were sown on higher scale comparing to 2017 (ca. 562 000 ha and 596 000 ha, accordingly).

Therefore, an appropriate protection in terms of weeds, fungal diseases and insects' control of the aforementioned crops is inevitable. Chemical control of weeds is highly important in production of agricultural crops, especially maize because of its late sowing time and wide row spacing. Most of species of weeds present in cereals and maize cause not only significant reduction of yield, but also deterioration of its quality parameters. Dicotyledonous (aka broadleaf) weeds are harmful for the crops, either because of their abundance, their competitiveness or difficulties involved in their control. In the case of some species the problem is more due to their abundance (associated with a huge seed production and a high persistence of these seeds on the soil surface) than competitiveness with the crop. However, there are species, which produce high numbers of seeds although the competition with the crop can be quite high. Other weeds are fast growing and can outcompete the crops almost completely.

Weeds, which were present in field trials of FLD-HER 306 SE are the most serious competitors for cereals and maize. The results show that a lot of broadleaved weeds are susceptible for the product.

Weeds presented in field trials	Spring wheat **Dose rate (l/ha)**	Winter wheat **Dose rate (l/ha)**	Maize **Dose rate (l/ha)**
AMARE – *Amaranthus retroflexus* (redroot pigweed)	0.4	x	0.4
ANTAR - *Anthemis arvensis* (corn chamomile)	0.4	0.4	0.4
CAPBP - *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (shepherd's-purse)	0.4	0.4	0.4
CENCY - *Centaurea cyanus* (cornflower)	0.4	0.4	0.4
CHEAL - *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen)	0.4	x	0.4
FUMOF - *Fumaria officinalis* (common fumitory)	x	0.4 ms	x
GALAP - *Galium aparine* (cleavers)	0.4	0.4	0.4
GERPU - *Geranium pusillum* (small-flower geranium)	x	0.4 ms	0.6
LAMAM - *Lamium amplexicaule* (henbit deadnettle)	0.4 ms	0.4	0.6
LAMPU - *Lamium purpureum* (purple deadnettle)	x	0.4	x
MATIN - *Matricaria inodora* (scentless false mayweed)	0.4	0.4	0.4

MYOAR - *Myosotis arvensis* (field forget-me-not)	x	0.4	x
PAPRH - *Papaver rhoeas* (common poppy)	0.4	0.4	0.4
POLAV - *Polygonum aviculare* (prostrate knotweed)	x	x	0.6
POLCO - *Fallopia convolvulus* (wild buckwheat)	0.4 ms	x	0.6
POLLA - *Persicaria lapathifolia* (pale smartweed)	x	x	x
POLPE - *Persicaria maculosa* (ladysthumb)	x	x	x
SOLNI – *Solanum nigrum* (black nightshade)	x	x	0.6
STEME – *Stellaria media* (common chickweed)	0.4	0.4	0.4
THLAR - *Thlaspi arvense* (field pennycress)	0.4	0.4	0.4
VERHE - *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell)	T	0.4 ms	0.4 ms
VERPE - *Veronica persica* (bird's-eye speedwell)	x	0.6 ms	x
VERTR - *Veronica triphyllos* (fingered speedwell)	x	T	x
VIOAR – *Viola arvensis* (field pansy)	T	0.6 ms	0.6 ms

ms – moderately susceptible
T – tolerant
x – not present

According to Statistics Poland means of production in agriculture in the farming year 2018 such as herbicides, were commonly used in Poland. Sales of plant protection products (in commodity mass) such as herbicides, haulm destructors and moss killers aimed 11370.7 tonnes, out of which herbicides based on phenoxyphytohormones, such as 2,4-D reached 1264.8 tonnes while herbicides based on amides and anilides (e.g. florasulam) were sold in the amount of 1545.8 tonnes.

Table 3.2-4: Major / minor status of intended uses (for all cMS and zRMS).

Crop and/or situation	Crop status		Pests or group of pests controlled	Pest status	
	Major	minor		Major	minor
Winter wheat Spring wheat Winter triticale Spring triticale Winter barley Spring barley Winter rye Oat Maize	PL	-	Dicotyledonous weeds	PL	-

Compliance with the Uniform Principles

The assessment was performed according to the uniform principles and EPPO guidelines and with the principles of GEP.

Information on trials submitted (3.1 Efficacy data)

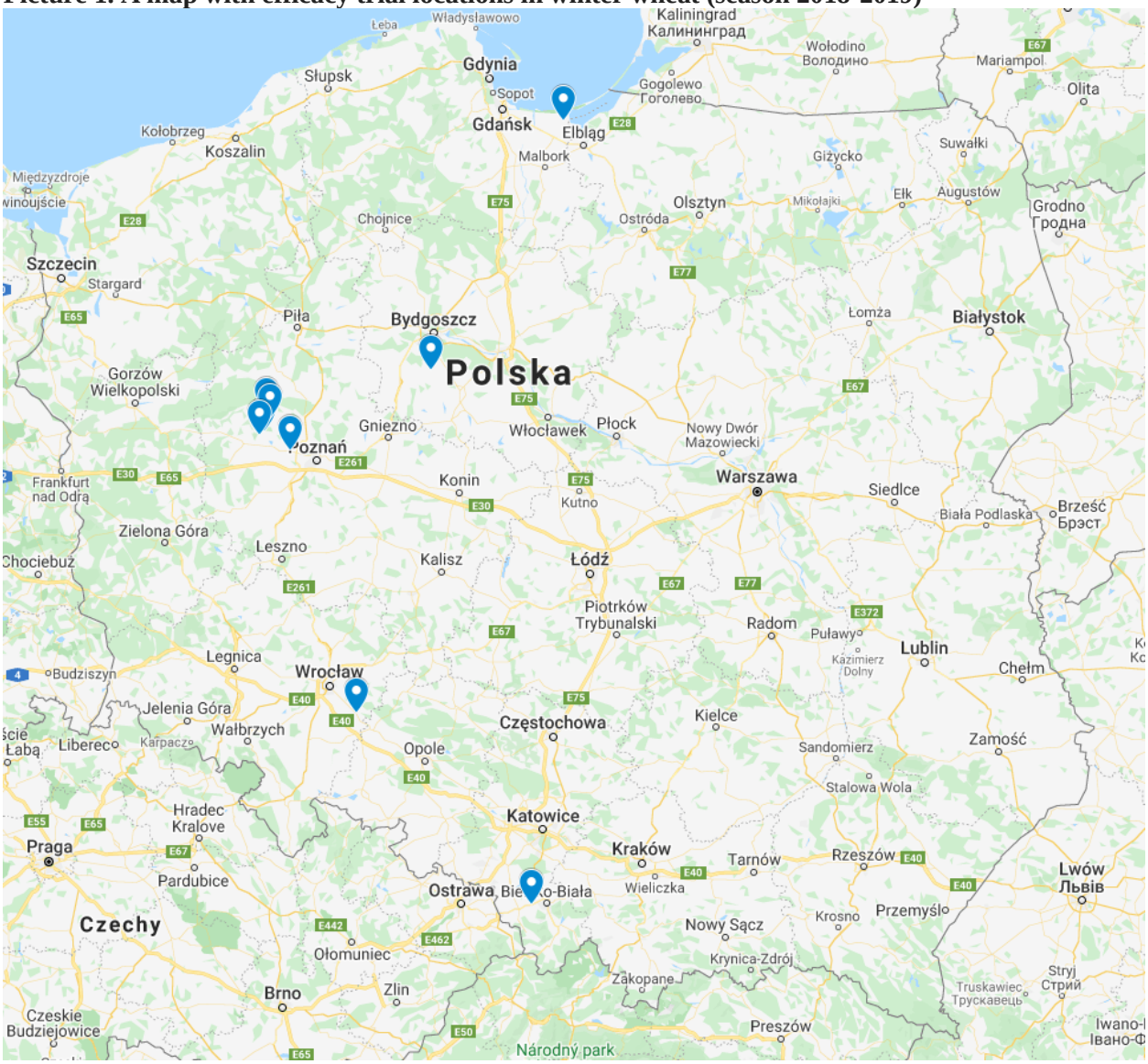
Table 3.2-5: Presentation of trials (efficacy trials, preliminary trials...)

Crop(s) *	Target(s)*	Country	Years	Type of trial**	Number of trials (number of valid trials)	GEP, non-GEP, official***	Comments (any other relevant information)
					North-East zone		
Winter wheat (post-emergence)	Dicotyledonous weeds	Poland	2018-2019	MED + E	10 (10)	GEP	-
Spring wheat (post-emergence)	Dicotyledonous weeds	Poland	2018-2019	MED + E	10 (10)	GEP	-
Maize (post-emergence)	Dicotyledonous weeds	Poland	2018-2019	MED + E	12 (12)	GEP	-
TOTAL	Dicotyledonous weeds	Poland	2018-2019	MED + E	32 (32)	GEP	-

* According to the GAP table. Timing of the application(s) can be added if relevant (e.g. Pre-mergence vs post-emergence, spring vs autumn).
** P = preliminary trial, MED = minimum effective dose, E = efficacy trial.
*** GEP: Good Experimental Practices. Official: carried out by a national official organisation.

Efficacy trials of FLD-HER 306 SE herbicide were carried out in years 2018-2019 in different regions of Poland. Three following maps present locations of the trials, separately for winter wheat, spring wheat and maize. Trials conducted in 2018 season are marked with blue tag and trials conducted in 2019 season are marked with purple tag.

Picture 1. A map with efficacy trial locations in winter wheat (season 2018-2019)



Efficacy trials in winter wheat of FLD-HER 306 SE herbicide were carried out in years 2018-2019 in five regions of Poland (Picture 1. A map with efficacy trial locations in winter wheat) on 10 varieties of winter wheat. The chosen regions, (i) Pomeranian, (ii) Kuyavian-Pomeranian (iii) Greater Poland, (iv) Lower-Silesian, (v) Silesian voivodeship, differentiated on type of soil and climatic conditions.

In 2018 efficacy trials were carried out in three different locations: Gulczewo (Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodeship) location belonging to ANADIAG S.A. The trial was conducted on variety PILGRIM PZO sown on loamy sand. Second location, situated in Oława city (Lower-Silesian voivodeship), belonged to SGS Polska sp. z o.o. The trial was conducted on variety Joker sown on a silt loam.

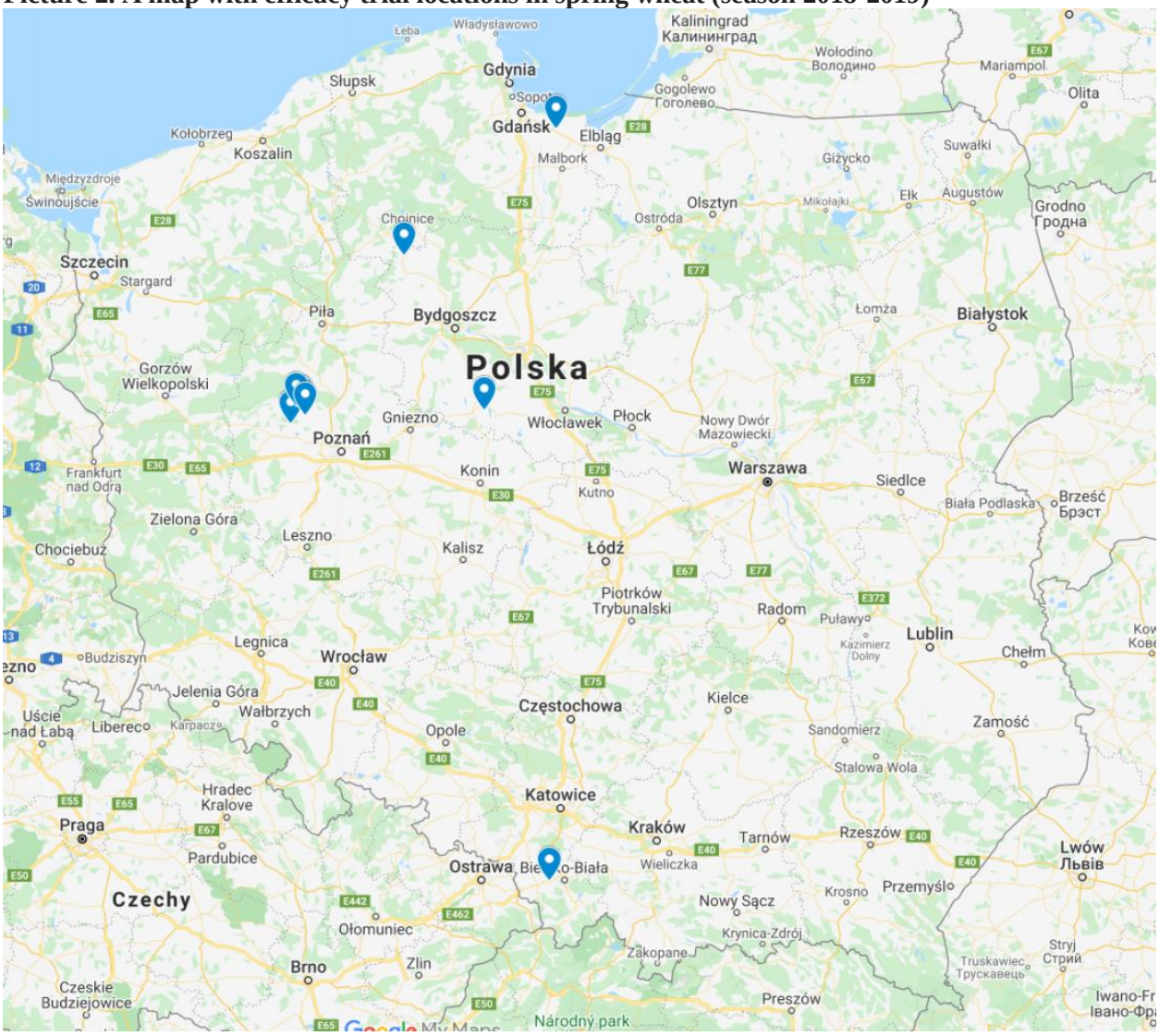
In 2019 all eight efficacy trials were conducted by Eurofins Agroscience Services sp. z o. o. in four different regions of Poland. One efficacy trial was carried out in Płonina (Pomeranian voivodeship) on variety Arkadia sown on a silt loam. Another location was situated in Jasienica (Silesian voivodeship) and the trial was conducted on variety Julius sown on a loam. In third location in Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodeship (Cerekwica city), the trial was carried out on loamy sand. The tested variety of winter wheat in this location was Hondia. Five efficacy trials were carried out in Greater Poland Voivodeship but on different varieties of winter wheat and in different locations:

a) Tarnowo Podgórne, Patras variety sown on sandy loam;
b) Otorowo, Ozon variety sown on sandy loam;

c) Ordzin, Tulecka variety sown on sandy loam;
d) Kluczewo-Huby, Legenda variety sown on loamy sand;
e) Buszewko, Belissa variety sown on loamy sand.

All trials were conducted in randomized complete block design in four replicates. Assessments of weeds infestation were done between BBCH 30 and 89 in line with EPPO PP 1/93 (3) guideline.

Picture 2. A map with efficacy trial locations in spring wheat (season 2018-2019)



Efficacy trials in spring wheat of FLD-HER 306 SE herbicide were carried out in years 2018-2019 in five regions of Poland (Picture 1. A map with efficacy trial locations in spring wheat) on 4 varieties of spring wheat. The chosen regions, (i) Pomeranian, (ii) Kuyavian-Pomeranian (iii) Greater Poland, (iv) Silesian, (v) Lesser Poland voivodeship, differentiated on type of soil and climatic conditions.

In 2018 efficacy trials were carried out in two locations. First one was carried out in Polanowice (Lesser Poland voivodeship) – location belonging to ANADIAG S.A. The trial was conducted on variety Tybalt, sown on silty clay. Another location, situated in Kamień Krajeński (Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodeship), belonged to SGS Polska sp. z o.o. The trial was conducted on variety Tybalt sown on a sandy loam.
In 2019 all eight efficacy trials were conducted by Eurofins Agroscience Services sp. z o. o. in three different regions of Poland. Six efficacy trials were carried out in Greater Poland Voivodeship:

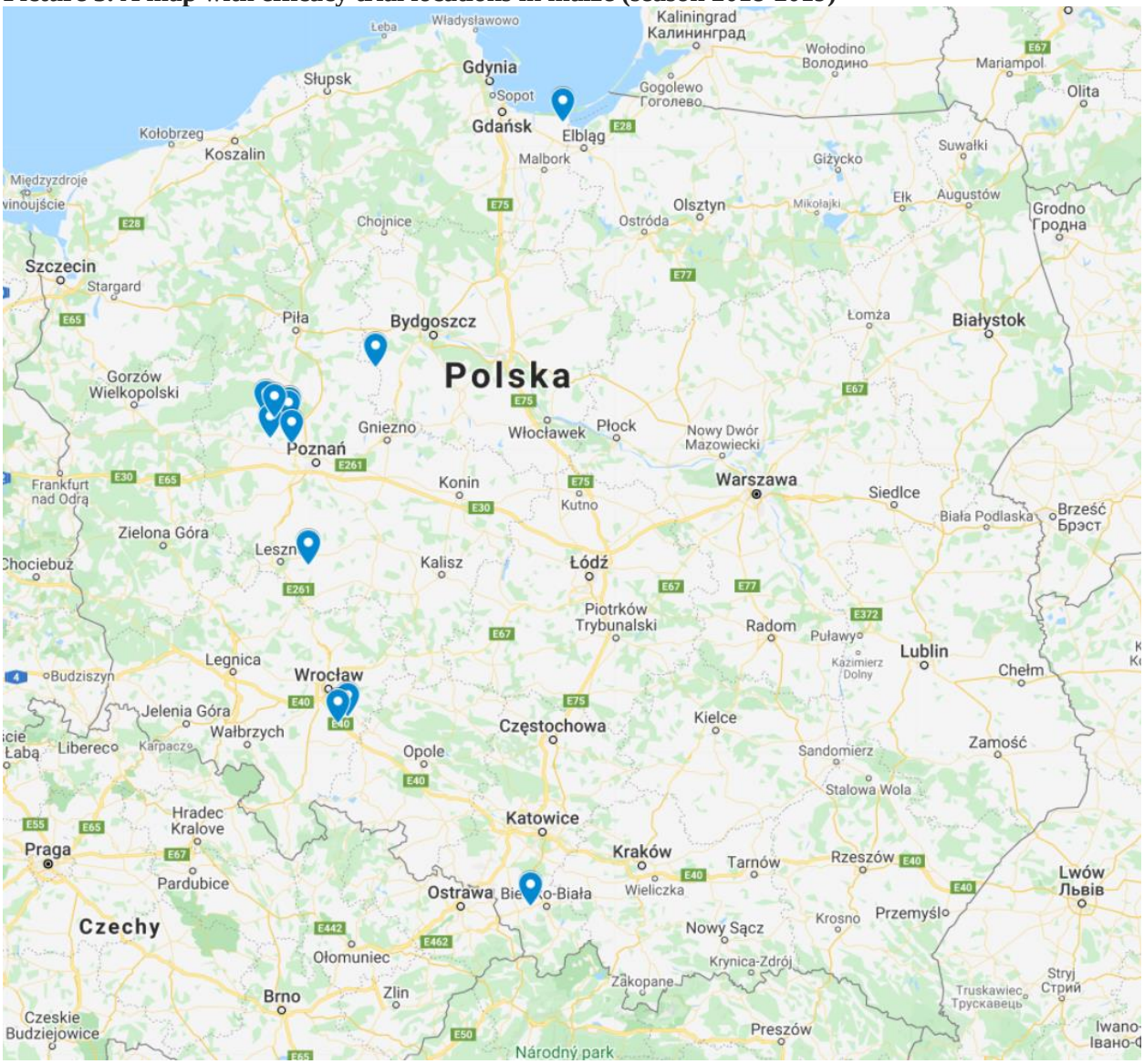
a) Otorowo, Arabella variety sown on sandy loam;
b) Otorowo, Goplana variety sown on loamy sand;

c) Gaj Mały, Tybalt variety sown on sandy loam;
d) Gaj Mały, Arabella variety sown on sandy clay;
e) Pęckowo, Tybalt variety sown on sandy loam;
f) Szamotuły, Bryza variety sown on clay loam;

One efficacy trial was carried out in Jasienica (Silesian voivodeship) on variety Tybalt sown on a silty clay. Another trial was situated in Dworek (Pomeranian voivodeship) and the trial was conducted on variety Goplana sown on a sandy loam.

All trials were conducted in randomized complete block design in four replicates. Assessments of weeds infestation were done between BBCH 25 and 89 in line with EPPO PP 1/93 (3) guideline.

Picture 3. A map with efficacy trial locations in maize (season 2018-2019)



Efficacy trials in maize of FLD-HER 306 SE herbicide were carried out in years 2018-2019 in six regions of Poland (Picture 1. A map with efficacy trial locations in maize) on 12 varieties of maize. The chosen regions, (i) Pomeranian, (ii) Kuyavian-Pomeranian (iii) Greater Poland, (iv) Silesian, (v) Lesser Poland voivodeship, Lower-Silesian voivodeship (vi) differentiated on type of soil and climatic conditions.

In 2018 efficacy trials were carried out in three different locations: Oporowo (Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodeship) and Marszowice (Lesser Poland voivodeship) – locations belonging to ANADIAG S.A. The

trials were conducted on varieties Glejt and DKC3969, sown on sandy loam and silty clay, accordingly. Third location, situated in Domaniów (Lower-Silesian voivodeship), belonged to SGS Polska sp. z o.o. The trial was conducted on variety Evgeni CS sown on a clay.

In 2019 all nine efficacy trials were conducted by Eurofins Agroscience Services sp. z o. o. in four different regions of Poland. Six efficacy trials were carried out in Greater Poland Voivodeship:

a) Popówko, DKC3568 variety sown on sandy loam;
b) Wychowaniec, Nimba variety sown on sandy loam;
c) Ordzin, Ułan variety sown on loamy sand;
d) Sokolniki Wielkie, LG30.260 variety sown on sandy loam;
e) Gaj Mały, Macora variety sown on loamy sand;
f) Mrowino, Bogoria variety sown on loamy sand;

One efficacy trial was carried out in Rusiec (Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodeship) on variety Krogulec sown on a loamy sand. Another trial was situated in Jasienica (Silesian voivodeship) and the trial was conducted on variety Talisman sown on a silty loamy sand. The last trial was performed in Płonina (Pomeranian Voivodeship) on variety PR39A98 sown on a silty loam.

All trials were conducted in randomized complete block design in four replicates. Assessments of weeds infestation were done between BBCH 12 and 89 in line with EPPO PP 1/50 (3) guideline.

Table 3.2-6: Presentation of reference standards used in trials (efficacy trials)

Crop(s)	Reference standard	Country(ies) where the product is registered (1)	Authorization number	Active sub-stance(s)	Formulation		Registered application rate(3)	Application rate in trials (per treatment)	Remark(4)
					Type(2)	Concentration of a.s.			
Winter wheat Spring wheat	Mustang 306 SE	PL	R-53/2010 R-328/2015d	2,4-D Florasulam	SE	300 g/L 6.25 g/L	0.4-0.6 L/ha	0.6 L/ha	1. application per season; 200-300 L/ha of spray volume; foliar spray
Maize	Mustang 306 SE	PL	R-53/2010 R-328/2015d	2,4-D Florasulam	SE	300 g/L 6.25 g/L	0.6 L/ha	0.6 L/ha	1. application per season; 200-400 L/ha of spray volume; foliar spray

(1) only on use(s) applied for (with the test product).
(2) e.g. WP (wettable powder), EC (emulsifiable concentrate), etc.
(3) dose(s) / dose range authorized on that use in the country.
(4) Other relevant information (e.g. uses, number of applications, spray volume, method of application, etc.).

Comments of zRMS:	This document summarises the information related to the efficacy of the plant protection product – KONIK 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SE). FLD-HER 306 SE is a suspoemulsion (SE) formulation containing 2,4-D (300 g/L) and florasulam (6,25 g/L) for use in maize crops and cereals (winter and spring). The herbicide florasulam is a substance absorbed by roots and shoots with selective mode of action, which inhibits plant amino acid synthesis. Florasulam belongs to acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) group of herbicides and is a member of HRAC group 2. It is included in the same chemical group (Triazolopyrimidine – Type 1) as cloransulam-methyl, diclosulam, flumetsulam, metosulam. Florasulam controls a wide array of broadleaved weeds in many varieties of crops, including cereals and maize. The herbicide 2,4 D is a substance with selective and systemic mode of action, absorbed through roots and increases biosynthesis and production of ethylene

	causing uncontrolled cell division and so damages vascular tissue. 2,4 D belongs to auxin mimics group of herbicides and is a member of HRAC group 4. It is included in the same chemical group (Phenoxy-carboxylates) as 2,4,5 T, 2,4 DB, clomeprop, dichlorprop, fenoprop, MCPA, MCPB, mecoprop, chlorfenac, chlorfenprop, ami-nopyralid, clopyralid, florpyrauxifen, halauxifen, picloram, fluroxypyr, triclopyr, aminocyclopyra-chlor, quinclorac, quinmerac. 2,4 D controls a wide range of annual broadleaved weeds in many varieties of crops, including cereals and maize. In Poland 47 herbicides with 2,4-D and 71 with florasulam are registered and commonly used for protection crops against weeds in Poland. Including, 19 plant protection products with 2,4-D and florasulam simultaneously in one product. The product – Konik 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SE) by Pestila Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością has not been previously evaluated in any country according to Uniform Principles. Poland is a ZRMs. All necessary information's are presented above by Applicant.

3.2.1 Preliminary tests (KCP 6.1)

No results of the preliminary range-finding tests are presented since no screening trials were carried out. However, the active substances of FLD-HER 306 SE, namely florasulam and 2,4-D, have been commonly used in agricultural practice for many years.

Comments of zRMS:	No results of the preliminary range-finding tests were submitted by the Applicant, however the active substances of 'Konik 306 SE' – 2,4-D and florasulam are registered and has been commonly used in agricultural practice for many years. So, preliminary range finding tests are deemed to not be necessary, since the efficacy values of 2,4-D and florasulam are well known for many years and the ratio is comparable to already launched and proven herbicides based upon this active compound. Therefore, there was no need for preliminary range-finding tests in the opinion of Evaluator.

3.2.2 Minimum effective dose tests (KCP 6.2)

Minimum effective dose tests were not carried out. However, several doses of FLD-HER 306 SE were tested during efficacy studies and the lowest effective dose was selected. The tests were concluded in line with EPPO standard PP 1/225 (2) '*Minimum effective dose',* which advises on the minimum requirements necessary to ensure consistency of decision making.

Winter wheat and dicotyledonous weeds

10 efficacy trials were established to present the control of dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. FLD-HER 306 SE was tested at 0.25 to 0.6 L/ha (1.563 – 3.75 g of florasulam and 75 – 180 g of 2,4-D per hectare) in order to determine the minimum effective dose in winter wheat for the control of dicotyledonous weeds. The rates reflect the proposed label rates and 60% of the lowest recommended rate (0.4 L/ha) of FLD-HER 306 SE, in accordance with the EPPO standard PP 1/225 (2) '*Minimum effective dose'*.

A summary of the dose response results is provided in Table 3.2-7.

Table 3.2-7: Minimum effective dose. Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE at proposed label rates, and at 60% of the lowest recommended dose rate at BBCH 12-32 against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (number of plants)		% control with FLD-HER 306 SE					
				0.25 L/ha (60% of the lowest recommended rate)		0.4 L/ha (The lowest recommended rate)		0.6 L/ha (Full rate)	
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max
ANTAR	5	6.20	5.5-7	68.00	53-84	86.20	85-88	90.20	86-94
CAPBP	6	6.18	5.3-7.8	73.63	58-82	88.88	85-93	92.30	86-96
CENCY	6	7.76	6-13	68.33	45-83	84.72	71.3-91	91.08	89-93
FUMOF	2	6	6-6	75.50	75-76	80.50	80-81	83.00	83-83
GALAP	6	7.80	5-17.5	75.67	65-84	87.50	85-90	89.67	86-93
GERPU	2	6.65	6-7.3	70.00	60-80	83.00	81-85	84.00	83-85
LAMAM	5	12.48	5.3-38.3	56.40	34-79	87.20	85-93	91.6	88-97
LAMPU	2	6.75	5.5-8	80.75	79-82.5	84.90	81-88.8	90.15	84-96.3
MATIN	8	5.97	4.3-9.5	71.38	40-85	86.94	77.5-90	91.76	86-97.3
MYOAR	5	19.3	6-19.3	69.00	55-85	86.50	85-87.5	92.70	85-97.5
PAPRH	9	10.07	5.5-25.5	69.72	40-84	87.28	85-90	91.00	86-97
STEME	9	8.42	6-13.5	69.67	51-85	89.09	85-96	93.56	90-97
THLAR	4	6.90	6-7.8	67.00	40-86	87.25	85-90	91.75	90-94
VERHE	7	11.57	5.5-22.5	59.50	22.5-79	70.00	25-85	76.00	45-88
VERPE	2	7.15	6.3-8	55.50	30-81	66.50	50-83	84.5	84-85
VERTR	2	8.40	5-11.8	35.25	17.5-53	51.50	30-73	69.25	62.5-76
VIOAR	7	28.51	11-100.8	55.40	21.3-80	67.71	30-81	76.71	58-87.5

For the BBCH 12-32, the dose of 0.25 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE provided inferior control to the dose of 0.4-0.6 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE in 10 trials out of 10 trials.

Spring wheat and dicotyledonous weeds

10 field trials were established to present the control of the dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. FLD-HER 306 SE was tested at 0.25 L/ha to 0.6 L/ha (1.563 – 3.75 g of florasulam and 75 – 180 g of 2,4-D per hectare) in order to determine the minimum effective dose in spring wheat for the control of dicotyledonous weeds. The rates reflect the proposed label rates and 60% of the lowest recommended rate (0.4 L/ha) of FLD-HER 306 SE, in accordance with the EPPO standard PP 1/225 (2) '*Minimum effective dose'*.

A summary of the dose response results is provided in Table 3.2-8.

Table 3.2-8: Minimum effective dose. Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE at proposed label rates, and at 60% of the lowest recommended dose rate at BBCH 12-32 against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (unit)		% control with FLD-HER 306 SE					
				0.25 L/ha (60% of the lowest recommended rate)		0.4 L/ha (The lowest recommended rate)		0.6 L/ha (Full rate)	
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max
AMARE	5	25.56	6.3-87.5	58.80	48-63	85.60	85-87	90.20	88-93
ANTAR	4	6.63	5.3-9.9	63.25	59-69	85.00	85-85	88.25	86-91
CAPBP	7	6.09	5-8,5	61.40	50-69	85.33	76.3-89	89.29	80-93
CENCY	5	7.96	5-12,5	63.00	49-98	88.20	58-99	89.40	86-99
CHEAL	9	8.64	7-12.5	61.22	44-90	85.28	72.5-90	89.31	83.8-96
GALAP	6	6.23	5-8.3	62.33	51-99	87.83	85-99	91.17	86-99
LAMAM	3	7	5-10	54.93	48.8-58	77.43	61.3-86	83.60	73.8-89
MATIN	7	6.50	5-11.8	61.23	48-92.3	84.54	61.3-97.5	90.21	77.5-99
PAPRH	4	10.73	6-14.8	53.25	49-60	85.25	85-86	88.25	87-90
POLCO	4	7.58	6-8.3	60.33	45-90	75.45	58.8-90	81.08	73-90
STEME	5	5.52	5-5.8	60.40	56-65	86.80	85-90	92.40	90-95
THLAR	5	8.06	6.5-11.3	68.20	55-99	88.00	85-99	91.40	88-99
VERHE	2	5	5-5	48.25	47.5-49	57.15	56.3-58	61.75	61-62.5
VIOAR	5	10.5	6-15.5	53.90	35-99	60.00	38-99	66.66	39-99

For the BBCH 12-32, the dose of 0.25 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE provided inferior control to the dose of 0.4-0.6 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE in 10 trials out of 10 trials.

Maize and dicotyledonous weeds

12 field trials were established to present the control of the dicotyledonous weeds in maize. FLD-HER 306 SE was tested at 0.25 L/ha to 0.6 L/ha (1.563 – 3.75 g of florasulam and 75 – 180 g of 2,4-D per hectare) in order to determine the minimum effective dose in maize for the control of dicotyledonous weeds. The rates reflect the proposed label rates and 60% of the lowest recommended rate (0.4 L/ha) of FLD-HER 306 SE, in accordance with the EPPO standard PP 1/225 (2) '*Minimum effective dose'*.

Table 3.2-9: Minimum effective dose. Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE at proposed label rates, and at 60% of the lowest recommended dose rate at BBCH 12-16 against dicotyledonous weeds in maize

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (unit)		% control with FLD-HER 306 SE					
				0.25 L/ha (60% of the lowest recommended rate)		0.4 L/ha (The lowest recommended rate)		0.6 L/ha (Full rate)	
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max
AMARE	6	8.20	5-10.3	64.80	60-78.8	91.33	86-98	95.05	89-100
ANTAR	4	7.78	6.3-10.5	56.25	50-63	88.00	85-93	95.75	89-100
CAPBP	7	8.06	6.5-9.3	61.19	40-86.3	88.64	85-96.5	93.57	86-100
CENCY	4	8.23	6.3-10.3	51.75	43-63	85.00	85-85	90.50	86-97
CHEAL	11	13.95	1.5-35.3	59.57	48-87.5	87.21	81.3-97.5	95.10	86-100

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (unit)		% control with FLD-HER 306 SE					
				0.25 L/ha (60% of the lowest recommended rate)		0.4 L/ha (The lowest recommended rate)		0.6 L/ha (Full rate)	
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max
GALAP	8	7.40	5.8-10.5	61.48	50-88.8	88.00	85-95	94.38	88-100
GERPU	2	6	5-7	66.50	53-80	83.15	80-86.3	91.15	83-99.3
LAMAM	3	7.97	5.8-12.3	58.00	45-66	74.00	70-79	86.67	96.00
MATIN	6	7.70	6-10	53.50	40-68	86.42	77.5-95	94.63	90-100
PAPRH	2	7.65	6.3-9	49.50	48-51	86.00	86-86	93.00	93-93
POLAV	2	5.55	5.3-5.8	55.00	55-55	75.90	73.8-78	87.40	98.8-76
POLCO	6	7.98	6-10.3	42.97	26.3-62.5	64.67	50-88	87.30	80-99
SOLNI	2	6.25	5.5-7	56.25	50-62.5	76.25	70-82.5	89.90	86-93.8
STEME	8	9.39	5.8-11.5	60.50	40-100	85.25	55-100	94.04	76.3-100
THLAR	5	6.86	6-8.5	64.76	51-88.8	86.36	80-93.8	91.70	89-96
VERHE	2	7.40	5.8-9	68.15	60-76.3	75.75	69-82.5	80.75	74-87.5
VIOAR	4	11.53	7.8-15.3	48.58	35-66.3	60.25	45-75	74.83	68-86.3

For the BBCH 12-16, the dose of 0.25 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE provided inferior control to the dose of 0.4-0.6 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE in 12 trials out of 12 trials.

Summary and conclusions on the minimum effective dose

According to the presented results, the dose of 0.4-0.6 L/ha of FLD-HER 306 SE provided the optimum overall control (higher dose rate to be used when occurrence of demanding weeds species or high infestation of weeds) and should be considered as effective against dicotyledonous weeds in winter and spring cereals as well as maize, for which activity of FLD-HER 306 SE is claimed.

As a result, the proposed rate of 0.4 L/ha should be considered the minimum effective dose to deliver broad spectrum control of dicotyledonous weeds under a wide range of environmental conditions.

Comments of zRMS:	To provide information to establish the minimum effective dose, some of the trials conducted to demonstrate efficacy should include at least two lower dose(s) than recommended dose. In the appropriate research of efficacy were tested differ doses and to register was chosen the lowest effective, which is in accordance with EPPO 1/225 (2). Applicant presented in total 32 efficacy trials to demonstrate the minimum effective dose. In trials from N-E EPPO zone carried out in Poland on winter wheat (10 trials), spring wheat (10 trials) and maize (12 trials) recommended dose (0,4 l/ha – the lowest recommended rate and 0,6 l/ha – full rate) and one lower dose (0,25 l/ha) were studied. Following weed species were studied: • winter wheat: ANTAR, CAPBP, CENCY, FUMOF, GALAP, GERPU, LAMAM, LAMPU, MATIN, MYOAR, PAPRH, STEME, THLAR, VERHE, VERPE, VERTR, VIOAR. • spring wheat: AMARE, ANTAR, CAPBP, CENCY, CHEAL, GALAP, LAMAM, MATIN, PAPRH, POLCO, STEME, THLAR, VERHE, VIOAR. • maize: AMARE, ANTAR, CAPBP, CENCY, CHEAL, GALAP, GERPU,

	LAMAM, MATIN, PAPRH, POLAV, POLCO, SOLNI, STEME, THLAR, VERHE, VIOAR. **The conclusion is, therefore, that to obtain a satisfactory level of control against weeds claimed on the label, a dose 0,4 – 0,6 l/ha is necessary for cereal and maize volunteers. Higher dose is needed in the case of heavy weed infestation.**

3.2.3 Efficacy tests (KCP 6.2)

A total of 32 trials were carried out in years 2018-2019 to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE for the control of weeds in winter wheat (10 efficacy tests), spring wheat (10 efficacy tests) and maize (12 efficacy tests) in six different regions of Poland differentiated on type of soil and climatic conditions.

All trials were conducted in randomized complete block design in four replicates. All treatments were performed using specialized plot application equipment at the application rate of 200-300 litres per hectare of working solution. All set up trials were conducted in compliance with GEP principles and were carried our following appropriate EPPO guidelines: EPPO PP 1/93 (3), EPPO PP 1/50 (3), EPPO PP 1/135 (4), EPPO PP 1/152 (4), EPPO PP 1/181 (4), EPPO PP 1/225 (2).

Table 3.2-7: Details on methodology of efficacy trials in winter wheat

Guidelines	General guidelines	EPPO PP 1/135 (4), 1/152 (4), 1/181 (4), 1/225 (2)
	Specific guidelines	EPPO PP 1/93 (3)
Experimental design	Plot design	Randomized Complete Block RCBD
	Plot size	15-21 m²
	Number of replications	4
Crop	Trials per crop	Winter wheat (10)
	Varieties per crop	Winter wheat: Hondia, Patras, Tulecka, Legenda, Belissa, Julius, Ozon, PILGRIM PZO, Natula, Joker
	Sowing period	Winter wheat: 29.09.2017 – 9.10.2017, 19.09.2018-30.10.2018
Application	Crop stage (BBCH)* at application	Winter wheat: from BBCH 22 to BBCH 32
	Timing Pest stage at application (1)	ANTAR (BBCH 13-18) CAPBP (BBCH 15-18) CENCY (BBCH 19-32) FUMOF (BBCH 22-25) GALAP (BBCH 13-23) GERPU (BBCH 19-23) LAMAM (BBCH 25-55) LAMPU (BBCH 25-40) MATIN (BBCH 16-31) MYOAR (BBCH 12-19) PAPRH (BBCH 13-33) STEME (BBCH 12-33) THLAR (BBCH 12-25) VERHE (BBCH 18-60) VERPE (BBCH 55-61) VIOAR (BBCH 15-31) VERTR (BBCH 51-60)
	Number of applications Intervals between applications	1 Not relevant
	Spray volumes	200 - 300 L/ha
Assessment	Assessment types	weeds infestation level (no/m^2)
	Assessment dates	12 DAT, 13 DAT, 14 DAT, 16 DAT, 23 DAT, 27 DAT, 28 DAT, 29 DAT, 30 DAT, 55 DAT, 68 DAT, 77 DAT, 89 DAT, 91 DAT, 93 DAT, 96 DAT, 101 DAT, 112 DAT,

		116 DAT
Other relevant information	e.g. Soil type, pH (in case of soil active substance …)	1. Sandy loam pH 5.5 – 6.6 2. Loamy sand pH- 6 - 6.6 3. Loam pH 5.9 4. Silt loam pH 6-6.3
	e.g. Natural / artificial innocula-tion…	Natural
	e.g. Field / Greenhouse...	Field

* BBCH for weeds, pre-emergence, preventive / curative application, insect stage…

Table 3.2-11: Details on methodology of efficacy trials in spring wheat

Guidelines	General guidelines	EPPO PP 1/135 (4), 1/152 (4), 1/181 (4), 1/225 (2),
	Specific guidelines	EPPO PP 1/93 (3)
Experimental design	Plot design	Randomized Complete Block RCBD (10)
	Plot size	15-27 m²
	Number of replications	4
Crop	Trials per crop	Spring wheat (10)
	Varieties per crop	Spring wheat: Arabella, Bryza, Goplana, Tybalt
	Sowing period	Spring wheat: 27.03.2018 – 23.04.2018, 22.03.2019 – 4.04.2019
Application	Crop stage (BBCH)* at application	Spring wheat: from BBCH 22 to BBCH 32
	Timing Pest stage at application (1)	AMARE (BBCH 12-16) ANTAR (BBCH 14-16) CAPBP (BBCH 12-22) CENCY (BBCH 12-14) CHEAL (BBCH 14- 40) GALAP (BBCH 12-23) LAMAM (BBCH 12-16) MATIN (BBCH 14-18) PAPRH (BBCH 14-18) POLCO (BBCH 12-33) STEME (BBCH 14-31) THLAR (BBCH 15-18) VERHE (BBCH 12-18) VIOAR (BBCH 13-16)
	Number of applications Intervals between applications	1 Not relevant
	Spray volumes	200 - 300 L/ha
Assessment	Assessment types	weeds infestation level (no/m^2)
	Assessment dates	15 DAT, 16 DAT, 24 DAT, 27 DAT, 29 DAT, 52 DAT, 55 DAT, 58 DAT, 59 DAT, 60 DAT, 62 DAT, 63 DAT, 67 DAT, 71 DAT, 87 DAT
Other relevant information	e.g. Soil type, pH (in case of soil active substance …)	1. Sandy loam pH 5.8 – 6.3 2. Sandy clay pH 7.8 3. Clay loam pH 7.6 4. Loamy sand pH 4.8 5. Silty clay p H 6.1
	e.g. Natural / artificial innocula-tion…	Natural
	e.g. Field / Greenhouse...	Field

Table 3.2-12: Details on methodology of efficacy trials in maize

Guidelines	General guidelines	EPPO PP 1/135 (4), 1/152 (4), 1/181 (4), 1/225 (2)
	Specific guidelines	EPPO PP 1/50 (3)
Experimental	Plot design	Randomized Complete Block RCBD
	Plot size	15-27 m²

design	Number of replications	4
Crop	Trials per crop	Maize (12)
	Varieties per crop	Maize: Bogoria, DKC3568, DKC3969, Evgeni CS, Glejt, Krogulec, LG30.260, Macora, Nimba, PR39A98, Talisman, Ułan
	Sowing period	Maize: 27.04.2018 – 14.05.2018, 17.04.2019 – 6.05.2019
Application	Crop stage (BBCH)* at application	Maize: from BBCH 12 to BBCH 16
	Timing Pest stage at application (1)	AMARE (BBCH 11-15) ANTAR (BBCH 12-18) CAPBP (BBCH 13-18) CENCY (BBCH 12-14) CHEAL (BBCH 11-33) GALAP (BBCH 11-24) GERPU (BBCH 12-12) LAMAM (BBCH 12-14) MATIN (BBCH 12-14) PAPRH (BBCH 13-16) POLAV (BBCH 14-15) POLCO (BBCH 12-16) SOLNI (BBCH 13-16) STEME (BBCH 13-31) THLAR (BBCH 14-16) VERHE (BBCH 12-12) VIOAR (BBCH 12-14)
	Number of applications Intervals between applications	1 Not relevant
	Spray volumes	200 - 300 L/ha
Assessment	Assessment types	weeds infestation level (no/m^2)
	Assessment dates	12 DAT, 14 DAT, 15 DAT, 16 DAT, 23 DAT, 26 DAT, 28 DAT, 29 DAT, 30 DAT, 46 DAT, 67 DAT, 93 DAT, 96 DAT, 98 DAT, 100 DAT, 106 DAT, 108 DAT, 123 DAT, 128 DAT
Other relevant information	e.g. Soil type, pH (in case of soil active substance …)	1.Sandy loam pH 6 – 7.1 2. Loamy sand pH- 5.6 – 7.8 3. Silt loam pH 5.3 4. Silty clay pH 6.5 5. Clay pH 7.1 6. Silty loamy sand pH 6.5
	e.g. Natural / artificial innoculation…	Natural
	e.g. Field / Greenhouse...	Field

Winter wheat and dicotyledonous weeds

10 trials were conducted to present the control of the dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. The trials were conducted between 2018 and 2019 in Poland.

Table 3.2-13: Efficacy of active substance components in FLD-HER 306 SE

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (number of plants)		% control						No of trials where FLD-HER 306 SE at full recommended dose is >, <, = compared to standard(s)**
				FLD-HER 306 SE 2.5 g florasulam/ha + 120 g 2,4 D/ha		FLD-HER 306 SE 3.75 g florasulam /ha + 180 g 2,4 D/ha		Mustang 306 SE 3.75 g florasulam /ha + 180 g 2,4 D/ha		
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	
	[-]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	[-]

ANTAR	5	6.20	5.5-7	86.20	85-88	90.20	86-94	91.80	86-95	0 trials > 4 trials = 1 trial <
CAPBP	6	6.18	5.3-7.8	88.88	85-93	92.30	86-96	92.83	88-95	0 trials > 6 trials = 0 trials <
CENCY	6	7.76	6-13	84.72	71.3-91	91.08	89-93	92.63	86-97	0 trials > 6 trials = 0 trials <
FUMOF	2	6	6-6	80.50	80-81	83.00	83-83	93.00	93-93	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
GALAP	6	7.80	5-17.5	87.50	85-90	89.67	86-93	91.17	89-94	0 trials > 5 trials = 1 trial <
GERPU	2	6.65	6-7.3	83.00	81-85	84.00	83-85	83.50	81-86	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
LAMAM	5	12.48	5.3-38.3	87.20	85-93	91.60	88-97	91.20	88-96	0 trials > 5 trials = 0 trials <
LAMPU	2	6.75	5.5-8	84.90	81-88.8	90.15	84-96.3	89.75	81-98.5	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
MATIN	8	6.39	4.3-9.5	86.94	77.5-90	86.94	77.5-90	93.35	85-98.8	0 trials > 8 trials = 0 trials <
MYOAR	5	19.3	6-19.3	86.50	85-87.5	92.70	85-97.5	93.06	88-96.3	0 trials > 5 trials = 0 trials <
PAPRH	9	10.07	5.5-25.5	87.28	85-90	91.00	86-97	90.67	86-95	0 trials > 9 trials = 0 trials
STEME	9	8.42	6-13.5	89.09	85-96	93.56	90-97	94.78	91-97	0 trials > 8 trials = 1 trial <
THLAR	4	6.90	6-7.8	87.25	85-90	91.75	90-94	94.25	92-95	0 trials > 3 trials = 1 trial <
VERHE	7	11.57	5.5-22.5	70.00	25-85	76.00	45-88	77.43	55-88	0 trials > 6 trials = 1 trial <
VERPE	2	7.15	6.3-8	66.50	50-83	84.5	84-85	84.00	83-85	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
VERTR	2	8.40	5-11.8	51.50	30-73	69.25	62.5-76	68.00	60-76	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
VIOAR	7	28.51	11-100.8	67.71	30-81	76.61	58-87.5	75.00	57.5-88	1 trial > 6 trials = 0 trials <

* A, B, C can be a "trial group" (as defined in page 10, e.g. EPPO climatic zone A) or a specific target (e.g. weed A, weed B...). In order to adapt the table to the data presented, it is possible:
- to add lines or columns,
- to duplicate the table (e.g. one table for "trial group 1", one table for "trial group 2", one table for "all").

** Optional

Data demonstrated that the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE in control of weeds in winter wheat at the proposed rate of 0.6 L/ha was equivalent to the efficacy of Mustang 306 SE at rate of 0.6 L/ha.

Spring wheat and dicotyledonous weeds

10 trials were conducted to present the control of the dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. The trials were conducted between 2018 and 2019 in Poland.

Table 3.2-14: Efficacy of active substance components in FLD-HER 306 SE

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (number of plants)		% control						No of trials where FLD-HER 306 SE at full recommended dose is >, <, = compared to standard(s)**
				FLD-HER 306 SE 2.5 g florasulam/ha + 120 g 2,4 D/ha		FLD-HER 306 SE 3.75 g florasulam /ha + 180 g 2,4 D/ha		Mustang 306 SE 3.75 g florasulam /ha + 180 g 2,4 D/ha		
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	
	[-]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	[-]
AMARE	5	25.56	6.3-87.5	85.60	85-87	90.20	88-93	90.80	88-93	0 trials > 4 trials = 1 trial <
ANTAR	4	6.63	5.3-9.9	85.00	85-85	88.25	86-91	91.25	88-94	0 trials > 3 trials = 1 trials <
CAPBP	7	6.09	5-8,5	85.33	76.3-89	89.29	80-93	91.83	83.8-96	0 trials > 7 trials = 0 trials <
CENCY	5	7.96	5-12,5	88.20	85-99	89.40	86-99	91.00	86-99	0 trials > 5 trials = 0 trials <
CHEAL	9	8.64	7-12.5	85.28	72.5-90	89.31	83.8-96	91.71	85-96	0 trials > 9 trials = 0 trials <
GALAP	6	6.23	5-8.3	87.83	85-99	91.17	86-99	87.38	86-99	0 trials > 6 trials = 0 trials <
LAMAM	3	7	5-10	77.43	61.3-86	83.60	73.8-89	81.93	63.8-94	0 trials > 3 trials = 0 trials <
MATIN	7	6.50	5-11.8	85.54	61.3-97.5	90.21	77.5-99	91.66	78.8-98.8	0 trials > 6 trials = 1 trial <
PAPRH	4	10.73	6-14.8	85.25	85-86	88.25	87-90	89.5	87-94	0 trials > 4 trials = 0 trials <
POLCO	4	7.58	6-8.3	75.45	58.8-90	81.08	73-90	85.98	73-93	0 trials > 4 trials = 0 trials <
STEME	5	5.52	5-6	86.80	85-90	92.40	90-95	92.40	90-94	0 trials > 5 trials = 0 trials <
THLAR	5	8.06	6.5-11.3	88.0	85-99	91.40	88-99	93.2	89-99	0 trials > 5 trials = 0 trials <
VERHE	2	5	5-5	57.15	56.3-58	61.75	61-62.5	57.15	56.3-58	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
VIOAR	5	10.5	6-15.5	60.00	38-99	66.66	39-99	63.66	39-85	0 trials > 5 trials = 0 trials <

Data demonstrated that the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE in control of weeds in spring wheat at the proposed rate of 0.6 L/ha was equivalent to the efficacy of Mustang 306 SE at rate of 0.6 L/ha.

Maize and dicotyledonous weeds

12 trials were conducted to present the control of the dicotyledonous weeds in maize. The trials were conducted between 2018 and 2019 in Poland.

Table 3.2-15: Efficacy of active substance components in FLD-HER 306 SE

Grouping *	Number of trials	Infestation of the untreated control (number of plants)		% control						No of trials where FLD-HER 306 SE at full recommended dose is >, <, = compared to standard(s)**
				FLD-HER 306 SE ~~3.75~~ 2,5 g florasulam /ha + ~~180~~ 120 g 2,4 D/ha		FLD-HER 306 SE ~~2.5~~ 3.75 g florasulam/ha + ~~120~~ 180 g 2,4 D/ha		Mustang 306 SE 3.75 g florasulam /ha + 180 g 2,4 D/ha		
		Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	Mean	Min & Max	
	[-]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	[-]
AMARE	6	8.20	5-10.3	91.33	86-98	95.05	89-100	96	91-100	0 trials > 5 trials = 1 trial <
ANTAR	4	7.78	6.3-10.5	88.00	85-93	95.75	89-100	96.00	90-100	0 trials > 4 trials = 0 trials <
CAPBP	7	8.06	6.5-9.3	88.64	85-96.5	93.57	86-100	93.14	83-100	0 trials > 7 trials = 0 trials <
CENCY	4	8.23	6.3-10.3	85.00	85-85	90.50	86-97	92.00	86-100	0 trials > 4 trials = 0 trials <
CHEAL	11	13.95	1.5-35.3	87.21	81.3-97.5	95.10	86-100	94.35	86-100	0 trials > 11 trials = 0 trials <
GALAP	8	7.40	5.8-10.5	88.00	85-95	94.38	88-100	95.66	86-100	0 trials > 7 trials = 1 trial <
GERPU	2	6	5-7	83.15	80-86.3	91.15	83-99.3	90.75	86-95.5	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
LAMAM	3	7.97	5.8-12.3	74.00	70-79	86.67	96.00	87.67	79-96	0 trials > 3 trials = 0 trials <
MATIN	6	7.70	6-10	86.42	77.5-95	94.63	90-100	95.8	90-100	0 trials > 6 trials = 0 trials <
PAPRH	2	7.65	6.3-9	86.00	86-86	93.00	93-93	92.50	88-97	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
POLAV	2	5.55	5.3-5.8	75.90	73.8-78	87.40	98.8-76	90.25	83-97.5	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
POLCO	6	7.98	6-10.3	64.67	50-88	87.30	80-99	86.88	78.8-98	0 trials > 6 trials = 0 trials <
SOLNI	2	6.25	5.5-7	76.25	70-82.5	89.90	86-93.8	90.25	88-92.5	0 trials > 1 trials = 1 trials <
STEME	8	9.39	5.8-11.5	85.25	55-100	94.04	76.3-100	94.73	78.8-100	0 trials > 8 trials = 0 trials <
THLAR	5	6.86	6-8.5	86.36	80-93.8	91.70	89-96	92.4	90-96	0 trials > 4 trials = 1 trials <
VERHE	2	7.40	5.8-9	75.75	69-82.5	80.75	74-87.5	81.25	75-87.5	0 trials > 2 trials = 0 trials <
VIOAR	4	11.53	7.8-15.3	60.25	45-75	74.83	68-86.3	73.57	68-86.3	0 trials > 4 trials = 0 trials <

Data demonstrated that the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE in control of weeds in maize at the proposed rate of 0.6 L/ha was equivalent to the efficacy of Mustang 306 SE at rate of 0.6 L/ha.

Minor use

Not relevant.

Yield (and relevant quality indicators), from efficacy trials (in the presence of challenging pest populations)

Summary and conclusion

10 trials were conducted to confirm efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE in control of dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. According to Polish guideline - extrapolation table for efficacy section - efficacy trials for one species of winter cereals can be extrapolated to other species of winter cereals. Therefore, on the basis of efficacy trials conducted on winter wheat it can be assumed that plant protection product FLD-HER 306 SE is effective in control of dicotyledonous weeds in winter triticale, winter barley and rye.

10 trials were conducted to confirm efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE in control of dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. According to Polish guideline - extrapolation table for efficacy section - efficacy trials for one species of spring cereals can be extrapolated to other species of spring cereals. Therefore, on the basis of efficacy trials conducted on spring wheat it can be assumed that plant protection product FLD-HER 306 SE is effective in control of dicotyledonous weeds in spring triticale, spring barley and common oat.

Comments of zRMS:	All details about efficacy methodology used during 32 efficacy trials are presented above by Applicant. The trials were performed in North-East EPPO zone in Poland in varied soil, environmental and climatic conditions with the use of different agricultural practice. The experiment was established on a set of complete randomized blocks in 4 replications, statistical methods and observation dates were applied. The reports include a detailed data on soil and field conditions, agro-technological procedures, fore-crop as well as meteorological conditions and technical details of the spraying etc. Submitted efficacy trials are correctly performed according to appropriate EPPO standards. Studies were carried out by testing unit mandated to conduct research in the field of efficacy of plant protection products and are officially GEP recognized. Studies were carried out in 2018 and 2019. The number of efficacy trials of the product presented in this dossier is in accordance with the basic number of trials defined in EPPO PP/226 (6–15 trials) for N-E for winter wheat (10 trials), spring wheat (10 trials) and maize (12 trials). Also, it is possible to use extrapolation tables, according to Polish guidelines (required selectivity trials for each cereal were submitted by Applicant). Therefore, in Polish label can be registered following crops: winter wheat (on the basis on 10 eff. and 5 sel. trials), spring wheat (on the basis on 10 eff. and 4 sel. trials), spring barley (extrapolation eff. results from spring wheat; 4 sel. trials were submitted), oat (extrapolation eff. results from spring wheat; 4 sel. trials were submitted), winter triticale (extrapolation eff. results from winter wheat; 4 sel. trials were submitted), winter barley (extrapolation eff. results from winter wheat; 3 sel. trials were submitted), rye (extrapolation eff. results from winter wheat; 4 sel. trials were submitted) and maize (on the basis on 12 eff. and 5 sel. trials). Spring triticale should be excluded from GAP table and label project due to lack of efficacy and selectivity trials (at least 2-3 selectivity trials are required). We are dealing with the active substances used commonly for many years in many countries. In the list of weeds controlled should include only those species that occurred (with appropriate intensity) a minimum of two localizations, and in the case of the species with the highest hazard of the plants at least in four locations. Minimal level of infestation should be at least 5%. For Poland applied the scale of efficacy/susceptibility weeds should be due to existing Member State requirements for expressing levels of control for weeds and the practice of preparations by Polish farmers:

	• S (susceptible) > 85% • MS (moderately susceptible) 70-85% • MT (moderately tolerant) 60-70% • T (tolerant) < 60%. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with Uniform Principles. Applicant presented all necessary information's about methodology of efficacy trials above. In all trials standard reference product was used (Mustang 306 SE) with the same active compounds (2,4-D and florasulam). Standard was used at dose 0,6 l/ha. Applicant correctly presented results. Following weed species were studied during trials (only those weeds for which at least two studies have been performed): ***Winter wheat:*** - **ANTAR –** 5 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that ANTAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,2%) and 0,6 l/ha (90,2%). - **CAPBP** – 6 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that CAPBP is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (88,9%) and 0,6 l/ha (92,3%) - **CENCY –** 6 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that CENCY is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (84,7%) and susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (91,1%). - **FUMOF –** 2 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that FUMOF is a moderately weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (80,5%) and 0,6 l/ha (83,0%). - **GALAP –** 6 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that GALAP is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (87,5%) and 0,6 l/ha (89,7%). - **GERPU –** 2 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that GERPU is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (83,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (84,0%). - **LAMAM** – 5 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that LAMAM is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (87,2%) and 0,6 l/ha (91,6%). - **LAMPU –** 2 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that LAMPU is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (84,9%) and susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (90,2%). - **MATIN** – 8 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that MATIN is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,9%) and 0,6 l/ha (86,9%). - **MYOAR** – 5 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that MYOAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,5%) and 0,6 l/ha (92,7%). - **PAPRH –** 9 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that PAPRH is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (87,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (91,0%). - **STEME** – 9 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that STEME is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (89,1%) and 0,6 l/ha (93,6%). - **THLAR –** 4 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that THLAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (87,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (91,8%). - **VERHE –** 7 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that VERHE is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (70,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (76,0%). - **VERPE –** 2 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that VERPE is a moderately tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (66,5%) and moderately susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (84,5%).

	- **VERTR –** 2 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that VERTR is a tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (51,5%) and moderately tolerant at dose 0,6 l/ha (69,3%). - **VIOAR –** 7 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that VIOAR is a moderately tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (67,7%) and moderately susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (76,6%). ***Spring wheat:*** - **AMARE –** 5 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that AMARE is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,6%) and 0,6 l/ha (90,2%). - **ANTAR –** 4 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that ANTAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (88,3%). - **CAPBP –** 7 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that CAPBP is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (89,3%). - **CENCY** – 5 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that CENCY is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (88,2%) and 0,6 ;/ha (89,4%). - **CHEAL –** 9 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that CHEAL is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (89,3%). - **GALAP –** 6 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that GALAP is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (87,8%) and 0,6 l/ha (91,2%). - **LAMAM** – 3 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that LAMAM is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (77,4%) and 0,6 l/ha (83,6%). - **MATIN –** 7 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that MATIN is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (84,5%) and susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (90,2%). - **PAPRH –** 4 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that PAPRH is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (88,3%). - **POLCO** – 4 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that POLCO is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (75,5%) and 0,6 l/ha (81,1%). - **STEME –** 5 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that STEME is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,8%) and 0,6 l/ha (92,4%). - **THLAR –** 5 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that THLAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (88,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (91,4%). - **VERHE –** 5 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that VERHE is a tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (57,2%) and moderately tolerant at dose 0,6 l/ha (61,8%). - **VIOAR –** 5 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that VIOAR is a tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (60,0%) and moderately tolerant at dose 0,6 l/ha (66,7%). ***Maize:*** - **AMARE –** 6 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that AMARE is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (91,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (95,1%). - **ANTAR –** 4 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that

	ANTAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (88,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (95,8%). - **CAPBP –** 7 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that CAPBP is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (88,6%) and 0,6 l/ha (93,6%). - **CENCY –** 4 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that CENCY is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (90,5%). - **CHEAL –** 11 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that CHEAL is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (87,2%) and 0,6 l/ha (95,1%). - **GALAP –** 8 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that GALAP is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (88,0%) and 0,6 /ha (94,4%). - **GERPU –** 2 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that GERPU is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (83,2%) and susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (91,2%). - **LAMAM –** 3 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that LAMAM is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (74,0%) and susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (86,7%). - **MATIN –** 6 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that MATIN is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,4%) and 0,6 l/ha (94,6%). - **PAPRH –** 2 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that PAPRH is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,0%) and 0,6 l/ha (93,0%). - **POLAV –** 2 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that POLAV is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (75,9%) and susceptible weed at dose 0,6 l/ha (87,4%). - **POLCO** – 6 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that POLCO is a moderately tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (64,7%) and susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (87,3%). - **SOLNI –** 2 trials – number of trials is not sufficient. SOLNI is a major weed in maize so at least 4 valid trials are required. In the opinion of Evaluator, SOLNI should be excluded from GAP table and label project. - **STEME –** 8 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that STEME is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (85,3%) and 0,6 l/ha (94,0%). - **THLAR –** 5 trials – number of trials is acceptable. It can be concluded that THLAR is a susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (86,4%) and 0,6 l/ha (91,7%). - **VERHE –** 2 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that VERHE is a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (75,8%) and 0,6 l/ha (80,8%). - **VIOAR –** 4 trials – number of trials is sufficient. It can be concluded that VIOAR is a moderately tolerant weed at dose 0,4 l/ha (60,3%) and moderately susceptible at dose 0,6 l/ha (74,8%). **Based on the summarized data, it is therefore considered that claims for control of weeds in maize and cereals (winter and spring) by Konik 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SE) applied at rate 0,4-0,6 L product/ha and according to other label recommendations, are fully supported. Higher dose should be used only in case of higher infestation.** **In Polish label following weeds species can be included for dose 0,4 l/ha as (**in brackets the average effectiveness for all tested crops is given**):** • *Susceptible:* ANTAR (86,4%), CAPBP (87,6%), CENCY (86,0%), GALAP

	(87,8%), MATIN (85,9%), MYOAR (86,5%), PAPRH (86,2%), STEME (87,1%), THLAR (87,2%), AMARE (88,5%), CHEAL (86,3%) • *Moderately susceptible:* FUMOF (80,5%), GERPU (83,1%), LAMAM (79,5%), LAMPU (84,9%), POLCO (70,1%), POLAV (75,9%) • *Moderately tolerant:* VERHE (67,7%), VERPE (66,5%), VIOAR (62,7%) • *Tolerant:* VERTR (51,5%). **In Polish label following weeds species can be included for dose 0,6 l/ha as** (in brackets the average effectiveness for all tested crops is given): • *Susceptible:* ANTAR (91,4%), CAPBP (91,7%), CENCY (90,3%), GALAP (91,8%), GERPU (87,6%), LAMAM (87,3%), LAMPU (90,2%), MATIN (90,6%), MYOAR (92,7%), PAPRH (90,8%), STEME (93,3%), THLAR (91,6%), AMARE (92,7%), CHEAL (92,2%) • *Moderately susceptible:* FUMOF (83,0%), VERHE (72,9%), VERPE (84,5%), VIOAR (72,7%), POLCO (84,2%), POLAV (87,4%) • *Moderately tolerant:* VERTR (69,3%).

3.3 Information on the occurrence or possible occurrence of the development of resistance (KCP 6.3)

According to the HRAC code list and WSSA list active substances of FLD-HER 306 SE represent different modes of action and different levels of the risk of resistance development.
Florasulam is an ALS-inhibiting herbicide (Chemical Family Triazolopyrimidine) classified in Group B – substances with high risk of resistance development. According to WSSA classification florasulam represents group 2. ALS is a key enzyme responsible for biosynthesis of amino acids such as valine, leucine and isoleucine. Sensitive weeds exposed to florasulam show various injury as inhibition of plant growth, shortening of internodes, purplish foliage, and shortening of lateral roots, resulting in plant death, caused by deficiency in branched-chain amino acids or by production and build-up of toxic compounds like α-amino-butyrate and α-ketobutyrate.
ALS-inhibiting herbicides are used in all major agronomic crops and have been widely adopted due to their low dose rate and high efficacy against a broad spectrum of weeds, relatively low mammalian toxicity, mild toxicological profile, and excellent crop selectivity. However, the widespread use of ALS-inhibiting herbicides led to rapid selection of many resistant weed populations. ALS-resistant weeds represent the fastest-growing group of herbicide-resistant weeds worldwide, with 159 monocot and dicot related weeds.
2,4 D is synthetic auxin from Phenoxy-carboxylic-acid Chemical Family belonging to HRAC group O, WSSA group 4 - substances with low risk of resistance development.
Due to the different mode of action of both active substances florasulam and 2,4 D, the occurrence of resistance to this herbicide is minimal. It is worth noting that the application of the formulated mixture of florasulam and 2,4-D has been widely adopted for weed control in winter cereals to manage ALS - resistant crops.

Comments of zRMS:	**FLORASULAM:** Florasulam is a sulfonylurea compound, classified in the HRAC mode of action group B (ALS inhibitors) for which the mode of action involves inhibition of the enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS). Florasulam belongs to the chemical family triazolopyrimidine, which includes cloransulam-methyl, diclosulam, flumetsulam, metosulam and penoxsulam. Sulfonylurea herbicides are composed of both an aromatic and a heterocyclic

	component that are connected by a sulfonylurea bridge. Florasulam is a selective systemic herbicide taken up by both foliage and roots. Florasulam is non-persistent in the soil with DT_{50} range 0.58-4.29 days (lab) or 2-18 days (field). For all groups of herbicides, based on mode of action, cases of resistance occurring in the field world-wide are reported to a specialist herbicide resistance action group and the details recorded on an internet database at www.weedscience.org. Since the introduction of the first sulfonylurea herbicides in the early 1980s, and with the subsequent introduction of further HRAC mode of action group B (ALS inhibitors) active substances there has been a steady increase in the number of resistant biotypes, with reported cases of resistance to this mode of action in 165 different weed species worldwide to date. Whilst florasulam only has activity against broad-leaved weed species, a number of other herbicides in this mode of action group have activity against annual grass weed species and many of the reported cases of resistance occur in grass weeds. To date, cases of resistance of annual broad-leaved weed species to HRAC group B (ALS inhibitors) mode of action in Europe are less widespread and occur in a lower number of species, compared to the rest of the world. Currently, resistance to ALS inhibitors has been recorded in 23 different annual broad-leaved weed species in Europe, of which only in 9 species in countries within Central registration zone, as recorded on www.weedscience.org. Cross resistance in a weed occurs when exposure to one herbicide confers resistance to other herbicides in the same mode of action group. Without evidence otherwise, it is usual to consider that biotypes with developed resistance to one herbicide are also resistant to other herbicides with the same mode of action. Therefore, combinations of various herbicides from same chemical class cannot be used as a resistance management tool. Multiple resistance occurs when weed biotypes with resistance to one mode of action are also resistant, or show reduced sensitivity, to one or more other herbicidal modes of action. Cases of multiple resistance in Europe to HRAC mode of action B herbicides, to which florasulam belongs, include biotypes of *Kochia scoparia* first reported in 1996 in Czech Republic that are also resistant to HRAC mode of action group C2 herbicides (Ureas and amides), biotypes of *Papaver rhoeas* reported in Spain (in 1993), France (in 2016), Greece (in 2002) and Italy (in 1998), and *Sinapis arvensis* reported in Turkey (in 2008) that are also resistant to other HRAC group O (synthetic auxins) herbicides and biotypes of *Conyza sumatrensis* reported in France (in 2016) that are also resistant to other HRAC group G (EPSP synthase inhibitors) herbicides. **The resistance risk analysis should be carried out following EPPO Guideline PP 1/213(2).** The actual risk for the evolution of resistance depends on three different parameters: mechanism of resistance against the compound, biology of the weed species and agronomic factors Most annual broad-leaved weed species generally produce only one generation per year and the development of resistance is normally a relatively slow process. It is difficult establish the likelihood of individual weed species developing resistance

to an herbicide.
Numbers of recorded cases of resistance to HRAC mode of action B herbicides and numbers of broad-leaved weed species with developed resistance to are relatively high. The active ingredient florasulam has a very short half-life in soil. Therefore, with less persistence in the soil, selection pressure towards less sensitive biotypes is short, which significantly lowers the risk for development of resistant weed populations.

The risk of resistance arising from the use of florasulam is therefore considered to be medium.
Control of annual broad-leaved weed species in cereal crops in commercial practice typically involves more than one application of a herbicide and tank mixtures of herbicides, utilising multiple active substances with different modes of action, particularly in winter cereal crops, which reduces the potential for the development of resistance.

Crop rotation of cereal crops particularly with spring sown broad-leaved crops, with the use of different herbicide modes of action in these crops and for control of weeds between crops, also reduces the potential for the development and spread of resistant weed biotypes.

The risk management strategy to reduce the risk of resistance developing to florasulam from the use of FLD-HER 306 SE is based on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and current measures advocated by HRAC including correctly identifying the problem for which a herbicide is required, application at the label recommended rate at the correct time of year and to the weed at the correct stage of growth, utilisation of chemistry with different herbicidal modes of action and non-chemical methods of control (including soil management and crop rotation) dependent upon the situation and to routinely check the performance of the crop protection product to ensure adequate efficacy is achieved.

Further to these measures, the risk management strategy to reduce the risk of resistance developing directly from the use of FLD-HER 306 SE is specifically based on:

- Maximum of one application per crop
- Maintaining the recommended label rate as that shown to give effective control
- Application to be made when weeds are at the most susceptible stages of development
- Use in sequences with herbicides with different modes of action
- Use of herbicides with different modes of action in subsequent seasons
- Good agronomical practices: crop rotations, soil management work…

This should ensure there is no adverse shift in the sensitivity of weed populations to the product.

2,4 – D

Auxinic herbicides such as 2,4-D – one of the first widely used herbicides – have been used as effective weed control agents since the introduction of 2,4-D herbicides in 1945 (Smith, 1989). Despite its decades-long worldwide use, resistance against 2,4-D has been found in only 28 different weed species, although the first cases had already been reported in wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) and spreading dayflower (*Commelina diffusa*) in 1957 (Switzer, 1957; Hilton, 1957; Heap, 2016).

	The herbicidal mechanism of action of 2,4-D is considered to be activation of the auxin receptor system (TIR1 and related receptor proteins), which results in permanent up-regulation of auxin responses in plants. These include changes in the actin cytoskeleton, followed by up-regulation of the plant hormones ABA and ethylene, and high production levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS). In the end, 2,4-D treatment results in cell wall reorganization, membrane leakage and cell death. In most cases of resistance to 2,4-D and auxinic herbicides, details of the mechanisms of resistance are not known. Increased absorption of 2,4-D (Kohler et al., 2004), reduced translocation (Weinberg et al., 2006), increased metabolism of 2,4-D (Hagin et al., 1970) and differential binding to auxin-binding proteins (Webb and Hall, 1995) have all been implicated with herbicide resistance. However, reading the published 2,4-D resistance literature with an eye on possible auxin transport impairment shows that similar mechanisms to that described by Goggin et al. (2016) might also be the cause of 2,4-D resistance in other cases (Riar et al., 2011; Rey-Caballero et al., 2016). The claim that 2,4-D resistance is unlikely to evolve because of the complex and essential functions that auxin plays in plants is unsubstantiated. In many cases where resistance has evolved to synthetic auxins, the biochemical mechanism is unknown. However, in at least two cases (*Kochia scoparia* and *Sinapis arvensis*), resistance is conferred by a single dominant allele, indicating that resistance could develop and spread quite rapidly. The global spread of herbicide-resistant weeds is a serious problem requiring a serious rethinking of our approach to weed management. In our opinion resistance risk against glyphosate and 2,4-D in Poland may be defined as medium. The resistance risk from unrestricted use is unacceptable. However, **the use of single applications of label rates of Konik 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SE) at the right timing in accordance with the label recommendations is considered to present a low risk of resistance development when used within good agricultural practice (crop rotation, alternative modes of action, cultivation).** It is necessary to: apply integrated weed management practices. Where possible use multiple herbicide modes of action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences or mixtures. Visit fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or propagating vegetatively.

3.4 Adverse effects on treated crops (KCP 6.4)

The applicant carried out 33 selectivity trials of spring wheat, ~~spring triticale,~~ spring barley, oat, winter wheat, winter triticale, winter barley, rye and maize. All the trials have been presented in point 3.4 – 1.

Table 3.4-1: Presentation of trials (selectivity trials, transformation trials...)

Crop*	Country	Type of trial**	Number of trials (North-East zone)	Years	GEP, non-GEP, official***	Comments (any other relevant information)
Winter	Poland	S	5	2019	GEP	

Crop*	Country	Type of trial**	Number of trials (North-East zone)	Years	GEP, non-GEP, official***	Comments (any other relevant information)
wheat		S + Y	5			
		S + Y + Q	5			
Spring wheat	Poland	S	4	2019	GEP	
		S + Y	4			
		S + Y + Q	4			
Maize	Poland	S	5	2018-2019	GEP	
		S + Y	5			
		S + Y + Q	5			
Winter barley	Poland	S	3	2018-2019	GEP	
		S + Y	3			
		S + Y + Q	3			
Spring barley	Poland	S	4	2019	GEP	
		S + Y	4			
		S + Y + Q	4			
Winter ray	Poland	S	4	2019	GEP	
		S + Y	4			
		S + Y + Q	4			
Winter triticale	Poland	S	4	2019	GEP	
		S + Y	4			
		S + Y + Q	4			
Common oats	Poland	S	4	2019	GEP	
		S + Y	4			
		S + Y + Q	4			
TOTAL	-	S	**33**	-	-	
		S + Y	**33**			
		S + Y + Q	**33**			

According to the GAP table

** S = selectivity trial, Y = trial with yield assessment, Q = trial with quality assessment, T = trial on the basis of the study of impact on transformation process (TP: Physical transformation, TF: transformation involving microbial fermentation), P = trial with assessment of impact on propagation

*** Official: carried out by a national official organisation

Table 3.4-2: Presentation of reference standards used in trials (selectivity trials, transformation trials...)

Trial	Crop(s)	Reference standards	Country(ies) where the product is registered(1)	Authorization number	Active substance(s) (a.s)	Formulation		Registered application rate(3)	Application rate in trials (per treatment)	Remark(4)
						Type(2)	Concentration of a.s.			
III 6.2.1/05	Winter wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam 2,4 D	SE	6.25 g/l (florasulam) 300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha 1.2 L/ha	
III	Winter	Mustang	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	

Trial	Crop(s)	Refer-ence standards	Coun-try(ies) where the product is registered[1]	Authoriza-tion number	Active sub-stance(s) (a.s)	Formulation		Registered applica-tion rate[3]	Applica-tion rate in trials (per treatment)	Re-mark[4]
						Type[2]	Concentra-tion of a.s.			
6.2.1/06	wheat	306 SE					lam)			
III 6.2.1/07	Winter wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/08	Winter wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/09	Winter wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/22	Spring wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/23	Spring wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/24	Spring wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/25	Spring wheat	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/01	Maize	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/02	Maize	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/03	Maize	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/04	Maize	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/32	Maize	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-53/2010	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/30	Winter barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-53/2010	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/31	Winter barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-53/2010	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/33	Winter barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/18	Spring barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/19	Spring barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/20	Spring barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/21	Spring barley	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/14	Winter rye	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/15	Winter rye	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/16	Winter rye	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/17	Winter rye	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/10	Wniter triticale	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/11	Wniter triticale	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasu-lam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	

Trial	Crop(s)	Reference standards	Country(ies) where the product is registered(1)	Authorization number	Active substance(s) (a.s)	Formulation		Registered application rate(3)	Application rate in trials (per treatment)	Remark(4)
						Type(2)	Concentration of a.s.			
III 6.2.1/12	Wniter triticale	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/13	Wniter triticale	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasulam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/26	Common oats	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/27	Common oats	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasulam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	
III 6.2.1/28	Common oats	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	2,4 D	SE	300 g/l (2.4 D)	0.6 Lha	1.2 L/ha	
III 6.2.1/29	Common oats	Mustang 306 SE	Poland	R-328/2015d	Florasulam	SE	6.25 g/l (florasulam)	0.6 Lha	0.6 L/ ha	

(1) only on use(s) applied for (with the test product)
(2) e.g.WP (wettable powder), EC (emulsifiable concentrate), etc.
(3) Dose / dose range authorized in the country
(4) Other relevant information (e.g. uses, number of applications, spray volume, method of application…)

3.4.1 Phytotoxicity to host crop (KCP 6.4.1)

Table 3.4-3: Phytotoxicity of product

Number of trials with…		Selectivity trials (20 trials)				Efficacy trials (x trials)	
		Test product		Standard 1		Test product	Standard 1
		N	2N (or other)	N	2N (or other)	N	N
Maximum of phytotoxicity recorded during the trials	0% to 5%	33	33	33	33	32	32
	>5% to 10%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>10% to 15%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>15 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level of symptoms at the last assessments	0% to 5%	33	33	33	33	32	32
	>5% to 10%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>10% to 15%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>15 %	0	0	0	0	0	0

33 trials were carried out on winter wheat, spring wheat, spring barley, winter barley, winter rye, winter triticale, common oats and maize in Poland from 2018-2019 on a wide range of commercially grown varieties.
No phytotoxicity symptoms caused by FLD-HER 306 SE at the proposed dose rate of 0.6 L/ha were recorded in all trials.

Comments of zRMS:	Research should be conducted in the Poland or/and in other countries from the North-East EPPO zone or neighbouring countries not belonging to the zone. According to the Polish guidelines for well-known active substance should be sub-

	mitted at least 4-5 phytotoxicity studies performed in two growing seasons on different varieties for major crops (cereals, maize). In the evaluation process the fact that the active ingredients – florasulam and 2,4-D are used in many plant protection products and has been commonly used in crop protection for many years were taken into consideration. The Applicant submitted in total 33 selectivity studies conducted in different seasons (2018, 2019) on herbicide (Konik 306 SE) containing these two active substances. The selectivity evaluation of the herbicide is to be performed according to listed below EPPO guidelines. The evaluation of herbicide selectivity was carried out 4-5 per season. Results were described in percent of destruction of plant for herbicides treatment compared to plant for untreated, where 0% means no phytotoxicity and 100% - complete destruction. Phytotoxicity assessment was carried out with the use of different cultivars (commercially grown varieties). Dosages N (recommended) and 2N (doubled recommended) were studied in all trials. Experimental details and assessments methods were in accordance with EPPO standards. Detailed information's are presented by Applicant in the tables above and BAD. The selectivity trials were conducted in the N-E EPPO zone in Poland on maize (5 trials), winter wheat (5 trials), spring wheat (4 trials), winter barley (3 trials), spring barley (4 trials), winter rye (4 trials), winter triticale (4 trials) and oat (4 trials). No phytotoxicity symptoms caused by FLD-HER 306 SE at the proposed dose rate of 0.6 L/ha were recorded in all trials. **In the opinion of Evaluator, the Applicant submitted enough selectivity trials for maize and winter cereals (wheat, barley, rye, triticale) and spring cereals (wheat, barley, oat) for Poland**. All trials were carried out in accordance with appropriate EPPO standards. Dose N and 2N were studied. No special restrictions/warnings on the label are deemed necessary. Nevertheless, any restrictions/warnings from florasulam and 2,4-D standard products should be implemented.

3.4.2 Effect on the yield of treated plants or plant product (KCP 6.4.2)

Table 3.4-4: Relationship between phytotoxicity and yield

33 trials were carried out on winter wheat, spring wheat, spring barley, winter barley, winter rye, winter triticale, common oats and maize in Poland from 2018-2019 on a wide range of commercially grown varieties.

Test report	Variety	Maximum phyto. at 1N rate (%) (DAA)		Maximum phyto. at 2N (or other) rate (%) (DAA)		Yield in the untreated control Absolute figures (unit)	Yield at 1N as % of untreated		Yield at 2N (or other) rate as % of untreated	
		Test product	Standard 1	Test product	Standard 1		Test product	Standard 1	Test product	Standard 1
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

In 33 trials, FLD-HER 306 SE at the proposed label rate of 0.6 L/ha had no negative effect on the yield of winter wheat, spring wheat, spring barley, winter barley, winter rye, winter triticale, common oats and maize in the absence of weed.

Effects of FLD-HER 306 SE on yield of spring and winter wheat and maize were assessed in phytotoxici-

ty studies conducted by Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., SGS Polska Sp. z o.o. and Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce. In those studies yield was assessed after application of single rate of above product as well as doubled rate. No adverse effect on spring and winter rape yield was observed after application of FLD-HER 306 SE comparing to the control.

Comments of zRMS:	Submitted trials are sufficient. Influence of Konik 306 SE on yield was evaluated during 33 selectivity trials. Summary of the data on yield can be found in BAD. The Applicant submitted in 33 reports the results of yield, carried out in different growing seasons (2018 and 2019) in maize and cereals. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with EPPO guidelines. In all trials no detrimental effect on the yield was recorded at the proposed dose rate and even at the double dose rate. Application of Konik 306 SE provided a yield like the untreated plots and to those treated with the reference products. No statistical differences were observed between untreated and treated plots and between the tested product and the standard product.

3.4.3 Effects on the quality of plants or plant products (KCP 6.4.3)

33 selectivity studies conducted between 2018 and 2019 in Poland on winter wheat, spring wheat, spring barley, winter barley, winter rye, winter triticale, common oats and maize revealed no negative impact of FLD-HER 306 SE on quality of plants. Application of FLD-HER 306 SE in a dose of 0.6 L/ha caused no adverse effects on yield quantity and quality (grain yield, weight of hectoliter of the grain, the weight of thousand grain, moisture content of cereals as well as cobs number and cobs weight of maize) in selectivity trials.
Moreover, no phytotoxic effect (changes in growth, plant height, tillering, dates of succeeding growth stages, thinning out of plants, discolorations, necroses, deformations, yield quantity and quality) of FLD-HER 306 SE was recorded in efficacy trials.

Spring wheat:

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE (with authorisation number R-328/2015d and R-53/2010) as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/22 (**S-SW-PL-2019-S19-02943-24)[3]**			III 6.2.1/23 (**S-SW-PL-2019-S19-02943-25)[3]**			III 6.2.1/24 (**S-SW-PL-2019-S19-02943-26)[3]**			III 6.2.1/25 (**S-SW-PL-2019-S19-02943-27)[3]**		
Application date		13.05.2019			13.05.2019			13.05.2019			21.05.2019		
Development stage of crop during application		32			32			24			30		
Evaluation date		20.05.2019-16.09.2019			20.05.2019-24.07..2019			20.05.2019-23.09.2019			27.05.2019-25.09.2019		
Products	g a.s./ha												
Grain yield (t/ha)													
Control	—	28.13			5.99			3.55			4.58		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	27.85			6.55			3.45			4.55		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	28.4			6.2			3.49			4.61		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	28.94			6.15			3.48			4.72		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	29.08			6.54			3.5			4.72		
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)													
Control	—	63.27			63.35			70.44			64.73		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	62.15			63.33			70.06			64.89		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	62.09			61.9			70.37			65.27		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	62.56			61.66			70.31			64.97		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	63.12			62.95			70.33			65.15		
TGW[2)] (g)													
Control	—	28.13			33.44			25.28			36.6		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	27.85			34.85			23.95			37.09		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	28.4			33.77			25.15			36.85		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	28.94			32.41			25.14			37.18		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	29.08			32.92			24.92			37.44		
Grain grading (g)		<2.2	2.2-	>2.5	<2.2	2.2-	>2.5	<2.2	2.2-	>2.5	<2.2	2.2-	>2.5

		mm	2.5 mm	mm	mm	2.5 mm	mm	mm	2.5 mm	mm	mm	2.5 mm	mm
Control	—	7.4	48.5	44.0	66.3	33.5	66.3	17.2	51.7	31.0	1.3	20.5	78.0
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	10.0	49.6	40.1	59.4	36.7	59.4	20.1	50.5	29.3	1.4	19.6	78.9
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	8.9	49.1	41.9	61.8	35.5	61.8	17.6	52.1	30.1	1.3	20.2	78.4
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	8.0	48.5	43.5	55.9	39.2	55.9	16.9	51.0	32.0	1.0	19.3	79.6
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	8.6	49.3	42.0	60.8	37.8	61.9	19.3	51.6	29.0	1.0	20.2	78.7

1 the weight of hectoliter of the grain
2 the weight of thousand grain
3 reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used

Winter wheat

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/05 (**S-WW-PL-2019-S19-02943-01**)[3]	III 6.2.1/06 (**S-WW-PL-2019-S19-02943-02**)[3]	III 6.2.1/07 (**S-WW-PL-2019-S19-02943-03**)[3]	III 6.2.1/08 (**S-WW-PL-2019-S19-02943-04**)[3]	III 6.2.1/09 (**S-WW-PL-2019-S19-02943-05**)[3]
Application date		26.04.2019	15.04.2019	26.04.2019	20.04.2019	11.04.2019
BBCH of crop during application		31	30	33	32	30
Evaluation date		03.05.2019-09.09.2019	23.04.2019-19.06.2019	4.05.2019-13.09.2019	5.05.2019-13.09.2019	18.04.2019-6.09.2019
Products	g a.s./ha					
Grain yield (t/ha)						
Control	—	6.15	7.46	5.73	10.15	7.12
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	6.05	7.6	5.7	10.04	7.14
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.11	7.6	5.55	9.87	7.06
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	6.12	7.41	5.75	10	6.97
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.13	7.53	5.59	10.11	7.31
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)						
Control	—	73.08	78.98	73.52	82.49	77.71
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	72.78	78.58	75.03	82.45	77.11
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	73.17	78.46	74.16	82.1	77.19
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	73.09	78.63	73.93	82.54	76.94
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	72.74	78.65	75.29	82.77	77.67
TGW[2)] (g)						
Control	—	26.31	42.8	36.65	38.03	39.91
FLD-HER 306	3.75 g florasulam	26.59	41.84	36.8	37.79	38.56

SE	+ 180 g 2,4-D															
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	27.19			41.72			37.07			37.25			38.84		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	27.24			45.52			36.2			38.19			38.56		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	27			43.08			37.27			38.07			39.24		
Grain grading (g)		<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm
Control	—	148.4	320.7	528.1	0.9	4.4	94.6	4.6	13.8	81.5	0.05	4.75	94.88	0.63	10.78	88.15
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	141.2	320.4	535.7	1.1	4.6	94.1	4.3	12.2	83.3	0.08	5.25	94.38	1.08	13.38	84.95
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	141	314.8	541.6	1.2	4.5	94.1	4.9	13.7	81.2	0.03	5.58	94.25	0.75	11.98	86.83
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	141.6	321.9	534.2	1.0	4.2	94.6	5.2	13.9	80.7	0.13	4.7	94.8	1.2	12.73	85.65
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	133.5	307.8	556.3	1.2	4.5	94	4.8	13.5	81.6	0.03	4.5	94.95	0.35	10.58	88.68

1) the weight of hectoliter of the grain
2) the weight of thousand grain

reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used

Maize:

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/01 **(S-Maize-PL-2019-S19-02932-01)[4]**	III 6.2.1/02 **(S-Maize-PL-2019-S19-02932-02)[4]**	III 6.2.1/03 **(S-Maize-PL-2019-S19-02932-03)[4]**	III 6.2.1/04 **(S-Maize-PL-2019-S19-02932-04)[4]**	III 6.2.1/32 **(S-Maize-PL-2018-PL 18 059 PL1 F)[5]**
Application date		30.05.2019	27.05.2019	12.06.2019	21.05.2019	29.05.2018
BBCH of crop during application		13	14	18	12	13/14
Evaluation date		06.06.2019-11.10.2019	04.06.2019-14.11.2019	26.06.2019-31.10.2019	28.05.2019-31.10.2019	5.06.2018-4.10.2018
Products	g a.s./ha					
Grain yield (t/ha)						
Control	—	6.97	10.08	12.7	5.92	17.9
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	6.89	11.55	11.19	6.31	17.3
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	7.17	10.21	11.03	6.00	17.9
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	6.86	10.35	11.8	5.94	17.7
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	7.08	10.26	12.66	6.29	17.1
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)						
Control	—	59.52	67.53	-	69.13	-
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	59.81	68.2	-	68.65	-
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	59.63	68.66	-	68.5	-
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	59.54	68.82	-	67.29	-
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	59.42	68.66	-	68.8	-
TGW[2)] (g)						
Control	—	215.51	285.08	-	261.62	-

FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	210.37			279.65			-			266.27			-		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	209.95			292.05			-			262.95			-		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	214.25			278.65			-			266.15			-		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	212.43			290.33			-			261.63			-		
Cobs count, weight and yield		Cobs count number [-]	Corn cobs weight [kg]	Yield [kg/ plot]	Cobs count number [-]	Corn cobs weight [kg]	Yield [kg]	Cobs count number [-]	Corn cobs weight [kg]	Yield [kg/ plot]	Cobs count number [-]	Corn cobs weight [kg]	Yield [kg/ plot]	Cobs count number [-]	Corn cobs weight [kg]	Yield [kg/ plot]
Control	—	158	12.31	11.64	118	20.55	16.7	140	24.04	22.89	100	11.39	9.74	-	-	9.4
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	178.8	12.17	11.47	122	23.26	18.97	141.3	21.38	20.38	101	12.26	10.39	-	-	9.1
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	190	12.6	11.93	118	20.79	16.75	139.5	21.18	20.14	102	11.74	9.97	-	-	9.4
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	182	12.16	11.44	118	20.64	16.91	138.3	22.56	21.46	101	11.75	9.89	-	-	9.3
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	183.8	12.67	11.82	118	20.68	16.86	139	24.05	23.12	101	12.24	10.39	-	-	9.0
MOICON [3][%]																
Control	—	23.6			23.6			29.4			22.55			27		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	23.4			23.4			30			22.65			27		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	23.4			23.4			30.2			23.28			26.7		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	23.5			23.5			29.9			23.43			25.9		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	23.6			23.6			30.2			22.73			26.4		

1 - the weight of hectoliter of the grain
2 - the weight of thousand grain
3 - moisture content
4 - reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used
5 - reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-53/2010 was used

Common oat

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/26 (**S-Oat-PL-2019-S19-02943-29)[4]**	III 6.2.1/27 (**S-Oat-PL-2019-S19-02943-30)[4]**	III 6.2.1/28 (**S-Oat-PL-2019-S19-02943-31)[4]**	III 6.2.1/29 (**S-Oat-PL-2019-S19-02943-32)[4]**
Application date		21.05.2019	22.05.2019	11.05.2019	14.05.2019
BBCH of crop during application		31	32	30	30
Evaluation date		28.05.2019-17.09.2019	06.06.2019-12.09.2019	18.05.2019-16.08.2019	21.05.2019-18.09.2019
Products	g a.s./ha				
Grain yield (t/ha)					
Control	—	5.58	5.98	6.06	3.39
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	5.77	5.99	5.97	3.18
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	5.76	6.14	5.85	3.66
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	5.47	6.12	5.92	3.29
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	5.6	5.97	5.96	3.43
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)					
Control	—	31.26	49.42	38.77	41.94
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	31.67	49.32	37.92	43.72
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	30.74	49.14	38.63	44.48
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	30.74	48.9	38.78	41.8
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	31.37	48.6	38.86	44.33

TGW[2] (g)													
Control	—	34.92			32.9			31.51			25.2		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	33.3			33.26			32.39			43.72		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	34.63			33.14			32.76			44.48		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	36.14			33.05			32.64			41.8		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	34.07			33.78			31.99			44.33		
Grain grading (g)		<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm
Control	—	11.5	45.2	43.3	13.3	54.4	32.1	109.7	322.3	566.5	22.6	44.1	33.1
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	11.9	45.3	42.8	12.8	55.6	31.5	105.8	326.4	565.2	19.4	43.4	37
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	11.2	41.7	47.1	12.3	53.3	34.3	109.7	326.8	560.7	18.1	42.6	41.1
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	10.5	43.1	46.3	12.7	53.6	33.5	106.1	333.3	558	24	42.2	33.6
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	10.7	45.5	43.7	12.4	54.1	33.5	110.8	327.1	559.3	18	40.8	41.5
MOICON [3][%]													
Control	—	12.7			13			12.2			12.7		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	12.9			13,3			11.9			12.9		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	12.5			13.1			12			13.1		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	12.9			13.1			11.9			12.7		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	13			12.9			11.9			13		

1) the weight of hectoliter of the grain
2) the weight of thousand grain
3) moisture content
4) reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used

Spring barley

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/18 (**S-SB-PL-2019-S19-02943-20)[1]**	III 6.2.1/19 (**S-SB-PL-2019-S19-02943-21)[1]**	III 6.2.1/20 (**S-SB-PL-2019-S19-02943-22)[1]**	III 6.2.1/21 (**S-SB-PL-2019-S19-02943-23)[1]**
Application date		21.05.2019	11.05.2019	22.05.2019	14.05.2019
BBCH of crop during application		31	31	32	32
Evaluation date		27.05.2019-25.09.2019	18.05.2019-16.08.2019	6.05.2019-13.09.2019	21.05.2019-30.08.2019
Products	g a.s./ha				
Grain yield (t/ha)					
Control	—	7.84	6.47	6.09	4.22
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	7.77	6.53	6.08	4.23
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	7.84	6.59	5.96	3.97
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	7.87	6.51	6.05	4.16
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	7.86	6.57	6.54	4.03
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)					
Control	—	79.01	69.96	65.82	59.59
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	78.73	69.88	65.39	58.08
26.65	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	78.98	69.83	65.3	58.88
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	78.96	70.08	66.11	58.12
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	78.72	70.06	64.96	58.97

TGW[2] (g)													
Control	—	49.39			50.48			44.66			27.17		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	50.59			50.69			44.42			27.67		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	51.09			50.49			46.51			26.65		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	48.84			51.11			43.36			26.98		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	50.96			50.59			43.57			26.00		
Grain grading (g)		<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm
Control	—	0.5	2.8	96.6	5.6	27.9	962.9	1.3	5.1	93.4	13.7	43.5	43.1
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	0.7	3.6	95.5	6.2	22.3	968.5	1.2	4.9	93.7	20.6	45.5	33.8
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	0.4	2.8	96.7	5.7	22.7	967.3	0.3	5.6	94.0	19.1	45.2	35.7
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	0.6	3.6	95.7	6.1	25.6	964	1.5	5.7	92.6	18.7	47.4	33.9
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	0.5	2.9	96.5	6.3	24.8	965.7	0.7	4.6	94.5	15.8	44.9	39.2
MOICON [3][%]													
Control	—	13.5			12.2			13.1			11.8		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	13.6			12.2			13.3			11.7		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	13.5			12.2			13.1			11.8		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	13.6			12.2			13.2			11.7		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	13.4			12.2			13.3			11.8		

1) reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used

Winter barley

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/33 (**S-WB-PL-2019-S19-02943-19)[1]**			III 6.2.1/30 (**S-WB-PL-2018-PL 18058 PL1 F)[2]**	III 6.2.1/31 **(S-WB-PL-2018-PL 18058 PL2 F)[2]**
Application date		10.04.2019			18.04.2018	18.04.2018
BBCH of crop during application		31			24/29	24/30
Evaluation date		17.04.2019-18.09.2019			25.04.2018-6.07.2018	25.04.2018-13.07.2018
Products	g a.s./ha					
Grain yield (t/ha)						
Control	—	6.80			5.43	5.9
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	7.23			5.54	6.0
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.92			5.2	4.9
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	6.87			5.21	4.1
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.91			5.25	4.7
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)						
Control	—	72.10			55.6	60.0
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	72.12			56.2	60.4
26.65	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	72.97			55.7	60.0
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	72.81			55.4	60.0
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	72.93			55.8	59.8
TGW[2)] (g)						
Control	—	44.30			34.3	50.5
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	45.37			34.2	49.6
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	45.36			33.9	51.8
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	45.56			34.1	50.6
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	45.40			34.0	49.6
		Grain grading (g)			**Yield [kg/plot]**	**Yield [kg/plot]**
		<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm		
Control	—	2.0	11.7	84.9	10.7	7.4
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	1.9	13.5	84.5	11.0	7.5
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	1.4	13.4	86.9	10.3	6.1
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	1.6	12.0	86.2	10.3	5.2
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	1.4	13.1	87.1	10.4	5.8
MOICON [3)][%]						

Control	—	10.4	8.4	8.0
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	10.4	8.4	8.1
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	10.5	8.4	8.0
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	10.4	8.3	8.0
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	10.3	8.6	7.9

1 - reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used
2 - reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-53/2010 was used

Winter rye

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/14 **(S-WR-PL-2019-S19-02943-15)[1]**	III 6.2.1/15 **(S-WR-PL-2019-S19-02943-16)[1]**	III 6.2.1/16 **(S-WR-PL-2019-S19-02943-17)[1]**	III 6.2.1/17 **(S-WR-PL-2019-S19-02943-18)[1]**
Application date		9.04.2019	8.04.2019	8.04.2019	11.04.2019
BBCH of crop during application		32	32	32	31
Evaluation date		16.04.2019-13.09.2019	16.04.2019-19.09.2019	15.04.2019-9.08.2019	17.04.2019-10.09.2019
Products	g a.s./ha				
Grain yield (t/ha)					
Control	—	6.13	2.4	6.22	6.23
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	6.31	2.59	6.12	6.82
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.42	2.65	6.26	6.61
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	6.2	2.58	6.19	7.0
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.39	2.65	6.14	7.26
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)					
Control	—	74.5	73.13	74.25	74.53
FLD-HER	3.75 g florasulam	75.12	73.23	74.1	74.45

306 SE	+ 180 g 2,4-D												
26.65	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	74.63			73.30			74.12			75.26		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	74.51			73.41			74.12			75.04		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	74.58			73.32			74.06			74.94		
TGW[2] (g)													
Control	—	22.01			29.01			25.82			20.64		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	23.23			28.34			25.90			22.4		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	22.29			29.04			26.22			22.44		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	22.28			28.71			26.30			23.27		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	22.23			29.19			26.24			21.78		
Grain grading (g)		<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm
Control	—	29.3	55.5	15.1	13.5	36.5	49.8	249.2	562.1	187.4	53.9	39.5	6.4
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	22.9	56.4	20.5	14.3	37.1	48.3	239.6	574.3	184.7	57.6	36.9	5.3
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	32.2	54.7	13.0	13.1	36.6	50.0	251.6	565.2	183.3	50.0	42.3	7.5
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	30.2	55.7	14.0	13.6	36.6	49.5	242.6	571.2	185	55.7	38.1	6.0
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	27.2	54.9	17.8	13.1	36.4	50.3	254.9	552.8	190.9	54.4	39.7	5.7
MOICON [3][%]													
Control	—	12.5			14.6			13			12.1		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	12.38			14.6			13			11.9		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	12.35			14.5			13			11.8		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	12.53			14.4			13			11.7		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	12.38			14.5			13			11.8		

1 - reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used

Winter triticale

In field trials FLD-HER 306 SE used in single rate of 0.6 L/ha and doubled rate of 1.2 L/ha did not have adverse effect on yield. No phytotoxicity effects were observed even in doubled rate. No statistical differences in yield were observed between plots treated with FLD-HER 306 SE and Mustang 306 SE as well as control.

Report No		III 6.2.1/10 (**S-WT-PL-2019-S19-02943-11**)[1]	III 6.2.1/11 (**S-WT-PL-2019-S19-02943-12**)[1]	III 6.2.1/12 (**S-WT-PL-2019-S19-02943-13**)[1]	III 6.2.1/13 (**S-WT-PL-2019-S19-02943-14**)[1]
Application date		20.04.2019	9.04.2019	9.04.2019	9.04.2019
BBCH of crop during application		31	27	32	31
Evaluation date		27.04.2019-9.08.2019	17.04.2019-23.09.2019	17.04.2019-10.09.2019	16.04.2019-3.09.2019
Products	g a.s./ha				
Grain yield (t/ha)					
Control	—	6.95	6.85	5.1	6.87
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam +180 g 2,4-D	7.00	6.78	5.4	7.3
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	6.95	6.93	5.12	7.49
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	6.69	6.61	5.85	6.47
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	7.01	6.80	5.85	6.09
HLW[1)] (kg/hl)					
Control	—	68.39	64.03	49.1	76.73
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	68.54	62.74	48.38	76.1
26.65	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	68.43	63.11	49.26	76.64
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	68.33	65.52	48.77	76.93
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	68.56	63.5	48.61	75.69
TGW[2)] (g)					
Control	—	24.69	36.67	42.76	45.66
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	24.42	36.67	43.70	43.73

FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	24.32			37.1			42.74			45.63		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	23.81			37.48			43.34			45.7		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	25.00			37.72			43.50			42.84		
Grain grading (g)		<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm	<2.2 mm	2.2-2.5 mm	>2.5 mm
Control	—	176.8	416.9	403.1	0.6	3.9	95.4	0.8	2.9	96.3	0.4	2.5	97.1
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	195.7	412.6	389.1	0.6	4.1	95.2	0.9	3.0	96.1	0.3	2.4	97.2
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	187.2	424.8	385.1	0.9	4.8	94.2	0.9	3.4	95.7	0.3	2.3	97.4
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	192.8	426.1	378.0	0.6	4.0	95.4	1.0	2.6	96.4	0.4	2.9	96.6
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	183.4	421.8	391.4	0.7	4.7	94.5	0.9	2.5	96.6	0.3	3.3	96.4
MOICON [3] [%]													
Control	—	12.5			16.7			13.2			12.6		
FLD-HER 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	12.5			17.3			13.25			12.6		
FLD-HER 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	12.4			17.2			13.28			12.5		
Mustang 306 SE	3.75 g florasulam + 180 g 2,4-D	12.5			16.3			13.28			12.4		
Mustang 306 SE	7.5 g florasulam + 360 g 2,4-D	12.4			16.5			13.23			12.6		

1 - reference product Mustang 306 SE with authorisation number R-328/2015d was used

Comments of zRMS:	The evaluation was carried out in accordance with EPPO guidelines. Parameters of quality of yield was assessed during 33 selectivity trials. Detailed results were presented by in table above. Quality of yield of maize and cereals in recommended dose of tested product – Konik 306 SE were similar to objects, which used standard reference product.

3.4.4 Effects on transformation processes (KCP 6.4.4)

According to the EPPO guideline PP 1/243(1) " […] regulation (e.g. Commission Regulation 284/2013, EU, 2013) may require investigation of possible adverse effects if there are indications that the use of a plant protection product could have an influence on transformation processes (e.g. use of plant growth regulators or fungicides close to harvest or after harvest), or where use of similar products has been found to have an adverse influence. [...] If the applicant can demonstrate that residues are undetectable, or that any residues will not affect yeasts, a reasoned case may be sufficient to address these requirements."
For FLD-HER 306 SE no processing trials were performed. There is no indication from agricultural practice that herbicides with the active substances florasulam and 2,4 D have affected the processing of harvested cereal grains in the past. Furthermore, the test product is intended for application in BBCH 12-32 of spring cereals and maize and BBCH 21-32 of winter cereals, not close to harvest or after harvest.

Comments of zRMS:	**Maize:** Considering that product is applied at early stage of the crop and maize is not a typical crop used for subsequent processing, it could be agreed that no negative impact on processing is expected. Adverse effects on plant parts (seed) used for propagation purposes did not occur. The latest time of application for Konik 306 SE is crop growth stage BBCH 16. (Application window: BBCH 12-16). Since applications of Konik 306 SE are made at an early stage in the crop's development there is no risk that the actives would be translocated to the grain. The germination of maize seeds will be not negatively affected by the application of Konik 306 SE, in the opinion of Evaluator. **Cereals:** Konik 306 SE is applied early in the season (up to BBCH 32), before inflorescence emergence and heading, and it is not expected that the active ingredient is transferred to the grains. For further information on residues, please refer to Part B, Section 7: Metabolism and residues. For FLD-HER 306 SE no processing trials were performed. There is no indication from agricultural practice that herbicides with the active substances florasulam and 2,4 D have affected the processing of harvested cereal grains in the past. Therefore, no processing study is required in the opinion of Evaluator.

3.4.5 Impact on treated plants or plant products to be used for propagation (KCP 6.4.5)

33 studies conducted between 2018 and 2019 in Poland on winter wheat, spring wheat, spring barley, winter barley, winter rye, winter triticale, common oats and maize revealed no negative impact of FLD-HER 306 SE on propagation material – cereal seed.

Summary and conclusion

No adverse effects on treated plants such as phytotoxicity symptoms, negative impact on yield quality/ quantity and transformation processes were observed in efficacy and selectivity trials of FLD-HER 306 SE.

Comments of zRMS:	Konik 306 SE is applied early in the season (up to BBCH 16 for maize and up to BBCH 32 for cereals), before inflorescence emergence and heading, and it is not expected that the active ingredient is transferred to seeds and grains. Thus, no influence on the ability of plant parts from treated crops to germinate is expected (EPPO guideline PP 1/135 (4). Also, no adverse effects on treated plants such as phytotoxicity symptoms, negative impact on yield quality/ quantity and transformation processes were observed in efficacy and selectivity trials of FLD-HER 306 SE. **In the opinion of Evaluator, the product Konik 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SEA) has no negative impact on parts of plants used for propagating purposes.**

3.5 Observations on other undesirable or unintended side-effects (KCP 6.5)

3.5.1 Impact on succeeding crops (KCP 6.5.1)

FLD-HER 306 SE (containing 2,4-D and florasulam) is not harmful for succeeding plants because both active substances decompose relatively quick. Consequently, the product decomposes over the growing season without making any damage to succeeding plants (spring cereals, winter cereals, oil seed rape, carrot, maize, sugar beet, sunflower, phacelia or other plants in which the measure is recommended). It is concluded that after the appropriate application of FLD-HER 306 SE in cereals and maize, all the possible following crops can be grown in the frame of usual crop rotation ploughing.

According to RDAR, 2,4-D is not persistent and declines rapidly in soil. In the worst-case scenario residues of 2,4-D in soil show such low concentration that any significant residues are expected to be present in none of succeeding crops.

Based on the rate of dissipation of florasulam residues in soil and results from confined rotational crop reside study for the first Annex I inclusion, it was concluded that residues in soil are not sufficient to reach measurable levels in monitoring (<0.01 mg/kg). Therefore, the uptake of Florasulam in edible plant parts of leafy vegetables, root vegetables, oil seed crop and cereals, installed as succeeding crops is not sufficient to reach measurable levels in monitoring.

Taking into consideration the above raised arguments and the fact that it is not found in the literature about the adverse impact on succeeding crops after application of herbicides containing these active substances, no specific plant-back restrictions related to FLD-HER 306 SE are required. However, in case of the need to sift the treated plantation (as a result of crop damage by frost, disease or pest), only maize and spring cereals can be grown on the same field after seedbed preparation (at the depth of min. 5 cm).

Comments of zRMS:	The EU requirements on plant protection products requires, that sufficient data must be reported to permit an evaluation of possible adverse effects of a treatment with the plant protection product on succeeding crops if studies and evaluations presented in the other part of the dossier, show that significant residues of the active substance, its metabolites or degradation products, which have or may have biological activity on succeeding crops, remain in soil or in plant materials up to sowing or planting time of possible succeeding crops. Therefore, the Applicant should present the assessment of the possible effect of Konik 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SE) on crops grown as rotational or replacement crops following crops treated with that product, prepared in accordance with the EPPO Standard Efficacy evaluation of plant protection products.

	Effects on succeeding crops (PP 1/207 (2)). This standard is intended as a general standard on the methods used to examine whether the active substance of a plant protection product can cause negative effects on crops grown after a crop treated with that product. These crops can be grown as normal rotational crops as well as replacement crops in case of crop failure. The half-life (DT_{50}) for florasulam is about 0.58-4.29 days (lab) or 2-18 days (field) and 2,4-D – about 2-16 days. Therefore, the impact on succeeding crops is unlikely to occur. No risk of phytotoxicity for succeeding crops is expected, in the opinion of Evaluator. Also, ZRMs agree with Applicant: "*Taking into consideration the above raised arguments and the fact that it is not found in the literature about the adverse impact on succeeding crops after application of herbicides containing these active substances, no specific plant-back restrictions related to FLD-HER 306 SE are required. However, in case of the need to sift the treated plantation (as a result of crop damage by frost, dis-ease or pest), only maize and spring cereals can be grown on the same field after seedbed preparation (at the depth of min. 5 cm).*"

3.5.2 Impact on other plants including adjacent crops (KCP 6.5.2)

None of the efficacy/crop safety trials reported any effects on adjacent crops or plants. Application of FLD-HER 306 SE according to the requirements of "Good Agricultural Practice" excludes lapses, e.g. overspray of boundary stripes, overdose or applications in other than the registered crops or at other application times. Furthermore, GAP avoids spray drift to adjacent crops by taking into account the wind speed, the droplet size and positioning of the spray boom. As FLD-HER 306 SE is intended for control of dicotyledonous weeds, the product may cause damages on dicotyledonous adjacent crops if it is misused.

Therefore, it is not expected that appropriate applications of FLD-HER 306 SE will lead to adverse effects on adjacent crops.

Tank cleaning

There are no special requirements for cleaning application equipment and protective clothing. Normal procedures should be followed for the cleaning of protective clothing and equipment.

Comments of zRMS:	No specific studies were conducted to fill this data point. No phototoxic effect was observed in the commissioned trials, the product is safe for plants of adjacent crops. Konik 306 SE effectively controlled dicotyledonous plants therefore users must exercise caution to avoid drift or vapors which may cause discoloration and damage to non-target foliage. **As every plant protection product – including Konik 306 SE (product code: FLD-HER 306 SE) should not be used during wind that may cause drift spray solution on adjacent plants. Such recommendation will be contained on the label - instruction of use.**

3.5.3 Effects on beneficial and other non-target organisms (KCP 6.5.3)

Detailed studies on the possible adverse effects to beneficial organisms are submitted and summarised in Part B, Section 9 (Ecotoxicology).

In efficacy and phytotoxicity trials no adverse effect of FLD-HER 306 SE on beneficial organisms was observed. Detailed studies on the possible adverse effects to beneficial organisms are submitted and summarised in Part B, Section 9 (Ecotoxicology).

Compatibility with current management practices including IPM

This is not an EC data requirement/ not required by Regulation 1107/2009.

Comments of zRMS:	There are no specific recommendations regarding IPM systems on the label. For detailed consideration of risks to beneficial organisms please see the Ecotoxicology section B section 9.

Summary and conclusion

Products contained 2,4-D and florasulam has been used for many years, not only Poland but also in other European countries. According to current knowledge of FLD-HER 306 SE does not pose any unacceptable risk to other plants also there was no adverse impact on beneficial organisms.

3.6 Other/special studies

Not relevant.

3.7 List of test facilities including the corresponding certificates

Table 3.7-1: List of test facilities

Test facility	Address	Certificate (Yes or No)
Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o.	ul. Parkowa 6 64-530 Kaźmierz Poland	Yes
SGS Polska Sp. z o.o.	ul. Jana Kazimierza 3 01-248 Warszawa Poland	Yes
Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce	ul. Sadowa 16/22 95-100 Zgierz Poland	Yes

Appendix 1 Lists of data considered in support of the evaluation

Tables considered not relevant can be deleted as appropriate.

MS to blacken authors of vertebrate studies in the version made available to third parties/public.

List of data submitted by the applicant and relied on

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.2/01	Chermuła Ł.	2018	Efficacy evaluation of FLD-HER 306 SE against broad-leaved weeds in maize; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S18-03531-01 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/02	Chermuła Ł.	2018	Efficacy evaluation of FLD-HER 306 SE against broad-leaved weeds in maize; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S18-03519-01 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/03	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-01 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/04	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-02 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/05	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-03 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.2/06	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-04 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/07	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-05 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/08	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-06 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/09	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-07 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/10	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in maize. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02939-08 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/11	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S18-03519-02 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/12	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-14 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.2/13	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-15 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/14	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-16 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/15	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-17 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/16	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-18 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/17	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in spring wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-19 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/18	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-03517-02 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/19	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-01 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.2/20	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-02 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/21	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-03 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/22	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-04 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/23	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-05 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/24	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-06 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/25	Głowacki G.	2019	Determination of Efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) against dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat. OUTDOOR.2019; Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02940-07 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/26	Jatczak K.	2019	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in winter wheat. OUT-DOOR.2019; Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18055 PL1 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.2/27	Jatczak K.	2019	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in spring wheat. OUT-DOOR.2019; Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18056 PL2 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/28	Jatczak K.	2019	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in maize. OUT-DOOR.2019; Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18057 PL1 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/29	Jatczak K.	2019	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in maize. OUT-DOOR.2019; Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18057 PL2 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/30	Katulski B.	2018	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in winter wheat. SGS Polska Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: Pestila_2018—S_001 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/31	Katulski B.	2018	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in spring wheat. SGS Polska Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: Pestila_2018—S_002 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.2/32	Katulski B.	2018	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in spring for the control of weeds in maize. SGS Polska Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: Pestila_2018—S_008 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/01	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in maize. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02932-01 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/02	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in maize. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02932-02 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.4/03	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in maize. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02932-03 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/04	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in maize. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02932-04 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/05	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-01 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/06	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-02 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/07	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-03 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/08	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-04 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/09	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-05 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/10	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter triticale. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-11 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.4/11	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter triticale. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-12 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/12	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter triticale. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-13 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/13	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter triticale. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-14 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/14	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter rye. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-15 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/15	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter rye. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-16 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/16	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter rye. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-17 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/17	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter rye. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-18 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/18	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring barley. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-20 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.4/19	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring barley. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-21 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/20	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring barley. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-22 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/21	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring barley. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-23 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/22	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-24 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/23	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-25 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/24	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-26 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/25	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in spring wheat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-27 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/26	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in common oat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-29 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 3.4/27	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in common oat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-30 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/28	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in common oat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-31 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/29	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in common oat. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-32 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/30	Jatczak K.	2018	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in winter barley. Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18058 PL1 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/31	Jatczak K.	2018	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in winter barley. Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18058 PL2 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/32	Jatczak K.	2018	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE when applied in maize. Anadiag S.A. Oddział w Polsce, Poland; Report No.: PL 18059 PL1 F GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*
KCP 3.4/33	Głowacki G.	2019	Evaluation of the selectivity of FLD-HER 306 SE (florasulam 6,25 g/l + 2,4 D 300 g/l) used post-emergence in winter barley. Eurofins Agroscience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S19-02943-19 GLP: Yes Published: No	N	Pestila*

* Pestila Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością

List of data submitted or referred to by the applicant and relied on, but already evaluated at EU peer review

Data point	Author(s)	Year	**Title** **Company Report No.** **Source (where different from company)** **GLP or GEP status** **Published or not**	**Vertebrate study Y/N**	Owner
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The following tables are to be completed by MS

List of data submitted by the applicant and not relied on

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List of data relied on not submitted by the applicant but necessary for evaluation

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