FINAL REGISTRATION REPORT

Part B

Section 3

Efficacy Data and Information

Concise summary

Product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd

Product name(s): EVRITELL 162 OD

Chemical active substances:

Dicamba 110 g/L,

Nicosulfuron 40 g/L,

Thifensulfuron-methyl 12 g/L

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: Poland

CORE ASSESSMENT

(authorization)

Applicant: QEMETICA Agricultural Solutions Poland S.A. (formerly: CIECH Sarzyna S.A.).

Submission date: 01/2024

MS Finalisation date: 03/2025

Version history

When	What
January 2024	First submission to zRMS for product authorization.
October 2024	ZRMs evaluated initial dRR submitted by Applicant.
March 2025	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:	Comments of ZRMs are presented in commenting boxes at the end of each chapter. The text of dRR was generally not changed or rewritten (small changes in the document are marked by grey colour).

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. However, in the briefly summary it can be stated that EVRITEL 162 OD can be granted in Poland in line to accepted GAP table and label project. cMS from Slovakia and Hungary should decide about possibility of granted EVRITELL 162 OD at commenting period.

Table 3.1-1: Acceptability of intended uses

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:** e.g. g safener/ synergist per ha, other dose rate expression, dose range (min-max)	**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				
Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)															
1	PL, HU, SK	Maize (ZEAMX)	F	Annual dicotyledonous weeds TTTDS Annual monocotyledonous weeds TTTMS	Spraying, broadcast	Spring Post-emergence of weeds, crop BBCH 12-16	a) 1 b) 1	n.a.	a) 1 L/ha b) 1 L/ha	a) as 1: 110g/ha as 2: 40g/ha as 2: 12g/ha b) as 1: 110g/ha as 2: 40g/ha as 2: 12g/ha	100-300	n.a.	Dose range: 0.75-1,0 L/ha	**PL** accepted	**cMS** to be confirmed
Interzonal uses (use as seed treatment, in greenhouses (or other closed places of plant production), as post-harvest treatment or for treatment of empty storage rooms)															
Minor uses according to Article 51 (field uses)															

* Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 3.1 should be given in column 1.

** F: professional field use, G: 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

The aim of the application is to authorize the use of EVRITELL 162 OD (product code DNT-162OD-R-CPd) for control of annual broadleaved and grass weeds in maize in Central Zone countries: Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide in form of oil dispersion (OD) containing 110 g/L of the active substance Dicamba, 40 g/L of Nicosulfuron and 12 g/L of Thifensulfuron-methyl.

This document summarizes the information related to the efficacy of the plant protection product EVRITELL 162 OD (product code DNT-162OD-R-CPd) against broadleaved and grass weeds in maize and will be evaluated by Poland as Zonal Rapporteur Member State (zRMS).

Description of active substance

The active substance **Dicamba** is included into the Annex I of the 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 endpoints for Dicamba have been agreed at EU level and are included in the report for active substance dicamba (SANCO/829/08 – rev. 2; 07 March 2008). The approval of the substance took place on January 1st, 2009, and according to Commision Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1480 of 7 September 2022 the expiry date is December 31st, 2023.

The active substance **Nicosulfuron** is included into the Annex I of the 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 endpoints for Nicosulfuron have been agreed at EU level and are included in the report for active substance nicosulfuron (SANCO/3780/07 – rev. 1; 22 January 2008). The approval of the substance took place on January 1st, 2009, and according to Commision Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1480 of 7 September 2022 the expiry date is December 31st, 2023.

The active substance **Thifensulfuron-methyl** is included into the Annex I of the 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 endpoints for Thifensulfuron-methyl have been agreed at EU level and are included in the report for active substance thifensulfuron-methyl (SANCO/7577/VI/97-final; 12 December 2001). The approval of the substance took place on July 1st, 2002, and according to Commision Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1397 of 25 August 2016 the expiry date is October 31st, 2031.

Mode of action

Dicamba is an substance belonging to benzoates chemical group. It is a chlorinated derivative of *o*-anisic acid. It was introduced in mid 1960s and is used to control annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds. It has similar properties as auxins – plant hormones which are naturally occurring in plants. Auxins are responsible for coordination of many growth processes in plants. Dicamba is classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) in group 4.

Dicamba is a typical member of the hormone-type herbicides. Herbicides of this group have a systemic action against broadleaf weeds with a high selectivity on cereals and maize. Dicamba is a systemic and selective herbicide that is absorbed through the leaves and roots in the fast pace. After the absorption by the plant, dicamba is distributed thoroughly within the plant. Working as auxin mimic, dicamba causes the uncontrolled growth of plant cells, which leads to curling of the stems and leaves, leaves withering that later leads to plant death.

Nicosulfuron is an substance belonging to the chemical group of sulfonylurea organic compounds, introduced to the market by the end of 20th century. Nicosulfuron works as enzyme inhibitor, it blocks the acetolactate synthase – an enzyme that takes part in amino acids synthesis. Without amino acids plant development stops and later it leads to its death. Nicosulfuron is classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) in group 2.

Thifensulfuron-methyl is another representative of the chemical group of sulfonylurea organic compounds, first reported in 1985. Works as enzyme inhibitor, it blocks the acetolactate synthase – an enzyme that takes part in amino acids synthesis. Thifensulfuron-methyl is classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) in group 2.

Herbicides of ALS inhibitors group have a systemic action against grass and broad-leaved weeds with a high selectivity on cereals and maize. Both nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl are systemic and selective herbicides, which are absorbed mainly through the leaves in the fast pace, and also partially via the roots. After the absorption by the plant, both substances spread thoroughly within the plant causing its discoloration and stops the weeds development and growth, causing their death after about two weeks.

Table 3.2-1: Details of the active substances

Active substance	Dicamba	Nicosulfuron	Thifensulfuron-methyl
Concentration	110 g/L	40 g/L	12 g/L
Chemical group	Benzoates	Sulfonylourea	
Mode of action	synthetic auxins	Inhibition of acetolactate synthase	
Biological action	herbicide used to aerial parts	herbicide used to aerial parts	

Description of the plant protection product

EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide in form of oil dispersion (OD), typically intended for control of dicotyledonous and grass weeds in maize. Combination of dicamba and two sulfonylureas – nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, is used for control of broadleaved and grass weeds in maize.

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

Uses		Member State	Registered rate(s)	Requested rate(s)	Comments / Other relevant details on GAPs
Crop(s)	Target(s)				
Maize	broad-leaved and grass weed species	PL, HU, SK	-	0.75-1.0 L/ha	Spring, from crop BBCH 12 to 16 (post-emergence of weeds)

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

Description of the target pests

The term weeds can be described as "unwanted plants", which can have direct and indirect impact on crops. To direct impact belongs the competition for light, space, water and nutrients. Such competition affects mainly crop growth and yield, in yearly stages of crop, complete loss of yield can occur because weeds, with its fast growing pace can outcompete the crops. Weeds also have an allelopathic effect on crops, it can be both positive and negative, however in case of the term weed it is mostly negative. What is allelopathy? Plants produce and release one or more biochemicals, called allelochemicals, which can affect the other plants by influencing the germination, growth, survival and/or reproduction. The other type of impact, undirect one, can consists of sanitary quality (weeds are potential hosts for pests and diseases, weed seeds are crop yield contaminants), quality parameters, labour (harvesting is harder, and weeds can also damage the equipment) and can also affect future potential for crop production (seeds stock in the soil increases). Some weeds germinate mainly in the autumn, some mainly in the spring, and others will germinate throughout the whole year.

The herbicide EVRITELL 162 OD is targeted at the most common and economically important mono and dicotyledonous weeds in maize, grown in Maritime, North-Eastern and South-Eastern EPPO Climatic zone countries. The study results are presented to show that EVRITELL 162 OD efficiently controls a number of accordant weed species. Weeds that occurring in conducted efficacy trials subject to control by EVRITELL 162 OD and being mentioned in this dossier are listed in Table 3.2-3.

A total of 31 weed species have been assessed in the individual efficacy trials, 22 annual/biennial species, 3 perennial species and 7 grass weed species. Each weed species that occurred in the trial program was assessed in detail, however in the final conclusions, species which have occurred in only one trial in trial series, were omitted.

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

No	EPPO code	Common name	Scientific name
Annual and Biennial BLW			
1	ABUTH	China jute	*Abutilon theophrasti*
2	AMARE	Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
3	AMBEL	American wormwood	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
4	ANGCO	Blue pimpernel	*Lysimachia foemina*
5	BRSNW	Oilseed rape	*Brassica napus*
6	CAPBP	Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
7	CHEAL	Fat-hen	*Chenopodium album*
8	CHEHY	Maple-leaved goosefoot	*Chenopodium hybridum*
9	DATST	Thorn apple	*Datura stramonium*
10	GALAP	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*
11	GASPA	Gallant soldier	*Galinsoga parviflora*
12	LAMAM	Henbit dead-nettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*

No	EPPO code	Common name	Scientific name
Annual and Biennial BLW			
13	MATCH	Wild chamomile	*Matricaria chamomilla*
14	MATIN	False chamomile	*Tripleurospermum inodorum*
15	MERAN	Annual mercury	*Mercurialis annua*
16	POLAV	Common knotgrass	*Polygonum aviculare*
17	POLCO	Wild buckwheat	*Fallopia convolvulus*
18	SOLNI	Black nightshade	*Solanum nigrum*
19	SOLPS	Hairy nightshade	*Solanum physalifolium*
20	STEME	Chickweed	*Stellaria media*
21	THLAR	Field pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
22	VIOAR	Field pansy	*Viola arvensis*
Perennial BLW			
23	CIRAR	Californian thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
24	CONAR	Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*
25	GERPU	Small-flowered cranesbill	*Geranium pusillum*
Grasses			
26	AVEFA	Wild oats	*Avena fatua*
27	ECHCG	Common barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
28	LOLMU	Bearded ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
29	PANMI	Panic millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
30	SETPU	Pale pigeongrass	*Setaria pumila*
31	SETVI	Bottlegrass	*Setaria viridis*
32	SORHA	Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*

Short description of each weed species can be found below.

ABUTH, *Abutilon theophrasti,* China jute

Cultivated around the world as an medicinal and ornamental plant in native conditions of Central Asia and Mongolia. It was introduced in Mediterranean, western and northern Europe and both Americas. Its stems are erected, can grow up to 1.5m tall. Leaves of the species are large, heart-shaped with pointed tips and lightly serrated edges. Considered as weed in Europe, hard to control. Prefers crops grown with wide interrow such as maize, sugarbeet and soybean.

AMARE, *Amaranthus retroflexus,* Redroot pigweed

Came to Europe from south-west North America, it has naturalized in fast pace around the world. Common name, redroot pigweed, comes from its use as feed for animals. Annual plant, covered in bristles, can reach up to one meter in height. Roots can reach up to 1,5m depth which causes this species to be very resistant to droughts. This aestival-autumnal annual weed is seed-propagated and can produce 5000 seeds under optimal conditions. The seeds remain viable in soil for 40 years. *Amaranthus retroflexus* grows primarily on humus-rich, nutrient rich and especially nitrogen rich, permeable soils. It frequently infests tilled crops, less frequently grain crops or annual fodder grasses. Grows very fast, can easily outcompete crops such as cereals and maize. It occurs in kitchen gardens, vineyards, orchards, field edges, irrigation systems and near habitation.

ANGCO, *Lysimachia foemina,* Blue pimpernel

Annual herbaceous plant of *Primulaceae* botanical family that has a lovely common name. Deep blue petals

colour is another lovely thing about this species and also most distinct trait of it. Blue pimpernel grows low, its stems are rather weak and sprawling that are usually 10-15cm long. Leaves are lance-shaped, about 15mm long and 10mm wide. Flowers are about 8mm in diameter and have five, blue petals. Fruit of the species is a spherical capsule that is ca. 4mm in diameter. Each of such capsules contains usually about 15 seeds. Species is cosmopolitan, prefers dry soils that are rich in nutrients and lime.

AVEFA, *Avena fatua,* Wild oat

Closely related to common oat which is grown as a crop. It is native to Eurasia but nowadays occurs in temperate regions around the world. It is a green grass with hollow, erect stems which can reach 30-120cm height. On top of the stems there are nodding panicles of spikelets. Leaves are dark green coloured and up to 1cm wide, covered by small hairs. It became a noxious weed in agricultural crops, where it is not only competing for resources but also lowers the quality of the crop yield.

AMBEL, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia,* American wormwood

Species from *Asteraceae* family. Comes from North America but currently can be found worldwide. Its stems are erected and covered in bristles. Usually 30-150cm tall, leaves are notched. Flowering period of species is from August (sometimes starts in July) and ends in October. Anemophylic plant, so the pollen spreads with the use of wind. Prefers dry, ruderal places. Except being a weed, it has also medicinal properties – helps in case of bacterial and fungal infections. As a weed it can cause up to 50% loses of yield due to being an allelopathic plant. Its pollen is a strong allergen.

BRSNW, *Brassica napus*, Oilseed rape

B. napus is an annual or biennial weed which can germinate all year round. Seeds of B. napus per-sist up to 3-4 years in the soil. Plants of B. napus in subsequent crops are very competitive and partly difficult to control, the problem increases with reduced tillage systems and less diverse crop rotations. Rape serves as a host for pests and diseases. It grows preferentially in moist soils. The occurrence of volunteer oilseed rape is mainly dependent on the previous crop. Seed losses of 8-12 % during harvest of the oilseed rape, can mean several thousand seeds per m² being shed onto the soil. Volunteer seedlings can emerge in any crop that follows oilseed rape.

CAPBP, *Capsella bursa-pastoris,* Shepherd's purse

C. bursa-pastoris is an annual or biennial weed which prefers nitrogen rich, aerated and usually slightly humous sandy-loam soils. It germinates worldwide almost all year round, especially in autumn producing 2000 to 40000 seeds per plant. *C. bursa-pastoris* is commonly found in all crops. It only leads to low yield reduction and does not interfere with combine harvesting; however large infestations can significantly decrease crop yield and quality. Shepard's purse is also a host for nematodes.

CHEAL, *Chenopodium album,* Fat-hen

C. album is an annual weed. The plants can achieve heights of 5-300 cm and roots can reach depths of 1 m. Flowering begins between May and August, depending on the climatic conditions. Seed germination is possible between early spring and autumn.. Each plant produces between 200 and 20 000 seeds which germinate mostly in spring until autumn. The seeds remain viable up to 10 years and also pass unharmed through the digestive system of animals. Fat-hen produces two kinds of seeds: approximately 95 % of the seeds are almost black, hard coated and dormant; around 5 % of the seeds are brown, almost uncoated and not dormant. *C. album* is a most widely distributed species of weeds in the world and is one of the most successful colonizers with a wide range of pH values. It basically occurs on all soils, but prefers fertile soils.

CHEHY, *Chenopodium hybridum.* Maple-leaved goosefoot

Species do belong to *Amaranthaceae* botanical family. It grows in almost entire Europe and in Asia, where climate is temperate. Height may vary from 20 to 100cm. Leaves are five-lobed, dark green coloured and with serrated edges. Annual plant, likes soils rich in nitrogen.

CIRAR, *Cirsium arvense.* Californian thistle

This summer-green perennial weed is mainly distributed by building offshoots. It is well established in western and eastern Europe. The weed spreads by building of rhizomes, which generate new stalks. It mainly occurs in rubbish heaps, along roads and railways. For control of CIRAR, rhizomes have to be destroyed regularly.

CONAR, *Convolvulus arvensis, Convolvulaceae*

Named by Carl Linnaeusin 1753 in *Species Plantarum*. Perennial vine, can climb to about 1m high. In the soil it produces rhizomes from which species is re-sprouting in spring, or when the vines are removed. Leaves are arrowhead-shaped and about 5cm long with 1-3cm petioles. Flowering happens in mid-summer, and flowers are white to pink. Seeds can remain in soil for very long time (decades). Due its nature (vine) can dominate the ground flora.

DATST, *Datura stramonium,* Thorn apple

Jimson weed is an erect annual herb forming bushes up 100 – 150 cm tall. All parts of this plant are highly toxic, containing several alkaloids. It occurs in all warm and moderate regions of the world along roadsides and dung heaps, on wastelands and garbage dumps, but also on cultivated fields; it is a major weed in soybeans worldwide.

ECHCG, *Echinochloa crus-galli,* Common barnyardgrass

Cockspurgrass is a late summer monocotyledonous weed grass. Its root is coronal, well developed and penetrates into the soil down to 50 cm. The fruitfulness is 200-1000 (400 on the average) seeds on one plant. In autumn caryopsides do not germinate even at stratification. The dormant period lasts about 15 months. In spring the seeds germinate at temperature 18-20° C from depth down to 12 cm, appearing as mass plantlets, the seeds can germinate till autumn. They do not germinate at temperatures lower than 10° C. The plantlets are very responsive to low temperatures, often perishing at late spring frost. Seed vitality is 7 to 10 years. Flowering occurs since May or June, bearing since June or July till late autumn. Seed spread by manure, excrements of birds, and by wind. It is common in nearly whole Europe.

GALAP, *Galium aparine*, Cleavers

Galium aparine prefers fertile, humus-rich, nutrient-rich (high nitrogen content) soil and soils with a high loam or clay content. The main germination period is in autumn and spring. Single plant can provide approximately 100-500 seeds, which germinate in 1-5 cm depth and never on the surface. The viability of the seeds is 7-8 years and the germination is light-independent. *Galium aparine* is an early spring annual weed, up to 120 cm in height. Cleavers forms many-flowered cymes in the leaf axils, which extend beyond the bract. This annual or perennial climbing weed encourages lodging and leads to a moderate-to-severe reduction in yield. It also creates problems at harvest Especially in moist years, yield losses can be high. Cleavers is very competitive in fields with high nitrogen input since it impedes in harvest and increases grain moisture content. Furthermore, it favours fungal diseases due to moist crops stands. The control threshold is 0.1 plant per m^2.

GASPA, *Galinsoga parviflora*, Gallant soldier

Species native to central and South Americas. It was introduced on purpose (in botanical gardens) by the end of 18th century, from where it spread elsewhere. It grows a lot in gardens, on fallow land and on roadsides. It thrives particularly well on nutrient-rich loam and clay soils. Its characteristic traits are: height up to 70cm, and long central root, egg-shaped and elongated leaves. Flowering period – from May to October, technically until first frost strikes. Has very fast growing pace, blooming can occur within 4 weeks from germination. One plant can produce considerable number of seeds, from 5000 up to 10000. Seeds can occur only when they are on max. 2cm depth. The annual plant germinates late in the year and can therefore compete in the field only with crops, which also begin to grow only after the last frosts. It is a major weed, especially in root crops, in potatoes and sugar beet. In Germany, it can be found almost everywhere today, however not in the south and in central mountain areas.

GERPU, *Geranium pusillum,* Small-flowered cranesbill

Naturally occurs in the area where Iranian and Turkish borders meet nowdays. Currently it can be met all around the world, even in the island countries like Japan or New Zealand. Annual species with flowering period from May to October. Usually 15-30 cm tall, flowers are pale lilac coloured, small 4-6mm. Mature schizocarp cracks and throws the seeds couple meters away. With its fast growing pace, it can easily outcompete the crops due its high demand for nutrients and water. Its long, branched and hairy stems are causing the harvest to be more complicated.

LAMAM, *Lamium amplexicaule,* Henbit dead-nettle

L. amplexicaule is an annual or hardy-annual (facultative biennial) weed developing in waste ground, lawns, cultivated fields, pastures, roadsides, railroads and vineyards. The germination usually occurs in autumn, but also in spring with a production of almost 250 seeds per plant.

LOLMU, *Lolium multiflorum,* Bearded ryegrass

A grass species that is native to Europe. Herbaceous annual, biennial or perennial grass that can be grown for sillage production, as cover crop or ornamental plant. In temperate climates it can become a noxious weed in arable land, can be invasive in its natural habitats. Known as a host plant to wheat yellow leaf virus. Can reach up to 80 cm height, ears of the species contain 10-20 flowers. Its flowering period begins in June-july.

MATCH, *Matricaria chamomilla*, Wild chamomile

Scented mayweed is an annual weed with generative propagation which germinates between autumn and spring and blooms between May and September. Each plant produces in average between 5000 to 40000 seeds. This weed grows worldwide in nutrient rich, lime-deficient sandy-loam soils.

It occurs worldwide in temperate climate zones on different field soils preferring rich, loamy soils with low amounts of lime. Due to its strong growth, mayweed is a weed of great importance in cereals. The control threshold is 3-5 plants/m² in cereals. *M. chamomilla* may directly cause yield losses but also may spread widely in the succeeding crops when not controlled.

MATIN, *Tripleurospermum inodorum*, False chamomile

False chamomile occurs on all field soils and in many crops, but prefers heavy, rich soils with good water availability. It is a winter and spring annual weed which propagates generatively. Germination is possible nearly during the whole year, but mainly in spring. Blooming period is from July to October.

Tripleurospermum spp. are spread all over Europe. This annual or biennial weed produces 5000 to 200000 seeds per plant and grows in heavy, nutrient rich soil with good provision of moisture. Its main location is in North of Europe and in North of America.

MERAN, *Mercurialis annua*, Annual mercury

Known by the common name of annual mercury. Species native to Europe, North Africa and Middle East, however it can be met worldwide as it was introduced in many countries. As the name suggests, annual species that can grow up to 70cm height, its oval leaves are oppositely arranged. Fruit is a 2-3mm wide schizocarp covered in bristles.

PANMI, *Panicum miliaceum*, Panic millet

Common millet is an annual grass, which is also cultivated in Africa. The straw is used for brooms, seeds are eaten by poultry and birds. Frequency increasing in crops. The adult plant has a height of 40-120 cm. Stem is erect, stout, nearly smooth, with numerous tillers usually near the first stem. Leaves are 15-30 mm broad, very long (45 cm), ciliate at base and hairy on both sides, with stiff- and long-haired sheath.

POLAV, *Polygonum aviculare*, Common knotgrass

The germination of this annual weed occurs from spring to late summer with an average of 125-200 seeds per plant. *P. aviculare* tolerates almost all kind of soil, also on bare, nutrient-rich mineral soils and avoid extremely dry, permanently wet and very shady habitats.. *P. aviculare* is a competitive weed since it often occurs in high densities and indicates soil compaction. This weed is a weed plant among the crops of field cultures, spring wheat, often winter cereals and vegetable cultures. It is less sensitive to herbicides typically applied in corn, has a high seed production.

POLCO, *Fallopia convolvulus*, Wild buckwheat

The black bindweed is a climbing, annual weed and is distributed worldwide in the temperate zones. It is very common, especially in cereal fields, where he can not be only a competition to crops, but due to its growth onto the crop, can also lead to problematic harvests. It also grows on roadsides, in shrubs and ornamental grass. Due to its deep roots, the black bindweed is insensitive to dryness and can therefore grow well on dry and nutrient-poor soil. The annual plant germinates late in the year and can produce approximately 100 to 1000 seeds per plant. It grows on the ground with a thin stalk until it has found a climbing aid and then spreads upwards in a spiraling manner. The leaves are arrow-shaped or heart-shaped and are similar to those of the field winds *Convolvulus arvensis*. The white-green flowers, however, look completely different. They are small and inconspicuous. They grow from the leaf axils in a tuft or they sit in an elongated flower cluster. Flowering time is from June to October.

SETPU, *Setaria pumila*, Pale pigeongrass

Annual grass species, native to Europe but it has spread worldwide. Height usually around 20cm but sometimes can grow above 1m tall. Germinates in late spring (likes warm weather). Common weed that prefers soils rich in mineral nutrients, but can be found in ruderal areas and on the pavements.

SETVI, *Setaria viridis*, Bottlegrass

Another annual grass weed species, just like *Setaria pumila*, belongs to *Poaceae* botanical family. Stalks are thin, branched at the bottom. Usually 5-40cm tall. Part of the stem between leaf sheath and leaf is covered in thin, long hair. Grows as common weed, prefers sandy soils. In the past Bottlegrass was grown for food purposes, grain was used to make kasha.

SOLNI, *Solanum nigrum*, Black nightshade

Plant of *Solanaceae* botanical family. Occurs in whole Europe. Its stems are erected, angular and branched, can reach up to 60cm height. Annual plant pollinated by insects mostly. Fruit of the species is black berry, and its seeds are spread by animals since they cannot be digested. Likes ruderal areas. Poisonous for humans.

SOLPS, *Solanum physalifolium*, Hairy nightshade

S. physalifolium, commonly known as hairy nightshade is a native species of South America. It naturally occurs in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile. Its naturalization occurred in Australia, New Zealand, North America and Europe. It is an herbaceous plant which grows out of taproots. Its height varies from 10cm to almost 1 meter height. Base of the stem has no leaves. Leaf is egg shaped to triangular, 2-8cm long and 1.5-5cm wide. Edge of the leaf can be toothed, straight or wavy. Whole plant is covered in hair which can oftenly be sticky. Flowers occur in clusters and their petals are white to blue, about 1cm long. Sepals are forming a cup around the fruit, which is a yellowish globular berry that is 6-7mm in diameter.

SORHA, *Sorghum halepense,* Johnson grass

Sorghum halepense (Johnson grass) is an aggressive stout perennial grass, erect, spreading by long creeping rhizomes. Culms are erect, geniculate and rooting at nodes. The ribbed leaf sheaths, the large and purplish panicle are distinguishing characteristics of this species. *S. halepense* is a very heavy seed producer, this being the principal means of distribution; however, its superior ability to compete with other plants and its persistence in the face of the most intensive control measures surely result from the long, very vigorous, and highly adaptable rhizome-root system which develops below the soil surface. In general, the system is made up of primary, secondary and tertiary rhizomes. The primary structures are alive at the beginning of the growing season, providing buds for renewed growth. Extensions from the main rhizomes become the secondary structures which surface and give rise to new plants. Tertiary rhizomes, which grow out from the base of the plant, at flowering time, are large, usually go deep into the soil, and usually continue to grow until the advent of cold or dry weather. These tertiary rhizomes produce new plants in the following season. It is a native of the Mediterranean region has now become established as a formidable weed in most of the agricultural areas of the world. It seems best adapted to the warm, humid, summer rainfall areas in the subtropics and not so well adapted to areas which are strictly tropical.

The weediness of *S. halepense* it is due in great part to its adaptations for vigorous growth and for longevity. Most strains, however, quickly become sodbound, often within 3 years, and the plants must be broken up to re-establish the stand. This disturbance and tearing of rhizomes into small fragments, when practiced in infested fields of row crops, may very well result in the establishment of greater populations of the weed. It is a principal weed of corn, cotton, sugarcane, and other crops from tropical to temperate climates. On fertile soils the weed will spread to other agricultural crops and be very difficult to eradicate.

STEME, *Stellaria media*, Chickweed

S. media is one of the most common annual or overwintering weed in most field cultures but mainly on clay soils with high content of organic matter and nutrients. Propagates generatively, and its germination occurs in autumn and spring. Single plant can produce about 15000 seeds which can keep viability in the

soil for about 50 years. The seeds are able to germinate throughout the whole year; also, flowering is possible nearly year-round. The autumn-germinating plants can make seeds early the next spring, so that a second generation is produced. One single plant often covers the ground with a thick canopy in spring, therefore, coverage is a useful parameter to calculate competition of *S. media*. This weed mainly competes for water and nutrients. Crop damages are more severe in winter cereals and young plants, crop development is negatively influenced by mass growth of *S. media*. Common chickweed is present in many crops worldwide.

THLAR, *Thlaspi arvense*, Field pennycress

This annual weed germinates all year round. The flowering occurs in spring or in early summer and provides an average 500 to 2000 seeds per plant. *T. arvense* prefers slightly acid, humus-rich soils and sandy loams. It is a significant agricultural weed which competes keenly with crops for moisture and space, often emerges in high densities and causes remarkable reductions in yield.

VIOAR, *Viola arvensis*, Field pansy

V. arvensis is native to Europe, northern Africa and western Asia. Its optimal habitats are dry and sandy soils such as meadows or man-made or disturbed habitats (e.g. field margins, fallow field) (gobotany.org, sd). *V. arvensis* is an annual grass, its stems are ascending-erect, pubescent, can be branched and can reach up to 10 – 60 cm high. Leaves are simple, opposite, blade triangularly ovate with blunt or shallow cordate base (luontoprotti.com, sd). This species blooms from March to October (Tela botcanica.fr, sd). Fruits are obcordate dehiscent capsule, deeply notched, flat, as long as broad, with edge with glandular hairs. They are dry and split open when ripe. This plant is seed propagated which can live more than 10 years. Germination occurs all year long but mainly in autumn and is shallow (0.5-1cm depth). *V. arvensis* increases lodging of cereals, and interferes with combine harvesting. *V. arvensis* is resistant to many herbicides commonly applied.

Target crop - Maize

Zea mays is a annual species which belongs to *Poaceae* botanical family. Plant has a upright culm which height, depending on variety, is usually 2-3m tall for commercially grown cultivars. Culm, which is a stem characteristic for monocot species, is usually composed of 20 internodes, each of which is usually 15-20cm long. Leaves are arising from the internodes, alternately on opposite sides on the culm, their edges are plain. Surface of the leaves is slightly hairy. Maize is a monoecious plant (both male and female flowers occur on a single plant). Pollen spreads by the wind. Fruit of the species is a kernel, usually pea-sized. They adhere in regular rows around pithy substance that forms the cob. Maize ear usually contains around 600 kernels. They can vary in shape and colour and do not contain gluten.

Maize originates from Central America, and first plants grown by humans were developing only small, about 25mm long ears. According to sources, maize was grown on the highlands of Mexico 9000 B.C.[1]. Species was brought to Europe just couple decades after Columbus voyages and discovery of America[2]. Columbus was the first who described maize use and it was probably him who called it "mais".[3] Species can easily adapt to different conditions, however it prefers warm and sunny conditions.

In the north-western part of Europe with a temperate coastal climate maize is primarily grown for silage production. In the central part of Europe with a warmer temperate climate both green maize and grain maize are grown whereas in the subtropical parts of Europe maize is primarily grown for grain production. Recently maize is also grown as a bioenergy crop and industrial plant (to produce syrup or bioethanol). The

[1] Matsuoka, Y.; Vigouroux, Y.; Goodman, M. M.; et al. (2002). "A single domestication for maize shown by multilocus microsatellite genotyping"
[2] Earle, The Body of the Conquistador.
[3] H. Hobhouse, „Seeds of Change. Six Plants That Transformed Mankind".

geographical area covers temperate coastal and continental climate and Mediterranean subtropical climate areas as well. The different climate and soil characteristics in the production area together with different cultivation practices influence the weed biodiversity in maize cropping.

In maize cultivation presents over 100 weed species, while ca. 40 species are common. One of the most important weed species in maize are redroot pigweed, fat-hen, common barnyard grass and wild buckwheat.

In Poland maize started to be commercially grown in 50's of 20th century, which was probably influenced by Nikita Khrushchev who was known to be "obsessed" with maize. However, for the first time, plant was brought to Poland in XVIII century, most probably it came from Romania or Hungary.. Nowadays maize, next to cereals and oilseed rape, is the most important agricultural crops with production area in 2021 above 1 million hectares.

Depending on soil and climatic conditions, regional differentiation in production is observed. In southern regions grain production is dominant, while in northern regions silage maize.

In the tables below, data on area and harvested amounts of both types of maize cultivation, for grain and silage, is shown.

Grain and green maize area in ha and production in Maritime EPPO Climatic zone:

	Czech Republic	**Germany**	**France**	**Austria**
Grain maize	73 700	472 200	1 292 520	221 600
Green maize	213 600	1 978 300	1 238 800	84 450
Total maize area	**305 300**	**2 450 500**	**2 531 320**	**306 050**
Harvested production – grain	534 770	4 202 200	11 041 520	2 175 620
Harvested production – green maize*	7 615 120	73 206 700	39 146 230	3 549 660

*2022 data

Grain and green maize area in ha and production in North-East EPPO Climatic zone:

	Poland	**Lithuania**	**Estonia**	**Latvia**
Grain maize	1 250 890	15 700	-	-
Green maize	636 340	36 700	16 190*	24 300
Total maize area	**1 887 230**	**52 400**	**-**	**-**
Harvested production – grain	9 101 680	81 700	-	-
Harvested production – green maize*	26 047 470	875 000	425 340	672 600

*2022 data

Grain and green maize area in ha and production in South-East EPPO Climatic zone:

	Slovakia	**Hungary**	**Romania**	**Bulgaria**
Grain maize	141 350	771 390	2 326 870	494 000
Green maize	57 560	53 910	48 780	27 000
Total maize area	**198 910**	**825 300**	**2 375 650**	**521 000**
Harvested production – grain	1 043 070	6 058 140	9 280 560	2 554 050*

Harvested production – green maize*	1 129 390*	1 542 100	899 910	659 000

*2022 data

Table 3.2-4: **Major / minor status of intended uses**[4,5]

Crop and/or situation	Crop and/or situation status		Pests or group of pests controlled	Pest status*	
	Major	**minor**		**Major**	**minor**
Maize	PL HU, SK	-	Annual and perennial broadleaved weeds	PL* HU, SK	-
			Grass weeds	PL* HU, SK	

* Some of studied weeds have minor status in PL – detailed assessment and their classification are presented in commenting box after efficacy chapter.

Compliance with the Uniform Principles

For the reason of the application ~~for extension of~~ use of EVRITELL 162 OD, this dossier is compiled according to the OECD Dossier Guidance Document, and following EC Regulation 1107/2009 (repealing of directive 91/4141/EEC Annex III, A6). It is based on the results of field trials carried out in 2022/23 for the assessment of the biological performance. The trials were carried out in Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania by dedicated GEP-certified institutions.

[4] https://eumuda.minoruses.eu/database/table_minor_uses
[5] http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu

Testing organizations

Test facility	Country	Address	Certificate (Yes or No)
SynTech Research Czech s.r.o.	CZ	Semčice 245 294 46 Semčice Czech Republic	Yes
BioChem agrar NL Agroplan	DE	Bünnert 72 47589 Uedem Germany	Yes
Hetterich Fieldwork GbR	DE	Bamberger Str. 50 97359 Schwarzach a. Main Germany	Yes
Trialtec GmbH	DE	Kampenredder 5 24363 Haby Germany	Yes
CPR Europe Kft.	HU	Török Ignác u. 30. 9700 Szombathely Hungary	Yes
Fertico Sp. z o.o.	PL	Goliany 43 05-620 Błędów Poland	Yes
AgroProspect SRL	RO	Fantana No.1, 507099 Jud. Brasov, Romania	Yes
Fyse, Ltd., Dep. AgroLab	SK	Skolska 88, Kolare 99109 Slovak Republic	Yes

Information on trials submitted (3.2 Efficacy data)

A total of 22 efficacy trials have been carried out in growing seasons 2022 and 2023 in maize, to generate data on the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD (which in reports occurs under code name DNT-162OD-R-CPd) applied at the range rate of 0.5-1.0 L of the product per hectare.

All of the abovementioned trials were performed in countries belonging to Central Registration zone and EPPO climatic zones as follows:

- Maritime zone: 5 trials in Germany and 3 trials in Czech Republic
- North-East zone: 6 trials in Poland
- South-East zone: 5 trials in Hungary, 2 trials in Romania and 1 trial in Slovakia

A summary of all trials is given in Table 3.2 5. Reference standards used in the trials are given in Table 3.2 6.

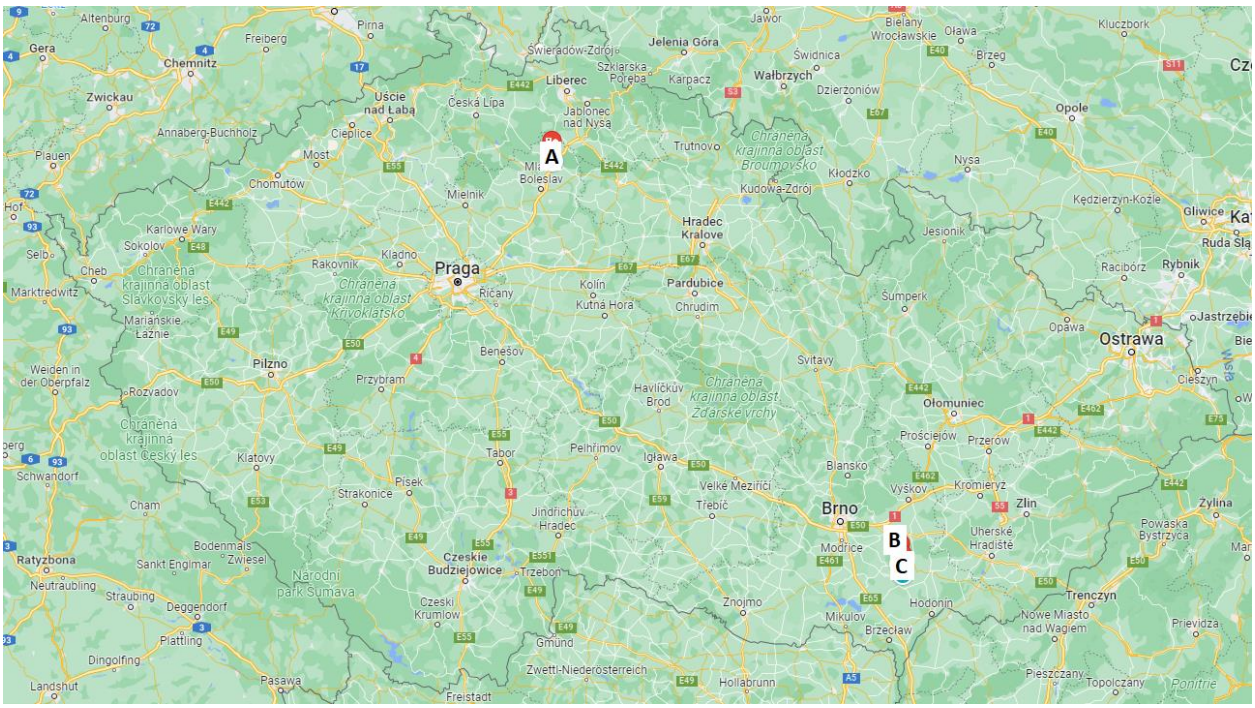
Table 3.2-5: **Presentation of trials (efficacy trials, preliminary trials, …)**

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)
					Maritime climatic zone	North-East climatic zone	South-east climatic zone		
Maize	Annual and perennial broad-leaved and grass weeds	Czech Republic	2022	MED + E	1 (1)	-	-	GEP	-
			2023	MED + E	2 (2)	-	-	GEP	-
		Germany	2022	MED + E	2 (2)	-	-	GEP	-
			2023	MED + E	3 (3)	-	-	GEP	-
		Poland	2022	MED + E	-	4 (4)	-	GEP	-
			2023	MED + E	-	2 (2)	-	GEP	-
		Hungary	2022	MED + E	-	-	2 (2)	GEP	-
			2023	MED + E	-	-	3 (3)	GEP	-
		Romania	2022	MED + E	-	-	2 (2)	GEP	-
		Slovakia	2022	MED + E	-	-	1 (1)	GEP	-
TOTAL	-	-	**2022, 2023**	-	**8 (8)**	**6 (6)**	**8 (8)**	-	-

* 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).
** PRE = preliminary trial, MED = minimum effective dose, E = efficacy trial.
*** GEP: Good Experimental Practices. Official: carried out by a national official organisation.

The geographical breakdown of efficacy trials is given in the following maps.

Picture 1A. A map of efficacy trials locations in Czech Republic.

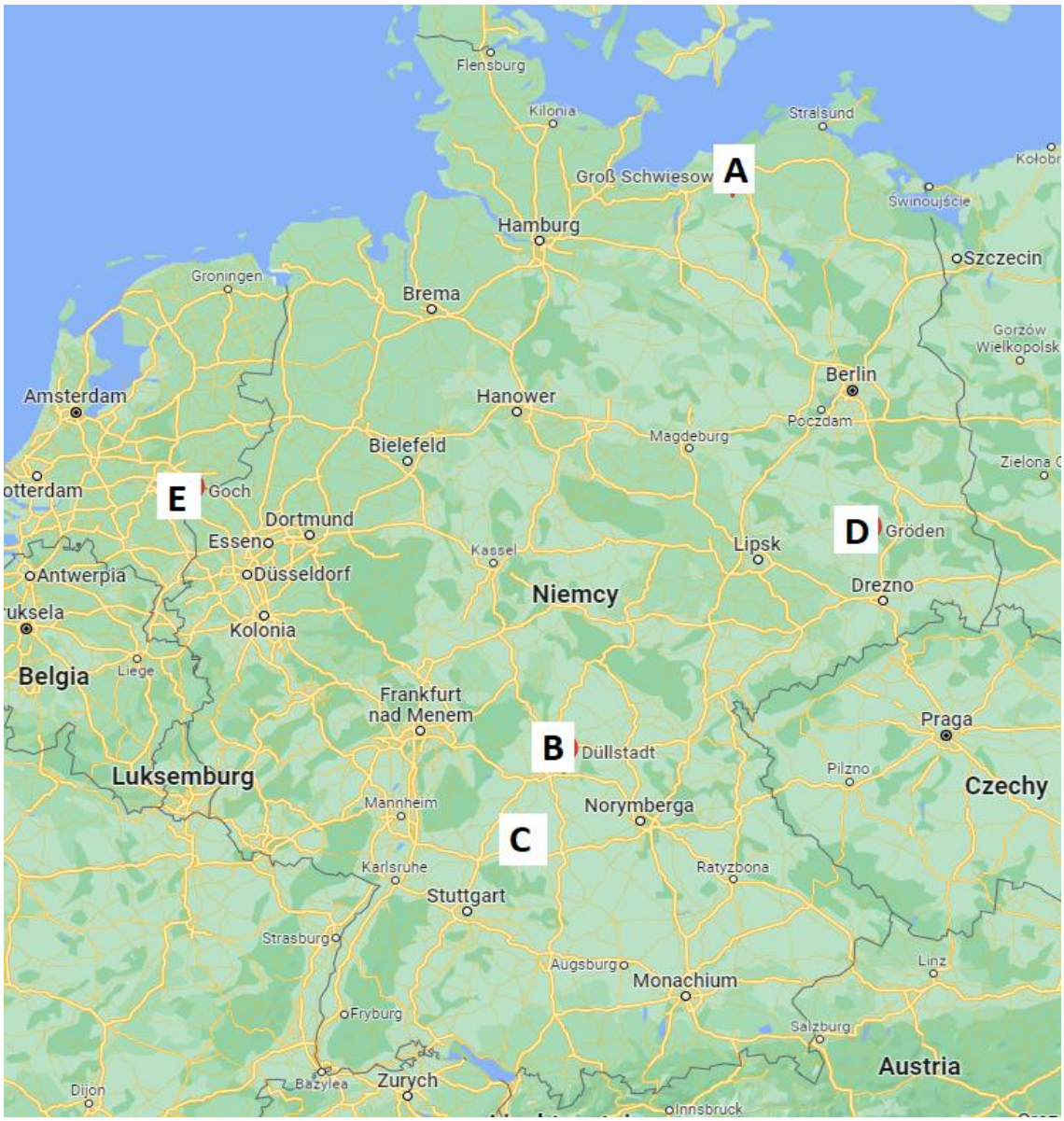


3 efficacy trials in maize were located in Czech Republic, which belongs to EPPO Maritime climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in two regions – Jihomoravský and Stredocesky.

All of the Czech efficacy trials were conducted by SynTech Research Czech s.r.o., and the details about each of the location and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Variety	Soil type
A	2022	CZ	SRCZ22-771-21HE	Uhřice	KWS Kashmir	Silty clay
B	2023	CZ	CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-001SYT	Mnichovo Hradište	Severeen	Sandy loam
C	2023	CZ	CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-002SYT	Násedlovice	KWS INTELIGENS	Loam

Picture 1B. A map of efficacy trials locations in Germany.

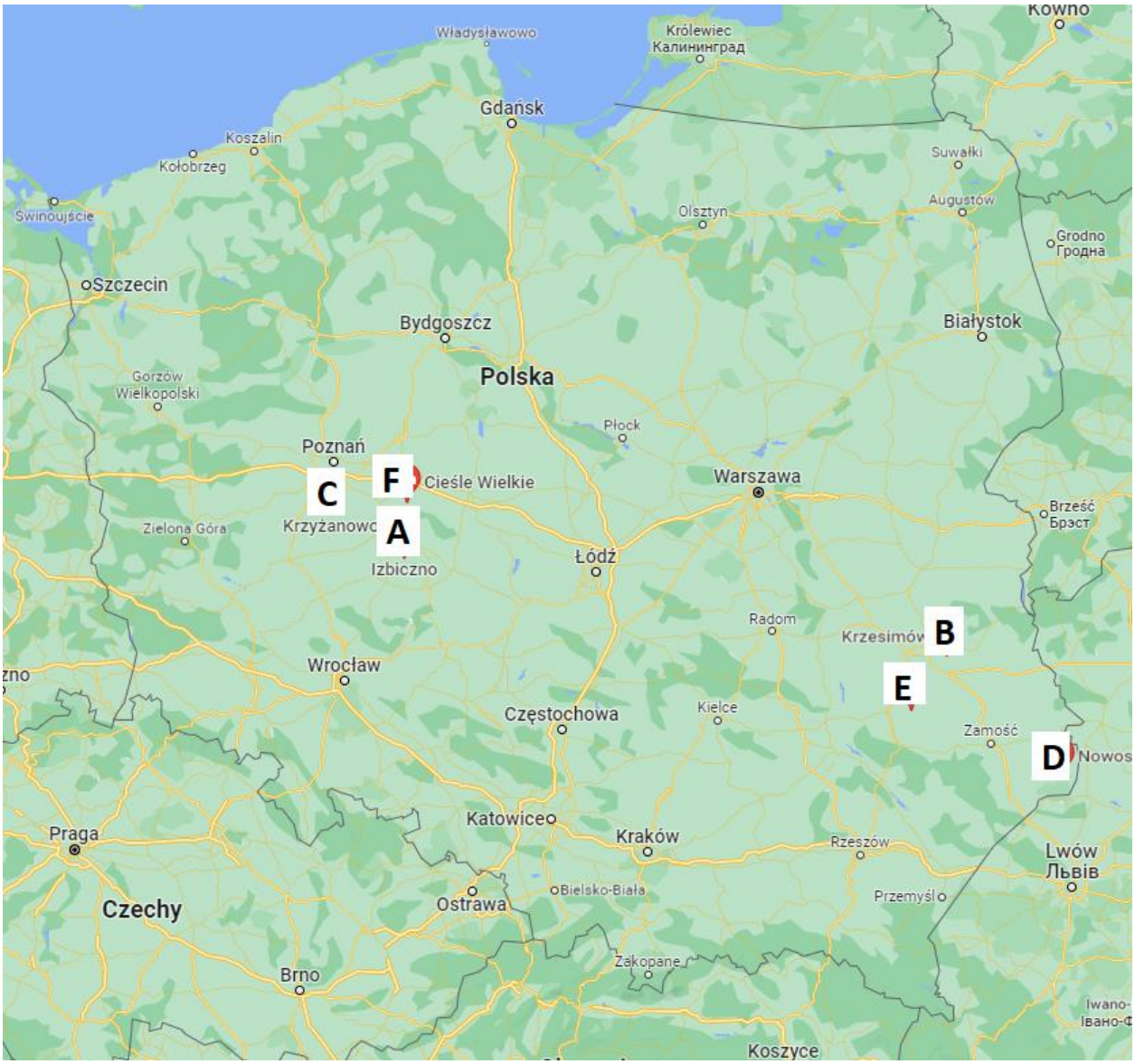


5 efficacy trials in cereals were located in Germany, which belongs to EPPO Maritime climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in 5 regions – Mecklenburg-Vorpommer, Schwarzach am Main, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Brandenburg and Nordrhein-Westfalen.

German efficacy trials were conducted by Hetterich Fieldwork GbR, Quintus GmbH, Trialtec GmbH and BioChem agrar GmbH. Details about each of the location and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Variety	Soil type
A	2022	DE	DNT-162OD-R-CPd_EFF_DE_1	Groß Schwiesow	Darro	Sandy loam
B	2022	DE	DNT-162OD-R-CPd_EFF_DE_2	Düllstadt	SY Kardona	Sandy loam
C	2023	DE	M-124-QUI-23-248	Sandelsbronn	P8307	Clay loam
D	2023	DE	DNT_EFF_23_DE_2	Gröden	DKC3419	Clayey sand
E	2023	DE	23 1069 5122	Goch	Korynt	Sandy loam

Picture 2. A map of efficacy trials locations in Poland.

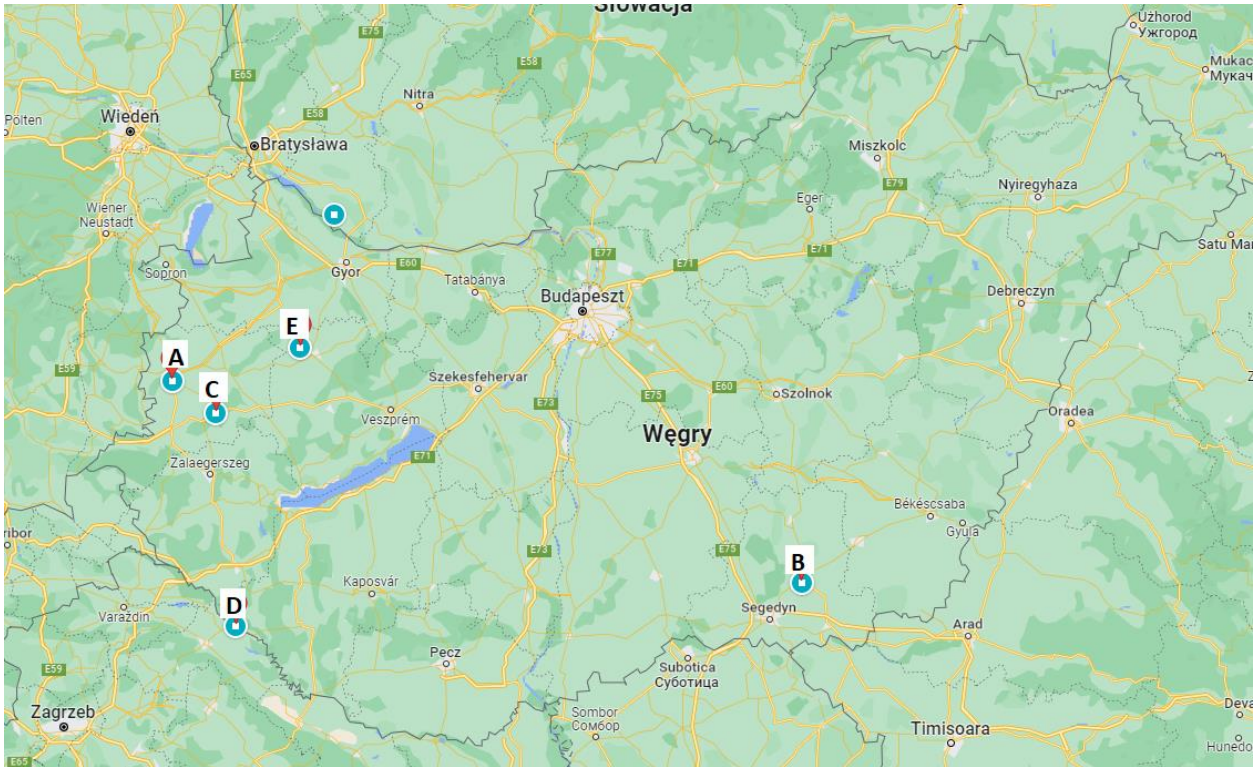


6 efficacy trials in maize were located in Poland, which belongs to EPPO North-East climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in two regions – Greater Poland and Lubelskie.

Polish efficacy trials were conducted by Fertico Sp. Z o.o. and the details about each of the location, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Variety	Soil type
A	2022	PL	114_01_F22_220	Izbiczno	Kwinns	Sandy clay loam
B	2022	PL	114_01_F22_221	Krzesimów	DKC 3999	Sandy clay
C	2022	PL	114_01_F22_222	Krzyżanowo	Amaizi	Sand
D	2022	PL	114_01_F22_223	Nowosiółki	LG 31.250	Loess
E	2023	PL	217_01_F23_498	Dębina	Volodia	Clayey sand
F	2023	PL	217_02_F23_499	Cieśle Wielkie	Rosomak	Sandy clay

Picture 3A. A map of efficacy trials locations in Hungary.

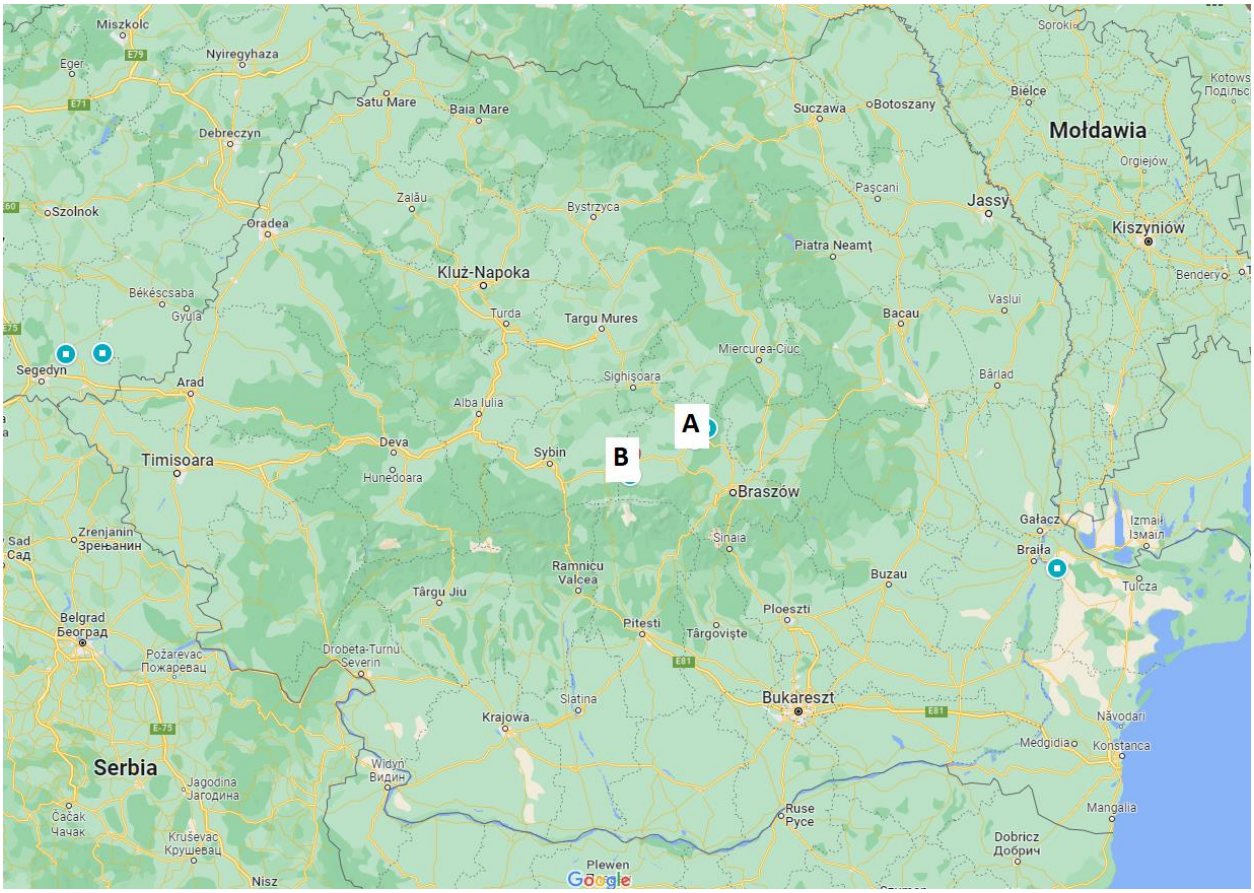


5 efficacy trials in maize were located in Hungary, which belongs to EPPO South-East climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in 4 regions – Csongrád, Somogy, Vas and Veszprém .

Hungarian efficacy trials were conducted by CPR Europe Kft. and the details about each of the location and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Variety	Soil type
A	2022	HU	CPRHU20-392-027HE	Szombathely	Limanova	clay loam
B	2022	HU	CPRHU22-393-027HE	Hódmezővásárhely	MV Tarján	clay loam
C	2023	HU	CPRHU23-425-027HE	Kám	DKC4943	Sandy loam
D	2023	HU	CPRHU23-426-027HE	Gyékényes	DKC 4897	Clay loam
E	2023	HU	CPRHU23-427-027HE	Nagyacsád	SY Zephir	clay loam

Picture 3B. A map of efficacy trials locations in Romania.



Two efficacy trials in maize were located in Romania, which belongs to EPPO South-East climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 in one region – Brasov

Romanian efficacy trials were conducted by AgroProspect SRL and the details about each of the location and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Variety	Soil type
A	2022	RO	DNT-162OD-R-CPD_EFF_RO_1	Fântâna	P8834	Clay
B	2022	RO	DNT-162OD-R-CPD_EFF_RO_2	Drăguș	P8567	Clay

Picture 3B. A map of efficacy trials locations in Slovakia.

One efficacy trial in maize was located in Slovakia, which belongs to EPPO South-East climatic zone. Trial was set in 2022 in one region – Trnavsky.

Romanian efficacy trials were conducted by Fyse, Ltd., Dep. AgroLab. and the details about each of the location and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Variety	Soil type
A	2022	SK	101202206	Gabčíkovo	DKC 5092	Fine loam

The recommended dose rates of EVRITELL 162 OD are 0.75-1 L of the product per hectare (750-1000 g a.s./ha) in maize.

In efficacy part of this Dossier data are presented in a sequence, results are divided into groups depending on the agroclimate zone.

Table 3.2-6: Presentation of reference standards used in trials in maize

Product	a.i.(s)	Conc'n of a.i.(s)	Form'n type	Rates included in trials		Countries where included in trials	National label rate		Registration no.
				Product/ha	g a.i./ha		(L prod/ha)	g a.i./ha	
Principal Plus 66.5 WG	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Rimsulfuron	550 g/kg 92 g/kg 23 g/kg	WG	440 g/ha + 0.1% Trend 90	292.6	CZ	440 g/ha + 0.1% Trend 90	292.6	4807-1
Principal Forte	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Rimsulfuron	510.42 g/kg 62.475 g/kg 31.25 g/kg	WG	480 g/ha + 0.1% Trend 90	275.04	CZ	480 g/ha +0.1% Vivolt-TM	275.04	5866-0
Diniro	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	WG	400 g/ha + 1.2 L/ha	216	DE	0.4 kg/ha	216	008323-00
Adigor	Rape-oil-methylester	440 g/L	EC		530		1.2 L/ha	530	026355-00
Tudor 114 OD	Florasulam Nicosulfuron Thifensulfuron-methyl	10 g/L 80 g/L 24 g/L	OD	0.5 L/ha	57	PL	0.5 L/ha	57	R-24/2022b
Diniro	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	WG	500 g/ha	270	HU	0.4-0.5 kg/ha	216-270	04.2/3075-2/2017
Trend 90 EC	Ethoxylated isodecyl alcohol	900 g/L	EC	100 mL/100L	90		0.05-0.1%	-	36231/2001
Spandis	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	WG	500 g/ha + 1.5 L/ha Atplus 463	270	SK	0.4-0.5 kg/ha	216-270	16-11-1845
Diniro	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	WG	500 g/ha + 0.1% Trend 90	270	RO	0.4-0.5 kg/ha	216-270	Nr. 318 PC

Data was summarized in this dossier where mean populations or densities of individual weed species in the untreated control were ≥5 weeds per m^2 at the time of application or ground cover was ≥ 2 ~~5~~%.

Data is summarized in this dossier when at least 2 trials per weed were available across EPPO climatic zones for efficacy assessment, and for each of the weed species that occurred in trials to show the results in terms of minimum effective dose. For the efficacy, when only 1 weed was present in 1 trial in 1 EPPO climatic zone, results were not summarized in the tables 3.2-10 to 3.2-12 where overall results of minimum effective dose are showed. Results for such cases can be found in the individual reports.

Additional two groupings were prepared. One being Poland (NE zone) and neighbouring countries, Czech Republic and Germany (Maritime zone). Second being whole Central Registration Zone, where trials from each zones were combined.

Comments of ZRMs:	This document summarizes the information related to the efficacy of the plant protection product – Evritell 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd). Evritell 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd) is an herbicide in form of oil dispersion (OD), typically intended for control of dicotyledonous and grass weeds in maize. Combination of dicamba and two sulfonylureas – nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, is used for control of broadleaved and grass weeds in maize. For now, this mentioned active substances are on the list of approved active substances. All needed information's are included in this dRR in the opinion of ZRMs. Using herbicide mixtures like dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl in maize cultivation offers many advantages: 1) *broad-spectrum weed control* (dicamba – effective against broadleaf weeds; nicosulfuron – control both broadleaf and grass weeds and thifensulfuron-methyl – primarily targets broadleaf weeds). So, using these together provides comprehensive weed management, enhancing crop health and yield. 2) *resistance management*: by combining herbicides with different modes of action, the mixture helps delay the development of herbicide-resistant weed populations. This is crucial for long-term sustainability. 3) *improved crop yield*: by effectively managing weed pressure, resources are more available to the maize crop. Which can lead to improved overall yield and better quality produce. 4) *cost-effective*: combining multiple active ingredients can often be more cost-effective than using multiple single-active solutions separately. This helps in reducing the overall expenditure on weed management. 5) *decreased application frequency*: a mixture can reduce the need for multiple applications, saving time and labor costs, and minimizing soil compaction and crop disturbance. 6) *compatibility with other crop protection tools*: these herbicide typically work well with other integrated pest management tools and practices, allowing for a holistic approach to crop protection. **Importantly, this formulation of dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl is not yet registered in Poland. Evritell 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd) will therefore be the first PPP on the Polish market.** The product Evritell 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd) containing dicamba (110 g/L), thifensulfuron-methyl (12 g/L) and nicosulfuron (40 g/L) by CIECH SARZYNA S.A. has not yet been evaluated according to the Uniform Principles in any country. Poland is a ZRM. Hungary and Slovakia are cMS.

3.2.1 Preliminary tests (KCP 6.1)

This submission is in order to authorize the new plant protection product, containing dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl in form of oil dispersion. Each of the active substances used in EVRITELL 162 OD is known and used for many years, and they are used in the products individually, and in combinations as well.

The herbicidal activity of each EVRITELL 162 OD compound has been widely researched and proven in commercial use in countries across the EU. Also the chemistry and biology of each of the substances is already well known, hence no preliminary tests are required.

Comments of ZRMs:	EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide with three active compounds: dicamba (110 g/L), nicosulfuron (40 g/L) and thifensulfuron-methyl (12 g/L) for control weeds in maize. Herbicidal activities of those compounds are known, so preliminary tests were not required in the opinion of ZRMs. ***Dicamba*** has been used as a herbicide since the early 1960s. Its application in maize fields became more prevalent with the development and approval of dicamba-tolerant maize varieties in recent years. This active compound is valued for its effectiveness against broadleaf weeds. Dicamba has been utilized for over 50 years and continues to be an essential tool in weed management strategies for maize. ***Nicosulfuron*** has been used as a post-emergence herbicide in corn fields since its introduction in the late 1980s. It is part of the sulfonylurea family of herbicides and is specifically designed to target and control a variety of grass and broadleaf weeds. Over the years, it has become a significant component of Integrated Weed Management practices in corn farming due to its efficacy and relatively favorable environmental profile. Nicosulfuron has been used for over 30 years to control various weeds in corn, including corolla weeds and continues to be a valuable tool for farmers in managing weed pressure in their crops. ***Thifensulfuron-methyl*** is another member of the sulfonylurea class of herbicides, has been used primarily in soybean, wheat and other cereal crops rather than maize. This herbicide was introduced in the market in the late 1980s. It is highly effective in controlling broadleaf weeds and some grassy weeds. The duration of its effectiveness can vary, but it typically provides control for several weeks, Its use in maize specifically has not been as widespread or as long-standing as that of nicosulfuron, which is more commonly used in this crop. Combining herbicides like dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl can provide more effective weed control in maize compared to using them individually. Each of these herbicides targets different types of weeds and mechanisms (dicamba – a systemic herbicide that control broadleaf weeds; nicosulfuron – a post-emergence herbicide effective against grasses and some broadleaf weeds; thifensulfuron-methyl – effective against broadleaf weeds). By combining these, farmers can cover a wider range of weed species. Using multiple herbicides with different modes of action helps in managing weed resistance. Weeds are less likely to develop resistance when exposed to multiple herbicidal actions simultaneously. The mixture can improve the efficiency of weed control by attacking weeds at different growth stages or providing immediate and residual control compared to sequential applications. Applying a mixture can reduce the number of passes required in a field, saving time, labor and operational costs. Applying the mixture at the right growth stage of both the maize and weeds ensures optimal absorption and effectiveness.

	The active substances of EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide with three active compounds: dicamba (110 g/L), nicosulfuron (40 g/L) and thifensulfuron-methyl (12 g/L) are registered and have been commonly used in agricultural practice for many years. So, many efficacy trials are available to evaluate the effectiveness of products containing those active compounds. However, no PPP with those three active substances are registered in Poland yet. Applicant did not submitted any justification to combine all three active ingredients in EVRITELL 162 OD. Applicant did not submit trials for pre-liminary studies. But in the presented efficacy trials, all of these three compounds demonstrated the activity against studied weeds in maize. Lack of this comparison and trials should been acceptable in the opinion of ZRMs**.** Especially, when during efficacy trials Applicant used in trials different references products (Principal Plus 66.5 WG; Principal Forte; Diniro; Adigor; Tudor 114 OD; Diniro; Trend 90 EC; Spandis). Efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD was comparable to efficacy from st. ref. products used during efficacy trials. Therefore, in the opinion of ZRMs the inclusion of proposed amount of dicamba (110 g/L), nicosulfuron (40 g/L) and thifensulfuron-methyl (12 g/L) in the formulation of EVRITELL 162 OD can be stated as fully justified. Decision, about acceptance of lack of those trials is left to cMS from Slovakia and Hungary. In Poland – lack of those trials can be acceptable.

3.2.2 Minimum effective dose (KCP 6.2)

Minimum effective dose tests, according to EPPO PP 1/225, were included in all efficacy trials tests of EVRITELL 162 OD. Data was generated during field efficacy trials performed in three EPPO climatic zones – Maritime, North-East and South-East. Data for each of the climatic zone is presented individually.

~~3.2.2.1~~ Minimum effective dose for control of weeds in maize

A total of 22 field trials (8 from Maritime climatic zone, 6 from North-East climatic zone, 8 from South-East climatic zone) carried out in 2022 and 2023, were used to determine the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD against annual and perennial mono and dicot weeds in maize.

Throughout presented 22 efficacy trials where EVRITELL 162 OD was applied at following doses:

- 0,5 L/ha (0,5N) - 55 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 20 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 6 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl
- 0,75 L/ha (0,75N) – 82,5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 9 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl
- 1,0 L/ha (1N) - 110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 12 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl

The rates reflect the proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha, as well as the lower dose of 0.5 L product/ha as the 50% of the maximum target dose, so the trials can be in accordance with the EPPO standard PP 1/225 '*Minimum effective dose'*.

For details on Materials and Methods please refer to section **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**.1

Individual data from all assessment timings on each trial are included in Section 3.2.3 Efficacy tests in BAD and in the individual trial reports.

Maritime

Overall summary from the results for maize presented at A1 (10-14 DA-A), A2 (21-37 DA-A) and A3 (49-67 DA-A) the minimum effective dose rate of EVRITELL 162 OD in terms of effective levels of control (>85%) of individual weeds is given in Overall conclusions – **Dose justification for control of weeds in maize**

A total of 22 field trials (8 from Maritime climatic zone, 6 from North-East climatic zone, 8 from South-East climatic zone) carried out in 2022 and 2023, were used to determine the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD against annual and perennial mono and dicot weeds in maize. Data are therefore presented from countries across Europe to fully reflect the range of climatic conditions and agronomic practices in Poland - country relevant to this submission and others Central Zone countries considered for solid EVRITELL 162 OD product performance overview.

Overall conclusions regarding minimum effective dose are presented in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**10-12 based on the last assessment timing, when optimum efficacy results are expected.

Table 3.2-10: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in Maritime EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	**AMARE**, BRSNN*, **CHEAL,** GALAP*, LAMAM*, SOLPS*, STEME*, THLAR*	CAPBP*, CONAR*	**MATCH, POLCO,** VERPE*, **VIOAR**
Grasses		**ECHCG**	LOLMU*

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-11: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in North-East EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	BRSNN*, **CAPBP, CHEAL,** GASPA*, **STEME, THLAR**	**AMARE, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO**	**VIOAR**
Grasses	AVEFA*		**ECHCG**

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-127.

North East

Overall summary from the results for maize presented at A1 (11-14 DA-A), A2 (28 DA-A) and A3 (49-53 DA-A) the minimum effective dose rate of EVRITELL 162 OD in terms of effective levels of control (>85%) of individual weeds is given in Overall conclusions – **Dose justification for control of weeds in maize**

A total of 22 field trials (8 from Maritime climatic zone, 6 from North-East climatic zone, 8 from South-East climatic zone) carried out in 2022 and 2023, were used to determine the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD against annual and perennial mono and dicot weeds in maize. Data are therefore presented from countries across Europe to fully reflect the range of climatic conditions and agronomic practices in Poland - country relevant to this submission and others Central Zone countries considered for solid EVRITELL 162 OD product performance overview.

Overall conclusions regarding minimum effective dose are presented in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**10-12 based on the last assessment timing, when optimum efficacy results are expected.

Table 3.2-10: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in Maritime EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha

BLW	**AMARE**, BRSNN*, **CHEAL,** GALAP*, LAMAM*, SOLPS*, STEME*, THLAR*	CAPBP*, CONAR*	**MATCH, POLCO,** VERPE*, **VIOAR**
Grasses		**ECHCG**	LOLMU*

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-11: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in North-East EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	BRSNN*, **CAPBP, CHEAL,** GASPA*, **STEME, THLAR**	**AMARE, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO**	**VIOAR**
Grasses	AVEFA*		**ECHCG**

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-12.

South-East

Overall summary from the results for maize presented at A1 (13-14 DA-A), A2 (22-28 DA-A) and A3 (49-56 DA-A) the minimum effective dose rate of EVRITELL 162 OD in terms of effective levels of control (>85%) of individual weeds is given in Overall conclusions – **Dose justification for control of weeds in maize**

A total of 22 field trials (8 from Maritime climatic zone, 6 from North-East climatic zone, 8 from South-East climatic zone) carried out in 2022 and 2023, were used to determine the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD against annual and perennial mono and dicot weeds in maize. Data are therefore presented from countries across Europe to fully reflect the range of climatic conditions and agronomic practices in Poland - country relevant to this submission and others Central Zone countries considered for solid EVRITELL 162 OD product performance overview.

Overall conclusions regarding minimum effective dose are presented in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**10-12 based on the last assessment timing, when optimum efficacy results are expected.

Table 3.2-10: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in Maritime EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	**AMARE**, BRSNN*, **CHEAL,** GALAP*, LAMAM*, SOLPS*, STEME*, THLAR*	CAPBP*, CONAR*	**MATCH, POLCO,** VERPE*, **VIOAR**
Grasses		**ECHCG**	LOLMU*

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-11: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in North-East EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	BRSNN*, **CAPBP, CHEAL,** GASPA*, **STEME, THLAR**	**AMARE, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO**	**VIOAR**
Grasses	AVEFA*		**ECHCG**

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-129.

Table 3.2-7: Dose justification; mean overall percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at a range of rates against weeds across 8 trials in maize; Maritime climatic Zone.

Target (BBCH at application)					**Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD**								
	No trials		Utd		**Assessment timing: A1** 10-14 DA-A			**Assessment timing: A2** 21-37 DA-A			**Assessment timing: A3** 49-67 DA-A		
	at the first ass't timing	~~South-East~~ **Maritime EPPO zone**	***% ground cover***	***(plants/m²)***	EVRITELL 162 OD			EVRITELL 162 OD			EVRITELL 162 OD		
					0.5 L/ha	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**
Annual and Biennial BLW													
AMARE (12-14)	2	Mean	1-3%	6.75-13	89.53	90.15	94.15	92.15	96.4	97.65	95.15	96.4	97.65
		Min-Max			85.25-93.8	86.5-93.8	92-96.3	91.3-93	93.8-99	96.3-99	91.3-99	93.8-99	97.5-99
ANGCO (12)	1	Mean	5%	6.25	12.5	12.5	20	17.5	40	52.5	17.5	25	42.5
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRSNN (12)	1	Mean	3%	7	77.75	91.5	94	90.25	95.75	97	95	99	99
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPBP (14)	1	Mean	2%	9.3	45	57.5	62.5	75	92.5	98.75	-	-	-
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHEAL (12-16)	8	Mean	1-12%	7.38-113	73.6	78.57	83.98	87.56	91.07	94.75	86.78	91.16	95.53
		Min-Max			20-97.75	35-98.25	45-98.25	55-99	65-100	82.5-100	52.5-99	62.5-100	83.75-100
GALAP (15)	1	Mean	1%	5	95	95	95	95	95	93.8	98.8	99	96.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAMAM (16)	1	Mean	2%	14.25	82	90.25	95	99	99	99	99	99	99
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATCH (14)	2	Mean	2-8%	7-39	32.5	47.5	60	48.75	62.25	88.88	20	22.5	30
		Min-Max			30-35	40-55	42.5-77.5	22.5-75	32.5-92	82-95.75	-	-	-
POLCO (14-15)	3	Mean	1-5%	6-19	63.1	66.92	71.75	64	71.35	75.85	56.1	71.17	82.33
		Min-Max			15-91.8	15-95	22.5-97.75	25-92	27.5-93.8	37.5-98.75	20-93.3	37.5-93.5	55-98
SOLNI (12)	1	Mean	9%	43	15	18.8	23.8	25	42.5	32.5	15	17.5	22.5
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOLPS (12)	1	Mean	4%	10.5	86.3	92.5	96.3	85	91.7	95	87.5	90	95
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEME (12)	1	Mean	7%	23	45	47.5	50	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

THLAR (14)	1	Mean	5%	9.5	75	91.25	98.25	92.5	100	100	100	100	100
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERPE (15)	1	Mean	1%	6	71.3	82.5	72.5	72.5	73.8	81.3	71.3	77	83
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIOAR (12-14)	2	Mean	2%	12.5-14.8	70.75	81.63	91.38	79	89.13	96.38	67	77	87
		Min-Max			55-86.5	75-88.25	88.75-94	65-93	85-93.25	93.75-99	35-99	55-99	75-99
Perennial													
CONAR (15)	1	Mean	1%	52.5	73.8	88.8	90.5	80	92.8	91.8	88.8	93.3	92.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grasses													
ECHCG (12-14)	7	Mean	1-42%	3.63-281.75	70.54	76.39	85.61	85.15	91.79	95.69	81.71	90.36	94.61
		Min-Max			42.5-100	42.5-100	60-100	65.75-100	75-100	90-100	65-100	72.5-100	83.25-100
LOLMU (14)	1	Mean	2%	9.5	95	98.5	100	65	90.25	98.5	45	65	100
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#Green data are justified as minimum effective dose rate at which efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD reached ≥85% (if not reached, the highest rate was chosen)

Table 3.2-8: Dose justification; mean overall percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at a range of rates against weeds across 6 trials in maize, North-East climatic zone.

Target (BBCH at application)	No trials at the first ass't timing	~~South~~ North-East EPPO zone	Utd		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD								
					Assessment timing: A1 11-14 DA-A			Assessment timing: A2 28 DA-A			Assessment timing: A3 49-53 DA-A		
					EVRITELL 162 OD			EVRITELL 162 OD			EVRITELL 162 OD		
			% ground cover	*(plants/m²)*	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**
Annual and Biennial BLW													
AMARE (14)	2	Mean	1%	6-8	74.13	83.63	91.38	85	92.25	97.88	83.5	91.63	97.63
		Min-Max			66.25-82	76.25-91	85-97.75	75-95	86.25-98.25	96.25-99.5	75-92	86.25-97	96.25-99
BRSNN (14)	1	Mean	1%	5	91.25	93.75	96	91.25	95.75	98	93.75	98	98.25
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPBP (13-16)	2	Mean	1%	5-6	86.5	90.13	91.63	90.13	94.5	97	91.38	94.75	97.38
		Min-Max			85.5-87.5	89.91.25	89.5-93.75	89-91.25	94.25-94.75	96.75-97.25	90.25-92.5	92.5-97	96.5-98.25
CHEAL (13-15)	6	Mean	1-3%	5-10	74.21	80.67	84.08	84.63	90.38	97.33	87.29	93.92	98.5
		Min-Max			45.5-85.75	45.5-94.5	46.5-96.5	70.5-94.5	71.5-98.5	93.75-100	78.75-93	89.5-98	96.75-100
GALAP (13-15)	2	Mean	1%	5-6	76.13	83.5	88	79.38	90.5	96.63	78.75	91.63	96.75
		Min-Max			65-87.25	70-97	80-96	72.5-86.25	86.25-94.75	96.25-97	72.5-85	86.25-97	96.25-97.25
GASPA (15)	1	Mean	1%	6	76.25	86.5	95	93	99.25	99	93	99.25	99.25
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATIN (12-15)	3	Mean	1-2%	5-6.05	76.75	84.42	91.33	79.5	86.92	95	79	85.92	95.17
		Min-Max			66.5-93.75	76.5-98	85-99	68.5-95	78-99	88.5-99	67-95	77-97	88.5-99.5
POLCO (12-14)	4	Mean	1-2%	5-8	68.25	74.63	78	77.75	85.81	93.13	79.44	87.94	92.25
		Min-Max			51.75-80	51.75-88	52.75-93	75-83	77.75-93	88.75-97	75-84.25	85-91.25	88.75-95
STEME (12-14)	2	Mean	1%	7	78.5	87	91.25	89.13	94.38	97.5	88.75	94.25	99
		Min-Max			77.5-79.5	85-89	87-95.5	85.75-92.5	90.5-98.25	96.5-98.5	85.5-92	89.5-99	99-99
THLAR (12-13)	2	Mean	1%	5-5.1	81.25	88	92.75	88.63	93.38	98.25	87.13	92.5	98.25
		Min-Max			80-82.5	86-90	89.5-96	88-89.25	93-93.75	97.25-99.25	84.5-89.75	91-94	97.25-99.25
VIOAR (12-15)	3	Mean	1-3%	5-7	57.92	63.75	64.92	70.08	73.67	84.83	75.92	81.08	84
		Min-Max			45-77.5	45-80	46-81.25	69-71.25	71-76.25	76.25-98	70-87.25	73.75-93.25	76.25-98.25

Perennial BLW													
GERPU (14)	1	Mean	1%	5	45.25	45.25	46.25	72.2	73.2	97.05	85.5	94	97.05
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grasses													
AVEFA (14)	1	Mean	3%	9.4	75.5	85	91	88	91	95	86.5	91	95.25
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECHCG (12-14)	6	Mean	1-3%	5-8.75	65.88	74.42	81.04	76.79	83.5	95.46	77.33	84.75	95.04
		Min-Max			48.5-74	48.5-85	49.5-91	72.5-87	74.5-93	92.5-97.5	74.5-84	80-90	92-98.75

#Green data are justified as minimum effective dose rate at which efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD reached ≥85% (if not reached, the highest rate was chosen)

Table 3.2-9: Dose justification; mean overall percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at a range of rates against weeds across 8 trials in maize, South-East climatic zone.

Target (BBCH at application)	No trials at the first ass't timing	South-East EPPO zone	Utd		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD								
					Assessment timing: A1 13-14 DA-A			Assessment timing: A2 22-28 DA-A			Assessment timing: A3 49-56 DA-A		
					EVRITELL 162 OD			EVRITELL 162 OD			EVRITELL 162 OD		
			% ground cover	*(plants/m²)*	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**
Annual and Biennial BLW													
ABUTH (11-12)	2	Mean	1-4%	3-8	95.25	97.25	97.25	95.5	98.05	98.9	92.25	96.4	97.65
		Min-Max			93.5-97	96.5-98	96.5-98	92-99	96.8-99.3	98-99.8	91-93.5	96.3-96.5	97.3-98
AMARE (12-14)	3	Mean	1-6%	5-10	70.03	80.87	90.43	71.53	81.87	92.87	69.43	80.87	90.67
		Min-Max			57.5-88.8	73.8-91.3	87.5-93.8	58.8-91.3	73.8-93.8	90-97.8	55-88.8	72.5-91.3	87.5-94.5
AMBEL (11)	1	Mean	1%	5	95.8	96.5	98.3	96.5	97.5	98	93.5	96	96.5
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHEAL (10-15)	6	Mean	1.88-6%	5-14	83	92.58	97.65	83.65	92.45	97.23	82.98	91.4	96.33
		Min-Max			61.3-97.8	80-99	92.8-99.5	58.8-97	78.8-99	93.5-99.5	57.5-96.8	77.5-99	91.3-99
CHEHY (10)	1	Mean	1%	5	95	98.3	99	97.3	98.5	99	96.5	98.5	99
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DATST (10-14)	2	Mean	2-3.8%	5-8	71.9	83.4	84	71.9	89.9	91.4	76.25	87.5	93.25
		Min-Max			48.8-95	68.8-98	70-98	50-93.8	82.5-97.3	86.3-96.5	60-92.5	80-95	90-96.5
GALAP (32)	1	Mean	2%	6	33.8	46.3	55	28.8	42.5	55	28.8	40	52.5
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATIN (14)	1	Mean	5%	7	87.5	92.5	92.5	88.8	93.97	97	85	90	95
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERAN (11)	1	Mean	1.88%	5	85	87.5	90	87.5	91.3	92.5	87.5	92.5	92.5
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLAV (13)	1	Mean	5%	7	88.8	93.8	94.5	86.5	94.5	97	83.8	87.5	91.3
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLCO (12)	1	Mean	4%	6	86.3	87.5	91.3	87.5	90	93.8	85	89.5	88.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perennial BLW													
CIRAR (12)	1	Mean	5%	13	61.3	71.3	81.3	52.5	66.3	81.3	53.8	63.8	78.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Grasses													
ECHCG (10-14)	8	Mean	0.2-10%	5-100	65.57	81.03	87.94	72.8	87.63	92.63	75.39	86.16	90.56
		Min-Max			28.8-95	56.3-97.5	67.5-99.3	57.5-87.5	78.8-92.5	88.8-95	53.8-86.3	77.5-95	83.8-97.5
PANMI (10)	1	Mean	2.25%	7	25	36.3	43.8	35	41.3	48.8	35	41.3	48.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SETPU (12)	1	Mean	1%	5	91.8	93.3	96.5	85	90.5	91.5	75	82.5	83.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SETVI (14)	1	Mean	5%	20	55	82	90.8	63.8	82.5	91.8	63.8	83.3	90.8
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SORHA seed (13)	1	Mean	3%	50	30	75	80	71.3	91.3	95	80	95	97.3
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SORHA rhizome (32)	1	Mean	3%	15	18.8	70	76.3	66.3	90	95	75	90	98
		Min-Max			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#Green data are justified as minimum effective dose rate at which efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD reached ≥85% (if not reached, the highest rate was chosen)

Overall conclusions – Dose justification for control of weeds in maize

A total of 22 field trials (8 from Maritime climatic zone, 6 from North-East climatic zone, 8 from South-East climatic zone) carried out in 2022 and 2023, were used to determine the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD against annual and perennial mono and dicot weeds in maize. Data are therefore presented from countries across Europe to fully reflect the range of climatic conditions and agronomic practices in Poland - country relevant to this submission and others Central Zone countries considered for solid EVRITELL 162 OD product performance overview.

Overall conclusions regarding minimum effective dose are presented in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**10-12 based on the last assessment timing, when optimum efficacy results are expected.

Table 3.2-10: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in Maritime EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	**AMARE**, BRSNN*, **CHEAL,** GALAP*, LAMAM*, SOLPS*, STEME*, THLAR*	CAPBP*, CONAR*	**MATCH, POLCO,** VERPE*, **VIOAR**
Grasses		**ECHCG**	LOLMU*

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-11: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in North-East EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	BRSNN*, **CAPBP, CHEAL,** GASPA*, **STEME, THLAR**	**AMARE, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO**	**VIOAR**
Grasses	AVEFA*		**ECHCG**

*based only on 1 trial

Table 3.2-12: Summary of minimum dose rate evaluation of EVRITELL 162 OD against weeds in maize in South-East EPPO zone.

Weeds	0.5 L/ha	0.75 L/ha	1.0 L/ha
BLW	**ABUTH**, AMBEL*, CHEHY*, MATIN*, MERAN*, POLAV*, POLCO*	**CHEAL, DATST**	**AMARE,** CIRAR*
Grasses		**ECHCG, SORHA**	SETPU*, SETVI*

*based only on 1 trial

On the basis of the data generated in the efficacy trials, which were conducted in Maritime, North-East and South-East EPPO climatic zones, where different rates were tested on many weed species, 0.75 L/ha rate is the minimum that provides sufficient control on weeds, and this particular rate has to be considered as minimum effective dose to control annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds in situations when the product is used in maize.

Therefore, the rate of 1 L product/ha is needed to provide the optimum overall control in most of situations. In some cases when the conditions are known and more conducive to higher effectiveness of the herbicide (susceptible flora, less advanced weed development and density, favourable weather conditions…) the rate can be decreased to 0.75 L product/ha.

In cases of weeds such as AMARE (Maritime and NE zones), CAPBP (NE zone), CHEAL (Maritime and NE zone), STEME (NE zone) 0.5L/ha rate of EVRITELL 162 OD zone provides good control. However due to the fact that weeds such as ECHCG, GALAP and POLCO which are among the most important weed species in maize growing (due to their fast development, which can cause outcompeting maize in its

early growing stages), requires minimum of 0.75 L/ha to be effectively controlled, the applicant recognized 0.75 L/ha rate of EVRITELL 162 OD as the minimum effective dose.

Basing on the analysis above, rates in range of 0.75-1 L product/ha can therefore be claimed for control of weeds in maize in Maritime, North-East and South-East climatic zones, which allow to fit dose rate to exact field 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 one lower dose(s) for example 60-80% of the recommended dose, to that which would be recommended. It is utilized to achieve the desired effect. During field tests Applicant used different doses of herbicide – EVRITELL 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd). So, 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). What is more, herbicides containing those three active compounds (dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl) have been allowed to use for many years. Also, in the literature of crop protection vast amounts of information can be found on efficacy of the plant protection product containing dicamba and/or nicosulfuron and/or thifensulfuron-methyl. For evaluate the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD for control weeds in maize following doses were studied: 0.5 L/ha; 0.75 L/ha and 1.0 L/ha.

Results for MED dose: ZRMs presented by different colors the sensitivity of studied weeds. Used class of sensitivity is in line to Polish rules. However, cMS from Slovakia and Hungary can see the impact of particular dosages. Therefore, that way of presented MED results can be useful in the opinion of ZRMs also for cMS.

✓ ***Maritime EPPO code:***

Weed EPPO code	No trials at the first ass't timing	Utd		Assessment timing: A1 10-14 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD			Assessment timing: A2 21-37 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD			Assessment timing: A3 49-67 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD		
		% ground cover	*(plants/m²)*	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**
AMARE (12-14)	2	1-3%	6.75-13	89.53	90.15	94.15	92.15	96.4	97.65	95.15	96.4	97.65
ANGCO (12)	1	5%	6.25	12.5	12.5	20	17.5	40	52.5	17.5	25	42.5
BRSNN (12)	1	3%	7	77.75	91.5	94	90.25	95.75	97	95	99	99
CAPBP (14)	1	2%	9.3	45	57.5	62.5	75	92.5	98.75	-	-	-
CHEAL (12-16)	8	1-12%	7.38-113	73.6	78.57	83.98	87.56	91.07	94.75	86.78	91.16	95.53
GALAP (15)	1	1%	5	95	95	95	95	95	93.8	98.8	99	96.8
LAMAM (16)	1	2%	14.25	82	90.25	95	99	99	99	99	99	99
MATCH (14)	2	2-8%	7-39	32.5	47.5	60	48.75	62.25	88.88	20	22.5	30
POLCO (14-15)	3	1-5%	6-19	63.1	66.92	71.75	64	71.35	75.85	56.1	71.17	82.33
SOLNI (12)	1	9%	43	15	18.8	23.8	25	42.5	32.5	15	17.5	22.5
SOLPS (12)	1	4%	10.5	86.3	92.5	96.3	85	91.7	95	87.5	90	95
STEME (12)	1	7%	23	45	47.5	50	100	100	100	100	100	100
THLAR (14)	1	5%	9.5	75	91.25	98.25	92.5	100	100	100	100	100
VERPE (15)	1	1%	6	71.3	82.5	72.5	72.5	73.8	81.3	71.3	77	83
VIOAR (12-14)	2	2%	12.5-14.8	70.75	81.63	91.38	79	89.13	96.38	67	77	87
CONAR (15)	1	1%	52.5	73.8	88.8	90.5	80	92.8	91.8	88.8	93.3	92.8
ECHCG (12-14)	7	1-42%	3.63-281.75	70.54	76.39	85.61	85.15	91.79	95.69	81.71	90.36	94.61

LOLMU (14)	1	2%	9.5	95	98.5	100	65	90.25	98.5	45	65	100

✓ ***N-E EPPO zone***:

Weed EPPO code	**No trials** at the first ass't timing	Utd		**Assessment timing: A1** 11-14 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD			**Assessment timing: A2** 28 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD			**Assessment timing: A3** 49-53 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD		
		% ground cover	***(plants/m²)***	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**
AMARE (14)	2	1%	6-8	74.13	83.63	91.38	85	92.25	97.88	83.5	91.63	97.63
BRSNN (14)	1	1%	5	91.25	93.75	96	91.25	95.75	98	93.75	98	98.25
CAPBP (13-16)	2	1%	5-6	86.5	90.13	91.63	90.13	94.5	97	91.38	94.75	97.38
CHEAL (13-15)	6	1-3%	5-10	74.21	80.67	84.08	84.63	90.38	97.33	87.29	93.92	98.5
GALAP (13-15)	2	1%	5-6	76.13	83.5	88	79.38	90.5	96.63	78.75	91.63	96.75
GASPA (15)	1	1%	6	76.25	86.5	95	93	99.25	99	93	99.25	99.25
MATIN (12-15)	3	1-2%	5-6.05	76.75	84.42	91.33	79.5	86.92	95	79	85.92	95.17
POLCO (12-14)	4	1-2%	5-8	68.25	74.63	78	77.75	85.81	93.13	79.44	87.94	92.25
STEME (12-14)	2	1%	7	78.5	87	91.25	89.13	94.38	97.5	88.75	94.25	99
THLAR (12-13)	2	1%	5-5.1	81.25	88	92.75	88.63	93.38	98.25	87.13	92.5	98.25
VIOAR (12-15)	3	1-3%	5-7	57.92	63.75	64.92	70.08	73.67	84.83	75.92	81.08	84
GERPU (14)	1	1%	5	45.25	45.25	46.25	72.2	73.2	97.05	85.5	94	97.05
AVEFA (14)	1	3%	9.4	75.5	85	91	88	91	95	86.5	91	95.25
ECHCG (12-14)	6	1-3%	5-8.75	65.88	74.42	81.04	76.79	83.5	95.46	77.33	84.75	95.04

✓ ***S-E EPPO zone:***

Weed EPPO code	**No trials** at the first ass't timing	Utd		**Assessment timing: A1** 13-14 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD			**Assessment timing: A2** 22-28 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD			**Assessment timing: A3** 49-56 DA-A EVRITELL 162 OD		
		% ground cover	***(plants/m²)***	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**	**0.5 L/ha**	**0.75 L/ha**	**1 L/ha**
ABUTH (11-12)	2	1-4%	3-8	95.25	97.25	97.25	95.5	98.05	98.9	92.25	96.4	97.65
AMARE (12-14)	3	1-6%	5-10	70.03	80.87	90.43	71.53	81.87	92.87	69.43	80.87	90.67
AMBEL (11)	1	1%	5	95.8	96.5	98.3	96.5	97.5	98	93.5	96	96.5
CHEAL (10-15)	6	1.88-6%	5-14	83	92.58	97.65	83.65	92.45	97.23	82.98	91.4	96.33
CHEHY (10)	1	1%	5	95	98.3	99	97.3	98.5	99	96.5	98.5	99
DATST (10-14)	2	2-3.8%	5-8	71.9	83.4	84	71.9	89.9	91.4	76.25	87.5	93.25
GALAP (32)	1	2%	6	33.8	46.3	55	28.8	42.5	55	28.8	40	52.5
MATIN (14)	1	5%	7	87.5	92.5	92.5	88.8	93.97	97	85	90	95
MERAN (11)	1	1.88%	5	85	87.5	90	87.5	91.3	92.5	87.5	92.5	92.5
POLAV (13)	1	5%	7	88.8	93.8	94.5	86.5	94.5	97	83.8	87.5	91.3
POLCO (12)	1	4%	6	86.3	87.5	91.3	87.5	90	93.8	85	89.5	88.8
CIRAR (12)	1	5%	13	61.3	71.3	81.3	52.5	66.3	81.3	53.8	63.8	78.8
ECHCG (10-14)	8	0.2-10%	5-100	65.57	81.03	87.94	72.8	87.63	92.63	75.39	86.16	90.56
PANMI	1	2.25%	7	25	36.3	43.8	35	41.3	48.8	35	41.3	48.8

(10)													
SETPU (12)	1	1%	5	91.8	93.3	96.5	85	90.5	91.5	75	82.5	83.8
SETVI (14)	1	5%	20	55	82	90.8	63.8	82.5	91.8	63.8	83.3	90.8
SORHA seed (13)	1	3%	50	30	75	80	71.3	91.3	95	80	95	97.3
SORHA rhizome (32)	1	3%	15	18.8	70	76.3	66.3	90	95	75	90	98

Determining the minimum effective dose (MED) for herbicides like dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl for controlling weeds in maize at BBCH 12-16, it is necessary to consider the specific wed spectrum and local conditions.

Dicamba – dose 0.14 to 0.28 kg active ingredient per hectare (ai/ha) which corresponds to 140-280 grams ai/ha is usually recommended for controlling broadleaf weeds.

Nicosulfuron – dose 0.035 to 0.06 kg ai/ha (35 to 60 grams ai/ha) against annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Lower doses are usually sufficient for early-season control.

Thifensulfuron-methyl – dose 0.006 to 0.012 kg ai/ha (6 to 12 grams ai/ha) against a wide range of broadleaf weeds.

EVRITELL 162 OD is recommended to use at BBCH 12-16 of maize when weeds are small and actively growing. Tank-mix of dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl is recommended for use at dose 0.75 L/ha (which corresponds to 82.5 g/ha of dicamba, 30 g of nicosulfuron and 9 g/ha of thifensulfuron-methyl per hectare) and 1.0 L/ha (which corresponds to 110 g of dicamba, 40 g of nicosulfuron and 12 g of thifensulfuron-methyl). **Results of evaluated trials showed that irrespective to the EPPO zone where the trials were carried out, the dose 0.75 L/ha and 1.0 L/ha can be recommended. However, the higher dose (1.0 L/ha) should be used in the case of worse weather conditions and high level of infestation.** The rate of 1 liter of product/ha is required to give optimum total control in most situations. In some cases, when the conditions are known to be more favorable for a higher herbicide efficacy (sensitive flora, less advanced weed development and density, favorable weather conditions, etc.), the rate can be reduced to 0.75 L product/ha.

3.2.3 Efficacy tests (KCP 6.2)

A total of ~~16~~ 22 efficacy trials were conducted in 2022 and 2023 seasons to demonstrate efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD against annual and perennial broad-leaved and grass weeds in maize, in order to support label ~~extension~~ of EVRITELL 162 OD in ~~Southern~~ Central Zone.

The recommended dose rates of EVRITELL 162 OD are 0.75-1 L product/ha (121.5-162 g a.s./ha) in maize.

Across trials, the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD has been evaluated under a wide range of climatic conditions, agronomic practices fully representing those in maize growing regions across EU Central Registration zone countries, that belong to Maritime, North-Eastern and South-Eastern EPPO climatic zones.

Details on trial methodology are given in Table **Table 3.2-13**

A summary of mean percentage efficacy against weeds in maize, 8 trials made in Maritime zone, when EVRITELL 162 OD was applied in spring, at three different assessments timings (Up to 2 weeks after the application, 3-4 weeks after the application and shortly before harvest) are given in tables Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**14** to **3.2-16.**

A summary of mean percentage efficacy against weeds in maize, 6 trials made in North-East zone, when EVRITELL 162 OD was applied in spring, at three different assessments timings (Up to 2 weeks after the application, 3-4 weeks after the application and shortly before harvest) are given in tables Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**17** to **3.2-19.**

A summary of mean percentage efficacy against weeds in maize, 14 trials made in CZ+DE+PL grouping, when EVRITELL 162 OD was applied in spring, at three different assessments timings (Up to 2 weeks after the application, 3-4 weeks after the application and shortly before harvest) are given in tables Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**20** to **3.2-22.**

A summary of mean percentage efficacy against weeds in maize, 8 trials made in South-East zone, when EVRITELL 162 OD was applied in spring, at three different assessments timings (Up to 2 weeks after the application, 3-4 weeks after the application and shortly before harvest) are given in tables Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**23** to **3.2-25.**

For the efficacy data is summarized for each weed species that occurred in trials submitted. When only 1 weed was present in 1 trial in 1 EPPO zone, results were included in the summaries, however they were not listed in label claims as controlled/tolerant species. Moreover, data is summarized in this section where mean populations or densities of individual weeds in the untreated control reached ≥5 weeds per m^2 or ≥5% ground cover (GC) following application.

3.2.3.1.1 Materials and methods

Testing facilities

All efficacy trials were carried out by organisations that are officially recognised by the authorities in the relevant countries, as competent to carry out efficacy testing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 284/2013.

Copies of the GEP certificates for all trials organisations are included in section 3.7.

Summaries of trial site and application details for all trials used to demonstrate the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD for the control of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds in maize are given in BAD.

Sites

All trials were conducted in areas representative of those where target crops are grown through in the EU Central Registration zone.

The geographical locations and distribution of all efficacy trials are shown on maps included in this dRR and in BAD.

Agronomic practices

Agronomic practices in the cultivation of maize are considered to be sufficiently similar across countries within the Central zone and Maritime, North-East and South-East EPPO Climatic zones for data generated across all trials to be fully supportive of demonstrating the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD in all countries of these zones.

Weeds populations

Populations of weeds are considered to be sufficiently similar between EU countries relevant to this submission for the data generated in all trials, thus they are fully representative and supportive in terms of demonstrating the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD across the all EU Central Registration zone countries.

Standard methodologies

The design, analysis of results, reporting and field work of all efficacy trials were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines listed in Table 3.2-13.

Experimental design

In all trials the plots were arranged in a randomised block design with 4 replicates. The plot size ranged between trials from 12m² to 24m².

Table 3.2-13: Details on trial methodology of efficacy trials in maize

Guidelines	General guidelines	EPPO PP1/152 Design and analysis of efficacy evaluation trials EPPO PP1/225 Minimum effective dose EPPO PP 1/181 Conduct and reporting of efficacy evaluation trials including GEP EPPO PP1/135 Phytotoxicity assessment
	Specific guidelines	EPPO PP1/50 Weeds in maize
Experimental design	Plot design	Randomized complete block design
	Plot size	12-24 m²
	Number of replications	4
Crop	Common name, scientific name, EPPO code	Maize *Zea mays* ZEAMX
	Varieties per crop (no. of trials)	**Maize:** **Maritime zone:** Darro, DKC3419, Korynt, KWS Inteligens, KWS Kashmir, SY Kardona, Korynt, P8307, Severeen **North-East zone:** Amaizi, DKC3999, Kwinns, LG31.250, Rosomak, Volodia **South-East zone:** DKC4897, DKC4943, DKC5092, Limanova, MV Tarján, P8567, P8834, SY Zephir
Application	Crop stage (BBCH) at application	12-16
	Timing	**Vegetation period** **Maritime zone:** May-July; **North-East zone:** May-June; **Souh-East zone:** May-June;
	Number of applications	1
	Spray volumes	100-300 L/ha
Assessment	Assessment types	Weed population (number of weeds/m^2 and/or % of weed coverage) Visual percentage weed control Visual percentage of phytotoxity Visual decline in crop vigour

Treatments

Products included in all efficacy trials carried out are listed in Table 3.2-6.

Assessments

Growth stages, populations (by counting the number of individual species in 4 x 0.25 m² quadrats) and/or % ground cover of each individual weed species in untreated control plots were recorded at each assessment timing.

Weed control was assessed as visual percentage control relative to the ground cover and vigour of each weed species in the untreated control and/or by estimating the percentage ground cover of individual plots at regular intervals after application.

Phytotoxicity symptoms (general phytotoxic symptoms, chlorosis and necrosis) were assessed on an overall plot basis at regular intervals after application as the mean percentage area of specified plant parts affected by individual symptom.

Differences in crop vigour were assessed on an overall plot basis either using a 0-100 scale where 0 = no crop and 100 = plots with most vigorous crop in each replicate within the trial, or as mean % reduction in comparison to the untreated control at regular intervals after application.

Statistics

Statistical analysis was conducted using the Agriculture Research Manager (ARM) software (Gylling Data Management, Inc.).

For all data, the homogeneity of variance was tested by Bartlett's or Levene's Test. If this test indicated no homogeneity of variance the transformed values were used for analysis of variance. If still no homogeneity of variance was obtained by the transformation, this transformation was cancelled and the statistical analysis should be treated with caution.

Assessment data were then analysed using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) on untransformed and transformed data. The probability of no significant differences occurring between treatment means is calculated as the F probability value (p(F)). Significant differences implied between means where the p(F) value is greater than 0.05 should be interpreted with caution as these are derived at correspondingly lower levels of confidence than the generally accepted 95% confidence limit.

A mean comparison test was only performed when the treatment probability of F that is calculated during analysis of variance was significant at the observed significance level specified for the mean comparison test. The mean separation letter "a" is assigned to each treatment mean in an assessment data column when a non-significant treatment P(F) is detected.

Student Newman-Keuls' multiple comparison test was applied to separate any treatment differences that may be implied by the ANOVA TEST and these are indicated by a letter test; treatment means with no letters in common are significantly different according to the test initiated at the 95% confidence level.

As statistical analyses were conducted across data for all treatments, letter tests are based on means separation tests for all treatments included in the trials.

When the tested product was compared to the reference product in the summary tables; for each trial, when P (Bartlett's X2) or 'Levene's Prob(F) was below 0.05 statistics were not taken into account in the comparison with the reference product (it was therefore indicated n.a.). The numerical value was kept for the mean calculation.

Data groupings

Validity

Only valid trials / assessments are presented to support the minimum effective dose and the efficacy evaluations of the test product.

Validity criteria were defined in order to select data to present. The first criterion is the absence of major deviation from the GAP table. The second validity criterion relates to the weed density at application, a threshold of ≥ 5 plants/m² was chosen as a sufficient weed infestation to assess efficacy of the test product and standard references. If the weed density was under 5 plants/m², percentage of ground cover was considered. If it was 5% or more, trial was considered in this evaluation.
Finally, trials with low and unexplained herbicidal performance observed for the reference product will be excluded from the analysis.

Data presentation
EVRITELL 162 OD is intended to be applied during the vegetation period in spring to control broadleaved

weeds and grass weeds in maize.
Consequently, data will be first presented per each EPPO Zone.
Efficacy evaluation summary is presented for each assessment timing performed:

- 1st assessment c.a. 14 days after the application
- 2nd assessment c.a. 3-4 weeks after the application
- 3rd assessment shortly before harvest.

Two additional groupings were made to group data from Czech Republic, Germany and Poland in the first additional grouping. Listed countries are heart of Central Europe, and despite the fact that they belong to different EPPO climate zones (Czech Republic and Germany – Maritime, Poland – North-East), according to many sources, especially Koppen-Geiger climate classification, climates in these European countries are very similar. Second grouping is where trials from each of the Climatic zone were combine to create interzonal approach for whole Central Registration zone. Despite the fact that countries in which EVRITELL 162 OD trials were performed belong to three different EPPO Climatic zones, according to Koppen-Geiger climate classification, Czech republic, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia have comparable climates.
As the amount of shading of the weeds caused by the crop plants is closely similar in maize and EPPO Zones, the applicant proposes that results should be grouped by target species and application timing, rather than by whether the crop was planted in North-Eastern, Maritime or South-Eastern Zone.

The use of data from all EPPO Zones to support an application for approval is relevant for the following reasons:

- The climate in North-Eastern, Maritime and South-Eastern Zone, where the trials took place, is nowadays comparable.
- The agronomic factors influencing the cereal crops and weeds are similar in all EPPO Zones. This is indicated by the common planting seen in this series of trials.
- The biology and epidemiology of the weed species is the same in all regions of the EU.
- The weed incidence and the relative severity of infestation are similar in trials conducted in North-Eastern, Maritime or South-Eastern Zone.

Consequently, it is reasonable to regard the performance of products in all trials as being indicative of their performance in each EPPO Zone.

The control achieved by the product is related to the size and infestation of the weeds at application, which is a constant regardless of the date of the EPPO Zone and was confirmed in trial series submitted by the applicant.

As a confirmation of above statement, and based on data presented in Table:6.2-236-238, there are practically no significant differences comparing the efficacy results of EVRITELL 162 OD against broad spectrum of weed species in each EPPO Zone.

In efficacy part of this Dossier data are presented in four summaries. Each climatic zone, along with additional grouping, is summarized separately and each assessment is presented in a sequence – from earliest to latest assessment.

Data from weed species observed in 1 trial, in a given EPPO zone, are shown in the presentation below, however they are not included in the final label claims.

Efficacy against annual and perennial broad-leaved and grass weeds in Maize

Table 3.2-13: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds in maize during first assessment (up to 14 days after application), Maritime climatic zone

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 12-14 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Diniro 0.4kg/ha/ Principal plus 0.44kg/ha / Principal forte 0.48kg/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
AMARE	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.88**	**90.15**	**94.15**	**93.88**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	6.75-13	86.5-93.8	92-96.3	90.25-97.5	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**12.5**	**20**	**15**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**1 (1)**	**12**	3%	**Mean**	**7**	**91.5**	**94**	**93.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CAPBP	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.3**	**57.5**	**62.5**	**65**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CHEAL	**8 (8)**	**12-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**31.96**	**78.57**	**83.98**	**75.59**	3 trials > 5 trials =
				Min-Max	7.38-113	35-98.25	45-98.25	30-99.25	
GALAP	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**95**	**95**	**95**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**90.25**	**95**	**89**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATCH	**2 (2)**	**14**	2-8%	**Mean**	**23**	**47.5**	**60**	**65**	1 trial = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	7-39	40-55	42.5-77.5	57.5-72.5	
POLCO	**3 (3)**	**14-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**66.92**	**71.75**	**70.83**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	6-19	15-95	22.5-97.75	20-97.5	
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**18.8**	**23.8**	**22.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**92.5**	**96.3**	**97.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

STEME	**1 (1)**	**12**	7%	**Mean**	**23**	**47.5**	**50**	**55**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
THLAR	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**91.25**	**98.25**	**98.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**82.5**	**72.5**	**75**	
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
VIOAR	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	2%	**Mean**	**13.65**	**81.63**	**91.38**	**89**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	12.5-14.8	75-88.25	88.75-94	85-93	
Perennial BLW									
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**88.8**	**90.5**	**91.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
ECHCG	**7 (6)**	**12-14**	1-42%	**Mean**	**65.63**	**72.46**	**83.21**	**71.88**	2 trials > 4 trials =
				Min-Max	42.5-91.3	42.5-96.5	60-98.5	25-98.5	
LOLMU	**1**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**98.5**	**100**	**100**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-14: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds in maize during second assessment (up to around 4 weeks after application), Maritime climatic zone

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 21-37 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Diniro 0.4kg/ha/ Principal plus 0.44kg/ha / Principal forte 0.48kg/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
AMARE	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.88**	**96.4**	**97.65**	**92.8**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	6.75-13	93.8-99	96.3-99	86.6-99	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**40**	**52.5**	**92.5**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**1 (1)**	**12**	3%	**Mean**	**7**	**95.75**	**97**	**99**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CAPBP	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.3**	**92.5**	**98.75**	**98.25**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CHEAL	**8 (8)**	**12-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**31.96**	**91.07**	**94.75**	**90.51**	3 trials > 5 trials =
				Min-Max	7.38-113	65-100	82.5-100	67.5-100	
GALAP	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**95**	**93.8**	**95**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**99**	**99**	**99**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATCH	**2 (2)**	**14**	2-8%	**Mean**	**23**	**62.25**	**88.88**	**97**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	7-39	32.5-92	82-95.75	94.5-99.5	
POLCO	**3 (3)**	**14-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**71.35**	**75.85**	**94.58**	2 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	6-19	27.5-93.8	37.5-98.75	90-98.75	
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**42.5**	**32.5**	**32.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**91.7**	**95**	**97.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**1 (1)**	**12**	7%	**Mean**	**23**	**100**	**100**	**100**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

THLAR	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**100**	**100**	**100**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**73.8**	**81.3**	**75**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
VIOAR	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	2%	**Mean**	**13.65**	**89.13**	**96.38**	**96.38**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	12.5-14.8	85-93.25	93.75-99	93.75-99	
Perennial BLW									
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**92.8**	**91.8**	**93.8**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
ECHCG	**7 (6)**	**12-16**	1-42%	**Mean**	**58.93**	**90.42**	**94.97**	**91.97**	3 trials >
				Min-Max	6.5-281.75	75-98.75	90-99.75	80.25-100	3 trials =
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**90.25**	**98.5**	**98.75**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-15: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds in maize during third assessment (shortly before harvest), Maritime climatic zone

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 49-67 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Diniro 0.4kg/ha/ Principal plus 0.44kg/ha / Principal forte 0.48kg/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
AMARE	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.88**	**96.4**	**97.65**	**98.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	6.75-13	93.8-99	96.3-99	97.5-99	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**25**	**42.5**	**97.5**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**1 (1)**	**12**	3%	**Mean**	**7**	**99**	**99**	**99**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CAPBP	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.3**	**Not assessed**			-
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CHEAL	**8 (8)**	**12-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**31.96**	**91.16**	**95.53**	**93.51**	8 trials =
				Min-Max	7.38-113	62.5-100	83.75-100	72.5-100	
GALAP	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**99**	**96.8**	**98.8**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**99**	**99**	**99**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATCH[1]	**1 (1)**	**14**	8%	**Mean**	**39**	**22.5**	**30**	**100**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**3 (3)**	**14-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**71.17**	**82.33**	**96**	2 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	6-19	37.5-93.5	55-98	94.99	
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**17.5**	**22.5**	**15**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**90**	**95**	**96.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**1 (1)**	**12**	7%	**Mean**	**23**	**100**	**100**	**100**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

THLAR	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**100**	**100**	**100**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**77**	**83**	**78**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
VIOAR	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	2%	**Mean**	**13.65**	**77**	**87**	**87**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	12.5-14.8	55-99	75-99	75-99	
Perennial BLW									
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**93.3**	**92.8**	**96.8**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
ECHCG	**7 (6)**	**12-16**	1-42%	**Mean**	**58.93**	**90.36**	**96.86**	**94.61**	2 trials > 6 trials =
				Min-Max	6.5-281.75	72.5-100	90-100	83.25-100	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**65**	**100**	**100**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)
[1] 3rd assessment was done in only one trial

Table 3.2-16: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 6 trials in maize, first assessment (up to 14 days after application), North-East climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 11-14 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Tudor 114OD 0.5 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
AMARE	**2 (2)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**7**	**83.63**	**91.38**	**87.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	6-8	76.25-91	85-97.75	85-89.5	
BRSNN	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**93.75**	**96**	**98**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CAPBP	**2 (2)**	**13-16**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**90.13**	**91.63**	**93.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	89-91.25	89.5-93.75	90.5-96	
CHEAL	**6 (6)**	**13-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**7.34**	**80.67**	**84.08**	**84.33**	6 trials =
				Min-Max	5-10	45.5-94.5	46.5-96.5	47.5-98.25	
GALAP	**2 (2)**	**13-15**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**83.5**	**88**	**88.5**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	70-97	80-96	80-97	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**86.5**	**95**	**87**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.68**	**84.42**	**91.33**	**89.17**	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6.05	76.5-98	85-99	79.5-98	
POLCO	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.26**	**74.63**	**78**	**77.38**	1 trial > 3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-8	51.75-88	52.75	54.25-88.5	
STEME	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1%	**Mean**	**7**	**87**	**87**	**88.13**	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	7-7	85-89	85-89	86.25-90	
THLAR	**2 (2)**	**12-13**	1%	**Mean**	**5.05**	**88**	**92.75**	**89.25**	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-5.1	86-90	89.5-96	89.-89.5	
VIOAR	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**63.75**	**64.92**	**66.08**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	45-80	46-81.25	49.5-81.25	

Perennial BLW									
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**45.25**	**46.25**	**48.25**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**85**	**91**	**84**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	**6 (6)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6.63**	**74.42**	**81.04**	**78.75**	2 trials > 3 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-8.75	48.5-85	49.5-91	52-85.75	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-17: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 6 trials in maize, second assessment (up to around 4 weeks after application), North-East climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 28 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Tudor 114OD 0.5 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
AMARE	**2 (2)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**7**	**92.25**	**97.88**	**98.38**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	6-8	86.25-98.25	96.25-99.5	97.5-99.25	
BRSNN	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**95.75**	**98**	**98.25**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CAPBP	**2 (2)**	**13-16**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**94.5**	**97**	**98.13**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	94.25-94.75	96.25-97.25	97.25-99	
CHEAL	**6 (6)**	**13-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**7.34**	**90.38**	**97.33**	**96.46**	1 trial > 5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-10	71.5-98.5	93.75-100	92.5-98.75	
GALAP	**2 (2)**	**13-15**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**90.5**	**96.63**	**97.88**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	86.25-94.75	96.25-97	97-98.75	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**99.25**	**99**	**98.75**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.68**	**86.92**	**95**	**93.17**	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6.05	78-99	88.5-99	81.5-100	
POLCO	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.26**	**85.81**	**93.13**	**92.69**	1 trial > 3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-8	77.75-93	88.75-97	90-97.75	
STEME	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1%	**Mean**	**7**	**94.38**	**97.5**	**97.38**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	7-7	90.5-98.25	96.5-98.5	95.75-99	
THLAR	**2 (2)**	**12-13**	1%	**Mean**	**5.05**	**93.38**	**98.25**	**95.25**	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-5.1	93-93.75	97.25-99.25	94.2-96	
VIOAR	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**73.67**	**84.83**	**85.42**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	71-76.25	76.25-98	78.75-98.5	

Perennial BLW									
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**73.2**	**97.05**	**98.1**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	**3%**	**Mean**	**9.4**	**91**	**95**	**94.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	**6 (6)**	**12-14**	**1-3%**	**Mean**	**6.63**	**83.5**	**95.46**	**93.83**	1 trial > 4 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-8.75	74.5-93	92.5-97.5	90-100	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-18: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 6 trials in maize, third assessment (shortly before harvest), North-East climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 49-63 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Tudor 114OD 0.5 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
AMARE	**2 (2)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**7**	**91.63**	**97.63**	**97.88**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	6-8	86.25-97	96.25-99	97.5-98.25	
BRSNN	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98**	**98.25**	**99.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CAPBP	**2 (2)**	**13-16**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**94.75**	**97.38**	**98.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	92.5-97	96.5-98.25	97-99.5	
CHEAL	**6 (6)**	**13-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**7.34**	**93.92**	**98.5**	**97.25**	6 trials =
				Min-Max	5-10	89.5-98	96.75-100	94-99.25	
GALAP	**2 (2)**	**13-15**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**91.63**	**96.75**	**98**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	86.25-97	96.25-97.25	97.25-98.75	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**99.25**	**99.25**	**99.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.68**	**85.92**	**95.17**	**95.67**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6.05	77-97	88.5-99.5	87.5-100	
POLCO	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.26**	**87.94**	**92.25**	**92.56**	1 trial > 2 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-8	85-91.25	88.75-95	89.5-99.5	
STEME	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1%	**Mean**	**7**	**94.25**	**99**	**99.13**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	7-7	89.5-99	99-99	99-99.25	
THLAR	**2 (2)**	**12-13**	1%	**Mean**	**5.05**	**92.5**	**98.25**	**94.88**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-5.1	91-94	97.25-99.25	92.5-97.25	
VIOAR	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**81.08**	**84**	**84.75**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	73.75-93.25	76.25-98.25	77.5-99.25	

Perennial BLW									
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**94**	**97.05**	**98.95**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**91**	**95.25**	**92.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	**6 (6)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6.63**	**84.75**	**95.04**	**94.71**	1 trial > 4 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-8.75	80-90	92-98.75	90-100	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-19: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 14 trials in maize, first assessment (up to 14 days after application), CZ+DE+PL trials grouping.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 10-14 DA-A				No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE		
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Principal Plus / Principal forte / Diniro/ Spandis [1]	Tudor 114 OD[2]	
Annual and Biennial BLW										
AMARE	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**8.44**	**86.89**	**92.76**	**93.88**	**87.25**	1 trial > 3 trials =
				Min-Max	6-13	76.25-93.8	85-97.25	90.25-97.5	85-89.5	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**12.5**	**20**	**15**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**92.63**	**95**	**93.5**	**98**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	91.5-93.75	94-96	-	-	
CAPBP	**3 (3)**	**13-16**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.77**	**79.25**	**81.92**	**65**	**93.25**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.3	57.5-91.25	62.5-93.75	-	90.5-96	
CHEAL	**14 (14)**	**10-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**21.41**	**79.47**	**84.02**	**75.59**	**84.33**	3 trials > 11 trials =
				Min-Max	5-113	35-98.25	45-98.25	30-99.25	47.5-98.25	
GALAP	**3 (3)**	**13-15**	1%	**Mean**	**5.33**	**87.33**	**90.33**	**95**	**88.5**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	70-97	80-96	-	80-97	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**86.5**	**95**	**-**	**87**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**90.25**	**95**	**89**	**-**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
MATCH	**2 (2)**	**14**	2-8%	**Mean**	**23**	**47.5**	**60**	**65**	**-**	1 trial = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	7-39	40-55	42.5-77.5	57.5-72.5	-	
MATIN	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.68**	**84.42**	**91.33**	**-**	**89.17**	2 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-6.05	76.5-98	85-99	-	79.5-98	
POLCO	**7 (7)**	**12-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**8.07**	**71.32**	**75.32**	**70.83**	**77.38**	1 trial > 6 trials =
				Min-Max	5-19	15-95	22.5-97.75	20-97.5	54.25-88.5	
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**18.8**	**23.8**	**22.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**92.5**	**96.3**	**97.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-7%	**Mean**	**12.33**	**73.83**	**77.5**	**55**	88.13	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	7-23	47.5-89	50-95.5	-	**86.25-90**	
THLAR	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.53**	**89.08**	**94.58**	**98.5**	89.25	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.5	86-91.25	89.5-98.25	-	**89-89.5**	
VIOAR	**5 (5)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.06**	**70.9**	**75.5**	**89**	66.08	5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14.8	45-88.25	46-94	85-93	**49.5-81.25**	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**82.5**	**72.5**	**75**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	**-**	
Perennial BLW										
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**88.8**	**90.5**	**91.3**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	**-**	
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**45.25**	**46.25**	**-**	**48.25**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	**-**	
Grasses										
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**85**	**91**	**-**	**84**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	**-**	
ECHCG	**13 (12)**	**12-14**	1-42%	**Mean**	**32.78**	**73.44**	**82.13**	**71.88**	**78.75**	4 trials > 7 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-281.75	42.5-96.5	49.5-98.5	25-98.5	52-85.75	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**98.5**	**100**	**100**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	**-**	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)
1 Principal plus - used in Czech trials in 440g/ha rate (292.6 g a.s./ha); Principal forte – used in Czech trials in 480g/ha rate (275.04 g a.s./ha); Diniro – used in German trials in 400g/ha rate (216g/ha); Spandis – used in Slovakian trial in 500g/ha rate (270g a.s./ha)
[2] Tudor 114 OD - used in Polish trials in 0.5L/ha rate (57g a.s./ha)

Table 3.2-20: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 14 trials in maize, second assessment (up to around 4 weeks after application), CZ+DE+PL trials grouping.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 21-37 DA-A				No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE		
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Principal Plus / Principal forte / Diniro/ Spandis [1]	Tudor 114 OD [2]	
Annual and Biennial BLW										
AMARE	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**8.44**	**94.33**	**97.76**	**92.8**	**98.38**	4 trials =
				Min-Max	6-13	86.25-99	96.25-99.5	86.6-99	97.5-99.25	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**40**	**52.5**	**92.5**	**-**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**95.75**	**97.5**	**99**	**98.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	-	97-98	-	-	
CAPBP	**3 (3)**	**13-16**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.77**	**93.83**	**97.58**	**98.25**	**98.13**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.3	92.5-94.75	96.75-98.75	-	97.25-99	
CHEAL	**14 (14)**	**10-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**21.41**	**90.77**	**95.86**	**90.51**	**96.46**	3 trials > 11trials =
				Min-Max	5-113	65-100	82.5-100	67.5-100	92.5-98.75	
GALAP	**3 (3)**	**13-15**	1%	**Mean**	**5.33**	**92**	**95.68**	**95**	97.88	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	86.25-95	93.8-97	-	97-98.75	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**99.25**	**99**	**-**	98.75	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**-**	1 trial
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
MATCH	**2 (2)**	**14**	2-8%	**Mean**	**23**	**62.25**	**88.8**	**97**	**-**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	7-39	32.5-92	82-95.75	94.5-99.5	-	
MATIN	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.68**	**86.92**	**95**	**-**	**93.17**	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6.05	78-99	88.5-99	-	81.5-100	
POLCO	**7 (7)**	**12-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**8.07**	**79.61**	**85.72**	**94.58**	**92.69**	1 trial > 4 trials = 2 trials <
				Min-Max	5-19	27.5-93.8	37.5-98.75	90-98.75	90-97.75	

SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**42.5**	**32.5**	**32.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**91.7**	**95**	**97.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-7%	**Mean**	**12.33**	**95.25**	**98.25**	**100**	**97.38**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	7-23	90.5-100	96.5-100	-	97.38-95.75	
THLAR	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.53**	**96.88**	**98.63**	**100**	**95.25**	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-9.5	93.75-100	97.25-100	-	94.5-96	
VIOAR	**5 (5)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.06**	**79.85**	**89.45**	**96.38**	**85.42**	5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14.8	71-93.25	76.25-99	93.75-99	78.75-98.5	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**73.8**	**81.3**	**75**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Perennial BLW										
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**92.8**	**91.8**	**93.8**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**73.2**	**97.05**	**-**	**98.1**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Grasses										
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**91**	**95**	**-**	**94.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	**13 (12)**	**12-14**	1-42%	**Mean**	**32.78**	**86.96**	**95.21**	**91.97**	**93.83**	4 trials > 7 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-281.75	74.5-98.75	90-99.75	80.25-100	90-100	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**90.25**	**98.5**	**98.75**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)
1 Principal plus - used in Czech trials in 440g/ha rate (292.6 g a.s./ha); Principal forte – used in Czech trials in 480g/ha rate (275.04 g a.s./ha); Diniro – used in German trials in 400g/ha rate (216g/ha); Spandis – used in Slovakian trial in 500g/ha rate (270g a.s./ha)
[2] Tudor 114 OD - used in Polish trials in 0.5L/ha rate (57g a.s./ha)

Table 3.2-21: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 14 trials in maize, third assessment (shortly before harvest), CZ+DE+PL trials grouping.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 49-67 DA-A				No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE		
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Principal Plus / Principal forte / Diniro/ Spandis [1]	Tudor 114 OD[2]	
Annual and Biennial BLW										
AMARE	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**8.44**	**94.01**	**97.64**	**98.25**	**97.88**	4 trials =
				Min-Max	6-13	86.25-99	96.25-99	97.5-99	97.5-98.25	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**25**	**42.5**	**97.5**	**-**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**98.5**	**98.63**	**99**	**99.5**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	98-99	98.25-99	-	-	
CAPBP	**3 (2)**	**13-16**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**94.75**	**97.38**	-	**98.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	92.5-97	96.5-98.25	-	97-99.5	
CHEAL	**14 (14)**	**10-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**21.41**	**92.34**	**96.8**	**93.51**	**97.25**	14 trials =
				Min-Max	5-113	62.5-100	83.75-100	72.5-100	94-99.25	
GALAP	**3 (3)**	**13-15**	1%	**Mean**	**5.33**	**94.08**	**96.77**	**98.8**	**98**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	86.25-99	96.25-97.25	-	97.25-98.75	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**99.25**	**99.25**	**-**	**99.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
MATCH	**2 (1)**	**14**	8%	**Mean**	**39**	**22.5**	**30**	**100**	**-**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**3 (3)**	**12-15**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.68**	**85.92**	**95.17**	**-**	**95.67**	3 trial =
				Min-Max	5-6.05	77-97	88.5-99.5	-	87.5-100	
POLCO	**7 (7)**	**12-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**8.07**	**80.75**	**88**	**96**	**92.56**	2 trials > 4 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-19	37.5-93.5	55-98	94-99	89.5-99.5	

SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**17.5**	**22.5**	**15**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**90**	**95**	**96.3**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-7%	**Mean**	**12.33**	**94.75**	**99.5**	**100**	**99.13**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	7-23	89.5-100	99-100	-	99-99.25	
THLAR	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.53**	**97**	**98.63**	**100**	**94.88**	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.5	94-100	97.25-100	-	92.5-97.25	
VIOAR	**5 (5)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.06**	**79.45**	**85.2**	**87**	**84.75**	5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14.8	55-99	75-99	75-99	77.5-99.25	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**77**	**83**	**78**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Perennial BLW										
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**93.3**	**92.8**	**96.8**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**94**	**97.05**	**-**	**98.95**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Grasses										
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**91**	**95.25**	**-**	**92.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	**13 (12)**	**12-14**	1-42%	**Mean**	32.78	**86.75**	**95.69**	**93.71**	**94.71**	3 trials > 8 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-281.75	72.5-97.5	90-99.5	83.25-100	90-100	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**65**	**100**	**100**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)
1 Principal plus - used in Czech trials in 440g/ha rate (292.6 g a.s./ha); Principal forte – used in Czech trials in 480g/ha rate (275.04 g a.s./ha); Diniro – used in German trials in 400g/ha rate (216g/ha); Spandis – used in Slovakian trial in 500g/ha rate (270g a.s./ha)
[2] Tudor 114 OD - used in Polish trials in 0.5L/ha rate (57g a.s./ha)

Table 3.2-22: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 8 trials in maize, first assessment (up to 14 days after application), South-East climatic zone

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 13-14 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Diniro/Spandis 0.5 kg/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
ABUTH	**2 (2)**	**11-12**	1-4%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**97.25**	**97.25**	**98.65**	1 trial = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	3-8	96.5-98	96.5-98	98-99.3	
AMARE	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-6%	**Mean**	**7**	**80.87**	**90.43**	**91.03**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-10	73.8-91.3	87.5-93.8	89.3-92.5	
AMBEL	**1 (1)**	**11**	1%	**Mean**	5	96.5	98.3	99.5	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CHEAL	**6 (6)**	**10-15**	1.88-6%	**Mean**	**10.83**	**92.58**	**97.65**	**95.48**	6 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14	80-99	92.8-99.5	90.8-99	
CHEHY	**1 (1)**	**10**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98.3**	**99**	**97.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
DATST	**2 (2)**	**10-14**	2-3.8%	**Mean**	**6.5**	**83.4**	**84**	**82.9**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-8	68.8-98	70-98	90-95.8	
GALAP	**1 (1)**	**32**	2%	**Mean**	**6**	**46.3**	**55**	**61.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**92.5**	**92.5**	**93.8**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MERAN	**1 (1)**	**11**	1.88%	**Mean**	**5**	**87.5**	**90**	**90**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLAV	**1 (1)**	**13**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**93.8**	**94.5**	**95.8**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**6**	**87.5**	**91.3**	**90**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

Perennial BLW									
CIRAR	**1 (1)**	**32**	5%	**Mean**	**13**	**71.3**	**81.3**	**77.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
ECHCG	**8**	**10-14**	0.2-10%	**Mean**	**32.31**	**81.03**	**87.94**	**88**	1 trial > 6 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-100	56.3-97.5	67.5-99.3	65-99.5	
PANMI	**1 (1)**	**10**	2.25%	**Mean**	**7**	**36.3**	**43.8**	**37.5**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SETPU	**1 (1)**	**12**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**93.3**	**96.5**	**96.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SETVI	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**20**	**82**	**90.8**	**86.8**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (seeds)	**1 (1)**	**13**	3%	**Mean**	**50**	**75**	**80**	**85**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (rhizome)	**1 (1)**	**32**	3%	**Mean**	**15**	**70**	**76.3**	**58.8**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-23: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 8 trials in maize, second assessment (up to around 4 weeks after application), South-East climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 22-28 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Diniro/Spandis 0.5 kg/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
ABUTH	**2 (2)**	**11-12**	1-4%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**98.05**	**98.9**	**99**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	3-8	96.8-99.3	98-99.8	98-100	
AMARE	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-6%	**Mean**	**7**	**81.87**	**92.87**	**92.37**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-10	73.8-93.8	90-97.8	88.8-96.3	
AMBEL	**1 (1)**	**11**	1%	**Mean**	5	97.5	98	99	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CHEAL	**6 (6)**	**10-15**	1.88-6%	**Mean**	**10.83**	**92.45**	**97.23**	**95.4**	1 trial > 5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14	78.8-99	93.5-99.5	87.5-99	
CHEHY	**1 (1)**	**10**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98.5**	**99**	**98.8**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
DATST	**2 (2)**	**10-14**	2-3.8%	**Mean**	**6.5**	**89.9**	**91.4**	**88.75**	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-8	82.5-97.3	86.3-96.5	85-92.5	
GALAP	**1 (1)**	**32**	2%	**Mean**	**6**	**42.5**	**55**	**57.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**93.97**	**97**	**95**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MERAN	**1 (1)**	**11**	1.88%	**Mean**	**5**	**91.3**	**92.5**	**91.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLAV	**1 (1)**	**13**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**94.5**	**97**	**91.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**6**	**90**	**93.8**	**91.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

Perennial BLW									
CIRAR	**1 (1)**	**32**	5%	**Mean**	**13**	**66.3**	**81.3**	**72.5**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
ECHCG	**8 (8)**	**10-14**	0.2-10%	**Mean**	**32.31**	**87.63**	**92.63**	**91.34**	1 trial > 7 trials =
				Min-Max	5-100	78.8-92.5	88.8-95	85-94.8	
PANMI	**1 (1)**	**10**	2.25%	**Mean**	**7**	**41.3**	**48.8**	**50**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SETPU	**1 (1)**	**12**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**90.5**	**91.5**	**91**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SETVI	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**20**	**82.5**	**91.8**	**89.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (seeds)	**1 (1)**	**13**	3%	**Mean**	**50**	**91.3**	**95**	**90**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (rhizome)	**1 (1)**	**32**	3%	**Mean**	**15**	**90**	**95**	**92.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-24: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 8 trials in maize, third assessment (shortly before harvest), South-East climatic zone

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 49-56 DA-A			No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE	
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Diniro/Spandis 0.5 kg/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW									
ABUTH	**2 (2)**	**11-12**	1-4%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**96.4**	**97.65**	**98.65**	1 trial = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	3-8	96.3-96.5	97.3-98	97.8-99.5	
AMARE	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-6%	**Mean**	**7**	**80.87**	**90.67**	**90.53**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-10	72.5-91.3	87.5-94.5	87.5-93.3	
AMBEL	**1 (1)**	**11**	1%	**Mean**	5	96	96.5	97.5	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
CHEAL	**6 (6)**	**10-15**	1.88-6%	**Mean**	**10.83**	**91.4**	**96.33**	**94.73**	1 trial > 5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14	77.5-99	91.3-99	86.3-99	
CHEHY	**1 (1)**	**10**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98.5**	**99**	**99**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
DATST	**2 (2)**	**10-14**	2-3.8%	**Mean**	**6.5**	**87.5**	**93.25**	**91.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-8	80-95	90-96.5	90-92.5	
GALAP	**1 (1)**	**32**	2%	**Mean**	**6**	**40**	**52.5**	**57.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**90**	**95**	**92.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
MERAN	**1 (1)**	**11**	1.88%	**Mean**	**5**	**92.5**	**92.5**	**92.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLAV	**1 (1)**	**13**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**87.5**	**91.3**	**88.3**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**6**	**89.5**	**88.8**	**87.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

Perennial BLW									
CIRAR	**1 (1)**	**32**	5%	**Mean**	**13**	**63.8**	**78.8**	**72.5**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
Grasses									
ECHCG	**8 (8)**	**10-14**	0.2-10%	**Mean**	**32.31**	**86.16**	**90.56**	**90.37**	2 trials > 6 trials =
				Min-Max	5-100	77.5-95	83.8-97.5	81.3-95	
PANMI	**1 (1)**	**10**	2.25%	**Mean**	**7**	**41.3**	**48.8**	**50**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SETPU	**1 (1)**	**12**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**82.5**	**83.8**	**82.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SETVI	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**20**	**83.3**	**90.8**	**88.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (seeds)	**1 (1)**	**13**	3%	**Mean**	**50**	**95**	**97.3**	**95**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (rhizome)	**1 (1)**	**32**	3%	**Mean**	**15**	**90**	**98**	**92.5**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

Table 3.2-25: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 14 trials in maize, first assessment (up to 14 days after application), Central Registration zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 10-14 DA-A				No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE		
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Principal Plus / Principal forte / Diniro/ Spandis [1]	Tudor 114 OD[2]	
Annual and Biennial BLW										
ABUTH	**2 (2)**	**11-12**	1-4%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**97.25**	**97.25**	**98.65**	**-**	1 trial = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	3-8	96.5-98	96.5-98	98-99.3	-	
AMARE	**7 (7)**	**12-14**	1-6%	**Mean**	**7.82**	**84.31**	**91.76**	**92.17**	**87.25**	1 trial > 6 trial =
				Min-Max	5-13	73.8-93.8	85-97.75	89.3-97.5	85-89.5	
AMBEL	**1 (1)**	**11**	1%	**Mean**	5	96.5	98.3	99.5	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**12.5**	**20**	**15**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**92.63**	**95**	**93.5**	**98**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	91.5-93.75	94-96	-	-	
CAPBP	**3 (3)**	**13-16**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.77**	**79.25**	**81.92**	**65**	**93.25**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.3	57.5-91.25	62.5-93.75	-	90.5-96	
CHEAL	**20 (20)**	**10-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**18.24**	**83.4**	**88.11**	**84.12**	**84.33**	5 trials > 15 trials =
				Min-Max	5-113	35-99	45-99.5	30-99.25	47.5-98.25	
CHEHY	**1 (1)**	**10**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98.3**	**99**	**97.3**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
DATST	**2 (2)**	**10-14**	2-3.8%	**Mean**	**6.5**	**83.4**	**84**	**82.9**	-	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-8	68.8-98	70-98	90-95.8	-	
GALAP	**4 (4)**	**12-32**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**77.08**	**81.5**	**78.15**	**88.5**	4 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	46.3-97	55-96	61.3-95	80-97	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**86.5**	**95**	**-**	**87**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**90.25**	**95**	**89**	**-**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

MATCH	**2 (2)**	**14**	2-8%	**Mean**	**23**	**47.5**	**60**	**65**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	7-39	40-55	42.5-77.5	57.5-72.5	-	1 trial <
MATIN	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.02**	**89**	**92.17**	**93.8**	**88.75**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-7	46.5-98	85-99	-	79.5-98	1 trial <
MERAN	**1 (1)**	**11**	1.88%	**Mean**	**5**	**87.5**	**90**	**90**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
POLAV	**1 (1)**	**13**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**93.8**	**94.5**	**95.8**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**8 (8)**	**12-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**7.82**	**73.34**	**77.32**	**75.63**	**77.38**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	5-19	15-95	22.5-97.75	20-97.5	54.25-88.5	2 trials =
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**18.8**	**23.8**	**22.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**92.5**	**96.3**	**97.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-7%	**Mean**	**12.33**	**73.83**	**77.5**	**55**	88.13	1 trial >
				Min-Max	7-23	47.5-89	50-95.5	-	**86.25-90**	2 trials =
THLAR	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.53**	**89.08**	**94.58**	**98.5**	89.25	1 trial >
				Min-Max	5-9.5	86-91.25	89.5-98.25	-	**89-89.5**	2 trials =
VIOAR	**5 (5)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.06**	**70.9**	**75.5**	**89**	66.08	5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14.8	45-88.25	46-94	85-93	**49.5-81.25**	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**82.5**	**72.5**	**75**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Perennial BLW										
CIRAR	**1 (1)**	**32**	5%	**Mean**	**13**	**71.3**	**81.3**	**77.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**88.8**	**90.5**	**91.3**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**45.25**	**46.25**	**-**	**48.25**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Grasses										
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**85**	**91**	**-**	**84**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

ECHCG	**21 (20)**	**10-14**	0.2-42%	**Mean**	**19.48**	**77.27**	**84.96**	**81.75**	**78.75**	4 trial > 15 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-281.75	42.5-97.5	49.5-99.3	25-99.5	52-85.75	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**98.5**	**100**	**100**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
PANMI	**1 (1)**	**10**	2.25%	**Mean**	**7**	**41.3**	**48.8**	**50**	**-**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SETPU	**1 (1)**	**12**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**82.5**	**83.8**	**82.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SETVI	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**20**	**83.3**	**90.8**	**88.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (seeds)	**1 (1)**	**13**	3%	**Mean**	**50**	**95**	**97.3**	**95**	**-**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (rhizome)	**1 (1)**	**32**	3%	**Mean**	**15**	**90**	**98**	**92.5**	**-**	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate-
**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)
1 Principal plus - used in Czech trials in 440g/ha rate (292.6 g a.s./ha); Principal forte – used in Czech trials in 480g/ha rate (275.04 g a.s./ha); Diniro – used in German trials in 400g/ha rate (216g/ha); Spandis – used in Slovakian trial in 500g/ha rate (270g a.s./ha)
[2] Tudor 114 OD - used in Polish trials in 0.5L/ha rate (57g a.s./ha)

Table 3.2-26: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 14 trials in maize, second assessment (up to around 4 weeks after application), Central Registration zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 10-14 DA-A				No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE		
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Principal Plus / Principal forte / Diniro/ Spandis [1]	Tudor 114 OD[2]	
Annual and Biennial BLW										
ABUTH	**2 (2)**	**11-12**	1-4%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**98.05**	**98.9**	**99**	-	2 trials =
				Min-Max	3-8	96.8-99.3	98-99.8	98-100	-	
AMARE	**7 (7)**	**12-14**	1-6%	**Mean**	**7.82**	**88.99**	**95.66**	**92.54**	**98.38**	7 trials =
				Min-Max	5-13	73.8-99	90-99.5	86.6-99	97.5-99.25	
AMBEL	**1 (1)**	**11**	1%	**Mean**	5	97.5	98	99	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**40**	**52.5**	**92.5**	**-**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**95.75**	**97.5**	**99**	**98.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	-	97-98	-	-	
CAPBP	**3 (3)**	**13-16**	1-2%	**Mean**	**6.77**	**93.83**	**97.58**	**98.25**	**98.13**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.3	92.5-94.75	96.75-98.75	-	97.25-99	
CHEAL	**20 (20)**	**10-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**18.24**	**91.28**	**96.27**	**92.6**	**96.46**	4 trials > 16 trials =
				Min-Max	5-113	65-100	82.5-100	67.5-100	92.5-98.75	
CHEHY	**1 (1)**	**10**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98.5**	**99**	**98.8**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
DATST	**2 (2)**	**10-14**	2-3.8%	**Mean**	**6.5**	**89.9**	**91.4**	**88.75**	-	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-8	82.5-97.3	86.3-96.5	85-92.5	-	
GALAP	**4 (4)**	**12-32**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**79.63**	**85.51**	**76.25**	**97.88**	4 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	42.5-95	55-97	57.5-95	97-98.75	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**99.25**	**99**	**-**	**98.75**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**-**	1 trial
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
MATCH	**2 (2)**	**14**	2-8%	**Mean**	**23**	**62.25**	**88.8**	**97**	**-**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	7-39	32.5-92	82-95.75	94.5-99.5	-	
MATIN	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.02**	**90.32**	**94.83**	**95**	**89.75**	1 trial > 3 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	78-99	88.5-99	-	81.5-98	
MERAN	**1 (1)**	**11**	1.88%	**Mean**	**5**	**91.3**	**92.5**	**91.3**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
POLAV	**1 (1)**	**13**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**94.5**	**97**	**91.3**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**8 (8)**	**12-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**7.82**	**80.91**	**86.73**	**93.76**	**92.69**	1 trial > 7 trials =
				Min-Max	5-19	27.5-93.8	37.5-98.75	90-98.75	90-97.75	
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**42.5**	**32.5**	**32.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**91.7**	**95**	**97.5**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-7%	**Mean**	**12.33**	**95.25**	**98.25**	**100**	**97.38**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	7-23	90.5-100	96.5-100	-	97.38-95.75	
THLAR	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.53**	**96.88**	**98.63**	**100**	**95.25**	1 trial > 1 trial =
				Min-Max	5-9.5	93.75-100	97.25-100	-	94.5-96	
VIOAR	**5 (5)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.06**	**79.85**	**89.45**	**96.38**	**85.42**	5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14.8	71-93.25	76.25-99	93.75-99	78.75-98.5	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**73.8**	**81.3**	**75**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Perennial BLW										
CIRAR	**1 (1)**	**32**	5%	**Mean**	**13**	**66.3**	**81.3**	**72.5**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**92.8**	**91.8**	**93.8**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**73.2**	**97.05**	**-**	**98.1**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

Grasses										
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**91**	**95**	**-**	**94.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	21 (20)	**10-14**	0.2-42%	**Mean**	**32.59**	**87.55**	**94.36**	**91.71**	**93.83**	5 trials > 15 trials =
				Min-Max	5-281.75	74.5-98.75	88.8-99.75	80.25-100	90-100	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**90.25**	**98.5**	**98.75**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	**-**	
PANMI	**1 (1)**	**10**	2.25%	**Mean**	**7**	**41.3**	**48.8**	**50**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SETPU	**1 (1)**	**12**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**90.5**	**91.5**	**91**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SETVI	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**20**	**82.5**	**91.8**	**89.3**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (seeds)	**1 (1)**	**13**	3%	**Mean**	**50**	**91.3**	**95**	**90**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (rhizome)	**1 (1)**	**32**	3%	**Mean**	**15**	**90**	**95**	**92.5**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate-

**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

1 Principal plus - used in Czech trials in 440g/ha rate (292.6 g a.s./ha); Principal forte – used in Czech trials in 480g/ha rate (275.04 g a.s./ha); Diniro – used in German trials in 400g/ha rate (216g/ha); Spandis – used in Slovakian trial in 500g/ha rate (270g a.s./ha)

[2] Tudor 114 OD - used in Polish trials in 0.5L/ha rate (57g a.s./ha)

Table 3.2-27: Mean percentage efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha against weeds across 14 trials in maize, third assessment (shortly before harvest), Central Registration zone.

Weed EPPO code	No. of trials (valid trials)	Weed growth stage at application (BBCH)	% ground cover		Utd at app. timing	Mean % efficacy at 10-14 DA-A				No. of trials where EVRITELL 162 OD* is >. <. = compared to REF**
						EVRITELL 162 OD	EVRITELL 162 OD	REFERENCE		
					(plants/m²)	0.75 L/ha	1 L/ha	Principal Plus / Principal forte / Diniro/ Spandis [1]	Tudor 114 OD[2]	
Annual and Biennial BLW										
ABUTH	**2 (2)**	**11-12**	1-4%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**96.4**	**97.65**	**98.65**	-	1 trial = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	3-8	96.3-96.5	97.3-98	97.8-99.5	-	
AMARE	**7 (7)**	**12-14**	1-6%	**Mean**	**7.82**	**88.99**	**95.66**	**92.54**	**98.38**	7 trials =
				Min-Max	5-13	73.8-99	90-99.5	86.6-99	97.5-99.25	
AMBEL	**1 (1)**	**11**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**96**	**96.5**	**97.5**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ANGCO	**1 (1)**	**12**	5%	**Mean**	**6.25**	**25**	**42.5**	**97.5**	**-**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
BRSNN	**2 (2)**	**12-14**	1-3%	**Mean**	**6**	**98.5**	**98.63**	**99**	**99.5**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	98-99	98.25-99	-	-	
CAPBP	**3 (2)**	**13-16**	1%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**94.75**	**97.38**	-	**98.25**	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-6	92.5-97	96.5-98.25	-	97-99.5	
CHEAL	**20 (20)**	**10-16**	1-12%	**Mean**	**18.24**	**92.06**	**96.66**	**94.03**	**97.25**	1 trial > 19 trials =
				Min-Max	5-113	62.5-100	83.75-100	72.5-100	94-99.25	
CHEHY	**1 (1)**	**10**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**98.5**	**99**	**99**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
DATST	**2 (2)**	**10-14**	2-3.8%	**Mean**	**6.5**	**87.5**	**93.25**	**91.25**	-	2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-8	80-95	90-96.5	90-92.5	-	
GALAP	**4 (4)**	**12-32**	1-2%	**Mean**	**5.5**	**80.56**	**85.7**	**78.15**	**98**	3 trials = 1 trial <
				Min-Max	5-6	40-99	52.5-97.25	57.5-98.8	97.25-98.75	
GASPA	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**99.25**	**99.25**	**-**	**99.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

LAMAM	**1 (1)**	**16**	2%	**Mean**	**14.25**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max						
MATCH	**2 (1)**	**14**	8%	**Mean**	**39**	**22.5**	**30**	**100**	**-**	1 trial <
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
MATIN	**4 (4)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.02**	**88**	**94.33**	**92.5**	**93.5**	4 trials =
				Min-Max	5-7	77-97	88.5-99.5	-	87.5-99.5	
MERAN	**1 (1)**	**11**	1.88%	**Mean**	**5**	**92.5**	**92.5**	**92.5**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
POLAV	**1 (1)**	**13**	5%	**Mean**	**7**	**87.5**	**91.3**	**88.3**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
POLCO	**8 (8)**	**12-15**	1-5%	**Mean**	**7.82**	**81.84**	**88.1**	**93.88**	**92.56**	1 trial > 5 trials = 2 trials <
				Min-Max	5-19	37.5-93.5	55-98	87.5-99	89.5-99.5	
SOLNI	**1 (1)**	**12**	9%	**Mean**	**43**	**17.5**	**22.5**	**15**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SOLPS	**1 (1)**	**12**	4%	**Mean**	**10.5**	**90**	**95**	**96.3**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
STEME	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-7%	**Mean**	**12.33**	**94.75**	**99.5**	**100**	**99.13**	3 trials =
				Min-Max	7-23	89.5-100	99-100	-	99-99.25	
THLAR	**3 (3)**	**12-14**	1-5%	**Mean**	**6.53**	**97**	**98.63**	**100**	**94.88**	1 trial > 2 trials =
				Min-Max	5-9.5	94-100	97.25-100	-	92.5-97.25	
VIOAR	**5 (5)**	**12-15**	1-3%	**Mean**	**9.06**	**79.45**	**85.2**	**87**	**84.75**	5 trials =
				Min-Max	5-14.8	55-99	75-99	75-99	77.5-99.25	
VERPE	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**6**	**77**	**83**	**78**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
Perennial BLW										
CIRAR	**1 (1)**	**32**	5%	**Mean**	**13**	**63.8**	**78.8**	**72.5**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
CONAR	**1 (1)**	**15**	1%	**Mean**	**52.5**	**93.3**	**92.8**	**96.8**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
GERPU	**1 (1)**	**14**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**94**	**97.05**	**-**	**98.95**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

Grasses										
AVEFA	**1 (1)**	**14**	3%	**Mean**	**9.4**	**91**	**95.25**	**-**	**92.5**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
ECHCG	21 (20)	**10-14**	0.2-42%	**Mean**	**32.59**	**86.87**	**93.9**	**91.92**	**94.71**	5 trials > 15 trials <
				Min-Max	5-281.75	72.5-97.5	83.8-99.5	81.3-100	90-100	
LOLMU	**1 (1)**	**14**	2%	**Mean**	**9.5**	**65**	**100**	**100**	**-**	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
PANMI	**1 (1)**	**10**	2.25%	**Mean**	**7**	**41.3**	**48.8**	**50**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SETPU	**1 (1)**	**12**	1%	**Mean**	**5**	**82.5**	**83.8**	**82.5**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SETVI	**1 (1)**	**14**	5%	**Mean**	**20**	**83.3**	**90.8**	**88.5**	-	1 trial =
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (seeds)	**1 (1)**	**13**	3%	**Mean**	**50**	**95**	**97.3**	**95**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	
SORHA (rhizome)	**1 (1)**	**32**	3%	**Mean**	**15**	**90**	**98**	**92.5**	-	1 trial >
				Min-Max	-	-	-	-	-	

*Highest tested rate-

**Only when difference is higher than LSD of the statistical analysis (results belong to different N&K groups)

1 Principal plus - used in Czech trials in 440g/ha rate (292.6 g a.s./ha); Principal forte – used in Czech trials in 480g/ha rate (275.04 g a.s./ha); Diniro – used in German trials in 400g/ha rate (216g/ha); Spandis – used in Slovakian trial in 500g/ha rate (270g a.s./ha)

[2] Tudor 114 OD - used in Polish trials in 0.5L/ha rate (57g a.s./ha)

Summary and conclusions over efficacy results:

For this conclusion only weed species, which have occurred in at least two trials, are considered. Summary for the efficacy was prepared basing on the A3 assessment (last assessment before harvest) to show the long term control effect of EVRITELL 162 OD.

A summary of individual weed species and their relative susceptibilities to EVRITELL 162 OD applied as a single application, at proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha, as demonstrated by data across trials performed on maize in Maritime EPPO climatic zone countries in at assessments at 49-67 DAA is given in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**29.

A summary of individual weed species and their relative susceptibilities to EVRITELL 162 OD applied as a single application, at proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha, as demonstrated by data across trials performed on maize in North-East EPPO climatic zone countries at assessments at 49-63 DAA is given in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**30.

A summary of individual weed species and their relative susceptibilities to EVRITELL 162 OD applied as a single application, at proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha, as demonstrated by data across trials performed on maize, results from Czech Republic, Germany and Poland combined, at assessments at 49-56 DAA is given in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**31.

A summary of individual weed species and their relative susceptibilities to EVRITELL 162 OD applied as a single application, at proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha, as demonstrated by data across trials performed on maize in South-East EPPO climatic zone countries at assessments at 49-56 DAA is given in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**32.

A summary of individual weed species and their relative susceptibilities to EVRITELL 162 OD applied as a single application, at proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha, as demonstrated by data across trials performed on maize in Central Registration Zone countries at assessments at 49-56 DAA is given in **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**33.

Table 3.2-289: Overall summary of label claims for control of individual weed species supported for EVRITELL 162 OD in maize, Maritime climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	Trials in which species occurred (valid trials)	Assessment at 49-63 DA-A		Conclusions
		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD	Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD	
		0.75L/ha	1 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW				
AMARE	2 (2)	96.4%	97.65%	HS at 0.75 L/ha
CHEAL	8 (8)	91.16%	95.53%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
MATCH *	2 (2)	62.25%	88.88%	MT at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
POLCO	3 (3)	71.17%	82.33%	MS at 0.75 L/ha and 1 L/ha
VIOAR	2 (2)	77%	87%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
Grasses				
ECHCG	7 (6)	90.36%	96.86	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha

* Based on A2 (3-4 weeks after the application) assessment due to the fact that A3 assessment was done in only one trial.

key to susceptibility ratings:

Label claim	Control level range (%)
Highly susceptible (HS)	95 to 100 %
Susceptible (S)	85 to 94 %
Moderately susceptible (MS)	70 to 84 %
Moderately tolerant (MT)	50 to 69 %
Tolerant (T)	< 50 %

In the **Maritime EPPO zone**, the efficacy of EVRITELL was evaluated over 18 different weeds for which valid trials are available. In below description are taking into consideration weed species that were observed in at least 2 trials.

EVRITELL 162 OD at **0,75 L/ha (82.5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 9 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of t 1 weed: AMARE
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds: CHEAL, ECHCG
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds POLCO, VIOAR

EVRITELL 162 OD at **1,0 L/ha (110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 12 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 3 weeds: AMARE, CHEAL, ECHCG
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds: MATCH, VIOAR
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 1 weed: POLCO

Table 3.2-30: Overall summary of label claims for control of individual weed species supported for EVRITELL 162 OD in maize, North-East climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	Trials in which species occurred (valid trials)	Assessment at 49-63 DA-A		Conclusions
		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD 0.75L/ha	Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD 1 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW				
AMARE	2 (2)	91.63%	97.63%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
CAPBP	2 (2)	94.75%	97.38%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
CHEAL	6 (6)	93.92%	98.5%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
GALAP	2 (2)	91.63%	96.75%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
MATIN	3 (3)	85.92%	95.17%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
POLCO	4 (4)	87.94%	92.25%	S at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
STEME	2 (2)	94.25%	99%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
THLAR	2 (2)	92.5%	98.25%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
VIOAR	3 (3)	81.08%	84%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, MS at 1 L/ha
Grasses				
ECHCG	6 (6)	84.75%	95.04%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha

***key to susceptibility ratings:**

Label claim	Control level range (%)
Highly susceptible (HS)	95 to 100 %
Susceptible (S)	85 to 94 %
Moderately susceptible (MS)	70 to 84 %
Moderately tolerant (MT)	50 to 69 %
Tolerant (T)	< 50 %

In the **North-East EPPO zone**, the efficacy of EVRITELL was evaluated over 14 different weeds for which valid trials are available. In below description are taking into consideration weed species that were observed in at least 2 trials.

EVRITELL 162 OD at **0,75 L/ha (82.5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 9 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 8 weeds: AMARE, CAPBP, CHEAL, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO, STEME, THLAR
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds ECHCG, VIOAR

EVRITELL 162 OD at **at 1,0 L/ha (110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 12 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 9 weeds: AMARE, CAPBP, CHEAL, ECHCG, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO, STEME, THLAR
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 1 weed: POLCO
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 1 weed: VIOAR

Table 3.2-31: Summary of label claims for control of individual weed species supported for EVRITELL 162 OD in maize, combined results from Czech Republic, Germany and Poland.

Weed EPPO code	Trials in which species occurred (valid trials)	Assessment at 49-67 DA-A		Conclusions
		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD 0.75L/ha	Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD 1 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW				
AMARE	4 (4)	94.01%	97.64%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
BRSNN	2 (2)	98.5%	98.63%	HS at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
CAPBP	3 (3)	94.75%	97.38%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
CHEAL	14 (14)	92.34%	96.8%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
GALAP	3 (3)	94.08%	96.77%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
MATCH *	2 (2)	62.25%	88.8%	MT at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
MATIN	3 (3)	85.92%	95.17%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
POLCO	7 (7)	80.75%	88%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
STEME	3 (3)	94.75%	99.5%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
THLAR	3 (3)	97%	98.63%	HS at 0.75 L/ha HS at 1 L/ha
VIOAR	5 (5)	79.45%	85.2%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
Grasses				
ECHCG	13 (12)	86.75%	95.69%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha

* Based on A2 (3-4 weeks after the application) assessment due to the fact that A3 assessment was done in only one trial.

***key to susceptibility ratings:**

Label claim	Control level range (%)
Highly susceptible (HS)	95 to 100 %
Susceptible (S)	85 to 94 %
Moderately susceptible (MS)	70 to 84 %
Moderately tolerant (MT)	50 to 69 %
Tolerant (T)	< 50 %

In the **CZ+DE+PL grouping**, the efficacy of EVRITELL was evaluated over 22 different weeds for which valid trials are available. In below description are taking into consideration weed species that were observed in at least 2 trials.

EVRITELL 162 OD at **0,75 L/ha (82.5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 9 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds: BRSNN, THLAR
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 6 weeds: AMARE, CAPBP, CHEAL, ECHCG, GALAP, MATIN, STEME
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds: POLCO, VIOAR

EVRITELL 162 OD at **1,0 L/ha (110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 12 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 9 weeds: AMARE, BRSNN, CAPBP, CHEAL, ECHCG, GALAP, MATIN, STEME, THLAR
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 3 weeds: MATCH, POLCO, VIOAR

Table 3.2-32: Summary of label claims for control of individual weed species supported for EVRITELL 162 OD in maize, South-East climatic zone.

Weed EPPO code	Trials in which species occurred (valid trials)	Assessment at 49-56 DA-A		Conlusions
		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD	Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD	
		0.75L/ha (121.5 g a.s./ha)	1 L/ha (162 g a.s./ha)	
Annual and Biennial BLW				
ABUTH	2 (2)	96.4%	97.65%	HS at 0.75 L/ha
AMARE	3 (3)	80.87%	90.67%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
CHEAL	6 (6)	91.4%	96.33%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
DATST	2 (2)	87.5%	93.25%	S at 0.75 L/ha
Grasses				
ECHCG	8 (8)	86.16%	90.56%	S at 0.75 L/ha

***key to susceptibility ratings:**

Label claim	Control level range (%)
Highly susceptible (HS)	95 to 100 %
Susceptible (S)	85 to 94 %
Moderately susceptible (MS)	70 to 84 %
Moderately tolerant (MT)	50 to 69 %
Tolerant (T)	< 50 %

In the **South-East EPPO climatic zone**, the efficacy of EVRITELL was evaluated over 17 different weeds for which valid trials are available. In below description are taking into consideration weed species that were observed in at least 2 trials.

EVRITELL 162 OD at **0,75 L/ha (82.5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 9 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 1 weed: ABUTH
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 6 weeds: CHEAL, DATST, ECHCG
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 1 weed: AMARE

EVRITELL 162 OD at **1,0 L/ha (110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 12 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 2 weeds: ABUTH, CHEAL
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 3 weeds: AMARE, DATST, ECHCG

On the basis of the summarized data, it can be considered that claims for control of annual broad-leaved and grass weeds in maize by EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the proposed label range rate of 0.75-1 L product/ha and according to other label recommendations, are fully supported.

Table 3.2-29: Summary of label claims for control of individual weed species supported for EVRITELL 162 OD in maize, combined results from all countries from Central Registration zone.

Weed EPPO code	Trials in which species occurred (valid trials)	Assessment at 49-67 DA-A		Conclusions
		Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD 0.75L/ha	Mean % efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD 1 L/ha	
Annual and Biennial BLW				
ABUTH	2 (2)	96.4%	97.65%	HS at 0.75 L/ha
AMARE	7 (7)	88.38%	94.65%	S at 0.75 L/ha
BRSNN	2 (2)	98.5%	98.63%	HS at 0.75 L/ha
CAPBP	3 (3)	94.75%	97.38%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
CHEAL	20 (20)	92.06%	96.66%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
DATST	2 (2)	87.5%	93.25%	S at 0.75 L/ha
GALAP	4 (4)	80.56%	85.7%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
MATCH *	2 (2)	62.25%	88.8%	MT at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
MATIN	4 (4)	88%	94.33%	S at 0.75 L/ha
POLCO	8 (8)	81.84%	88.1%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
STEME	3 (3)	94.75%	99.5%	S at 0.75 L/ha, HS at 1 L/ha
THLAR	3 (3)	97%	98.63%	HS at 0.75 L/ha
VIOAR	5 (5)	79.45%	85.2%	MS at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha
Grasses				
ECHCG	21 (20)	86.87%	93.9%	S at 0.75 L/ha, S at 1 L/ha

* Based on A2 (3-4 weeks after the application) assessment due to the fact that A3 assessment was done in only one trial.

***key to susceptibility ratings:**

Label claim	Control level range (%)
Highly susceptible (HS)	95 to 100 %
Susceptible (S)	85 to 94 %
Moderately susceptible (MS)	70 to 84 %
Moderately tolerant (MT)	50 to 69 %
Tolerant (T)	< 50 %

In the **Central Registration zone**, the efficacy of EVRITELL was evaluated over 32 different weeds for which valid trials are available. In below description are taking into consideration weed species that were observed in at least 2 trials. Overall, performance of EVRITELL 162 OD was similarly good in each of the EPPO climatic zones when weeds that have occurred across these zones. These weeds were: AMARE, CHEAL, ECHCG, GALAP, MATIN, POLCO.

EVRITELL 162 OD at **is 0.75 L/ha (82.5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 9 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 3 weeds: ABUTH, BRSNN, THLAR
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 7 weeds: AMARE, CAPBP, CHEAL, DATST, ECHCG, MATIN, STEME
- Acceptable efficacy (70-84.9% efficacy) in control of 3 weeds: GALAP, POLCO, VIOAR

EVRITELL 162 OD at **1,0 L/ha (110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha of Nicosulfuron and 12 g ai/ha of Thifensulfuron-methyl)** reached levels of efficacy below:

- Very good efficacy (> 95% efficacy) in control of 3 weeds: ABUTH, BRSNN, CAPBP, CHEAL, STEME, THLAR
- Good efficacy (85-94.9% efficacy) in control of 7 weeds: AMARE, DATST, ECHCG, GALAP, MATCH, MATIN, POLCO, VIOAR

Overall conclusions:

A total of 22 trials investigating the minimum effective dose and the effectiveness of EVRITELL 162 OD in control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds were implemented in maize in 2022 (12 trials) and 2023 (10 trials).

Trials were located in the North-Eastern EPPO zone in Poland (6 trials), in the Maritime EPPO zone in Germany (5 trials) and Czech Republic (3 trials), and in the South-Eastern EPPO zone in Hungary (5 trials), in Romania (2 trials) and in Slovakia (1 trial).

Across trials, the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD has been evaluated under a wide range of climatic conditions, agronomic practices fully representing those in maize growing regions across EU Central zone countries. EVRITELL 162 OD was applied at a single timing made post-emergence of the crop (BBCH 12-16) at dose range 0,5 – 1,0 L/ha.

It has been demonstrated that the minimum effective dose of EVRITELL 162 OD applied post-emergence for the control of some dicotyledonous weeds 0.75 L/ha, when compared with lower tested rate (0.5 L/ha) for which efficacy was lower and less consistent for many weeds, including those important in maize growing (such as ECHCG and POLCO). Highest tested rate of 1 L/ha dose of EVRITELL 162 OD provided optimum overall control of most of the weed species in maize. Therefore the target doses range 0.75-1 L/ha should be considered as effective against targeted weed species, for which activity of EVRITELL 162 OD is claimed.

The efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD was investigated over 30 different weed species in all EPPO zones. Whatever the EPPO zone considered, EVRITELL 162 OD at target dose achieved a very high control (> 95% efficacy) or a high control (85-94.9% efficacy) against the majority of weeds in maize.

Consequently, it is justified to claim the registration of one application of EVRITELL 162 OD at dose range 0.75-1 L/ha (82,5-110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30-40 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 9-12 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl) in maize for the control of dicotyledonous weeds and grass weeds.

Comments of ZRMs:	EPPO Standard PP/226 Number of efficacy trials provides guidance on the number of trials in target crops needed to demonstrate the efficacy of a plant protection product at the recommended dose. Where authorization is sought across a range of diverse conditions, such as across an authorization zone (PP 1/278 Principles of zonal data production and evaluation), then the number of trials conducted may need to increase. These trials should be done across the range of climatic and environmental conditions likely to be encountered, and over at least 2 years. The Applicant was notified that according to PP 1/226 at least 6 trials from each climatic zone are required (in case of reduced number of trials in major pest on major crops). Number of trials for efficacy from Maritime (8 trials), N-E EPPO zone (6 trials) and S-E EPPO zone (8 trials) is sufficient for those EPPO zones. Applicant submitted in total 22 efficacy trials conducted on maize in two different growing seasons (2022 and 2023), which is in line with appropriate EPPO standard: – *Maritime EPPO zone*: trials from 2022 (3: DE-2, CZ-1) and 2023 (5:DE-3, CZ-2). – *N-E EPPO zone*: trials from 2022 (4: PL) and 2023 (2: PL) – *S-E EPPO zone*: trials from 2022 (5: HU-2, RO-2, SK-1) and 2023 (3: HU). Different cultivars of maize were studied during efficacy trials:

	– *Maritime zone***:** Darro, DKC3419, Korynt, KWS Inteligens, KWS Kashmir, SY Kardona, Korynt, P8307, Severeen. Suitable for grain is: Darro, DKC3419, KWS Kashmir, SY Kardona, P8307. Suitable for silage is: DKC3419, Korynt, KWS Inteligens, KWS Kashmir. Suitable for bioethanol is: Severeen – *North-East zone***:** Amaizi, DKC3999, Kwinns, LG31.250, Rosomak, Volodia. Suitable for grain is: Amaizi, DKC3999, LG31.250, Rosomak, Volodia. Suitable for silage is: DKC3999, Kwinns, LG31.250, Rosomak. Suitable for bioethanol: Volodia. – *South-East zone:* DKC4897, DKC4943, DKC5092, Limanova, MV Tarján, P8567, P8834, SY Zephir. Suitable for grain: DKC4897, DKC4943, DKC5092, Limanova, MV Tarján, P8567, P8834, SY Zephir. Suitable for silage: DKC4943, Limanova, SY Zephir. Suitable for bioethanol is: P8834. In the opinion of ZRMs, PPP – EVRITELL 162 OD should be used on maize cultivated for grain, silage and bioethanol. Timing of application: *Maritime zone*: May-July; *North-East zone*: May-June; *South-East zone*: May-June. So, timing for application is spring. Maize was treated by EVRITELL 162 OD at BBCH 12-16. So, given application window for EVRITELL 162 OD (BBCH 12-16) can be accepted. Recommended water volume: 100-300 L/ha is in line to water volumes studied during efficacy trials. So, it can be accepted. Concerned Member States will need to consider the relevance of the submitted formulation comparabilty data in relation to the current authorized uses for the reference product in their own Member State. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with Uniform Principles. Number of results for particlular weed is limited. Only trials with greater than 5 weeds/m^2 or over 2% ground cover should be taken for assesmsent. **ASSESSSMENT for cMS**: ✓ ***Maritime EPPO zone:*** *Following weed species should been excluded, due to not enough number of trials (only one trial for each weed were presented)*: ANGCO, BRSNN, CAPBP, GALAP, LAMAM, MATCH, SOLNI, SOLPS, STEME, THLAR, VERPE, CONAR, LOLMU *cMS should consider registration the following weed species. For each at least two valid trials were presented:* AMARE (2 trials), CHEAL (8 trials), POLCO (3 trials), VIOAR (2 trials), ECHCG (6 trials). ✓ ***N-E EPPO zone:*** *Following weed species should been excluded, due to not enough number of trials (only one trial for each weed were presented)*: BRSNN, BASPA, GERPU, AVEFA. *cMS should consider registration the following weed species. For each at least two valid trials were presented*: AMARE (2 trials), CAPBP (2 trials), CHEAL (6 trials), GALAP (2 trials), MATIN (3 trials), POLCO (4 trials), STEME (2 trials), THLAR (2 trials), VIOAR (3 trials), ECHCG (6 trials). ✓ ***S-E EPPO zone:***

	Following weed species should been excluded, due to not enough number of trials (only one trial for each weed were presented): AMBEL, CHEHY, GALAP, MATIN, MERAN, POLAV, POLCO, CIRAR, PANMI, SETPU, SETVI, SORHA (seed), SORHA (rhizome). *cMS should consider registration the following weed species. For each at least two valid trials were presented*: ABUTH (2 trials), AMARE (3 trials) , CHEAL (6 trials), DATST (2 trials), ECHCG (8 trials). In generally, only a very limited number of results is available for each zone. According to EPPO PP 1/226 at least 6 fully supportive results for major weeds and 2 trials for minor weeds should be required. Therefore, based on knowledge of major/minor status of weeds in each country, weeds with insufficient results should be excluded. Considering comparable results in all zones, it is recommended to take into account results from all zones to get more reliable set of data. The results should be adjusted to known efficacy from long term use of dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl standard products by cMS. Therefore, **the sufficiency of results should be considered on the national level based on importance of weed in their country.** Applicant presented sensitivity of studied weeds according to SANCO scale. cMS should decide if SANCO is acceptable. If not, cMS should determine the sensitivity of the accepted weed species in accordance with their applicable internal regulations. **SUMMARY:** EVRITELL 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd) is an early post-emergence herbicide in maize (BBCH 12-16) to control weeds. Weeds should be classiifed on the national level. *Crop:* maize grown for grain, silage and bioethanol *Growth stage of the crop*: BBCH 12-16 *Product dose rate*: 0.75 L/ha and 1.0 L/ha. Higher dose should be used in case of higher level of infesttaion and/or worse weather conditions. *Water*: 100-300 L/ha. **ASSESSMENT FOR POLAND:** Results from neighbouring countries (ex. DE, CZ and SK) were consider by ZRMs for Poland. Number of trials for maize (15) is acceptable, according to EPPO rules (PL-6 trials, CZ-3 trials, DE-5 trials, SK-1 trial). Those trials were performed in two growing seasons (2022, 2023). Applicant correctly presented results for Poland with using data from DE and CZ from Maritime EPPO zone above in the tables and in the text of this dRR. However, also results from Slovakia could been included in this statement by Applicant as a neighbouring country to Poland. In one trial from Slovakia: ECHCH, PANMI, CHEAL, CHEHY, DATST and MERAN were studied. All weeds were characterized by suffiicent level of infestation. Assessment from this trial were presented below by ZRMs together with trials form DE, CZ and PL. Accepted weed species should be presented to following scale of sensitivity: S (susceptible) >85%; MS (moderately susceptible) 70-95%; MT (moderately tolerant) 60-70%; T (toleant) < 60%. We are dealing with the active substances used commonly for many years in many countries. However, no PPP with those three ative compounds (dicamba,

	nicosulfuron, thifensulfuron-methyl) is registered in PL yet. Evritell 162 OD will be the first on the Polish market. So, in the list of weeds controlled should include only those species that occured (with appropriate intensity) a minimum of three localizations, and in the case oft he species with the highest hazard oft he plants at least in six locations. Only trials with greater than 5 weeds/m^2 or over 2% ground cover have been included. ANGCO (CZ), LAMAM (DE), MATCH (DE), SOLNI (DE), SOLPS (DE), VERPE (DE), CONAR (DE), LOLMU (DE), GASPA (PL), GERPU (PL), AVEFA (PL), PANMI (SK), CHEHY (SK), DATST (SK) and MERAN (SK) should be excluded from Polish label due to not enough trials (only 1 trial was presented fro each weed). ***Following weed species can be accepted in Polish label*:** **CHEAL** –major weed in maize, so 15 valid trials are acceptable (CZ-3, DE-5, PL-6, SK-1). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD effectively control CHEAL at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 93.9% and from Maritime – 91.2% and SK from S-E: 98.0%) and 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 98.5% and from Maritime – 95.5% and SK from S-E – 99.5%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. **ECHCG** – major weed in maize, so 13 valid trials are acceptable (CZ-3, DE-3, SK-1, PL-6). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD effectively control ECHCG at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 84.75% and from Maritime – 90.4 % and SK from S-E – 91.3%) and dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 95.04% and from Maritime – 94.6% and SK from S-E: 95%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. In the opinion of ZRMs for dose 0.75 L/ha it should be classified as a sensitive weed – the average from N-E is 84.75% and from S-E and Maritime – more than 90%. **GALAP** – minor weed in maize, so 3 trials are acceptable (DE-1, PL-2). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD effectively control GALAP at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 91.63% and from Maritime – 99.0 %) and dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 96.75% and from Maritime – 96.8%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. **MATIN** – minor weed in maize, so 3 valid trials are acceptable (PL). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD effectively control MATIN at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 85.92%) and dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 95.17%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. **POLCO** – major weed in maize, so 7 trials are acceptable (CZ-1, DE-2, PL-4). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD moderately effectively control POLCO at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 87.94% and from Maritime – 71.2 %) and effectively control at dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 92.25% and from Maritime – 82.3%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. POLCO was classified for dose 0.75 L.ha as a moderately effective weed cause the average from N-E and Maritime is lower than 85%. **STEME** – minor weed in maize, so 3 trials are acceptable (DE-1, PL-2). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD effectively control STEME at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 94.3% and from Maritime – 100 %) and dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 99.0% and from Maritime – 100%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. **THLAR** – minor weed in maize, so 3 trials are acceptable (DE-1, PL-2). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD effectively control THLAR at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 92.5% and from Maritime – 100 %) and dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from

	N-E – 98.3% and from Maritime – 100%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. **VIOAR** – minor weed in maize, so 5 trials are acceptable (DE-2, PL-3). It can be concluded that EVRITELL 162 OD moderately effectively control VIOAR at dose 0.75 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 81.1% and from Maritime – 77.0 %) and effectively control at dose 1.0 L/ha (eff. from N-E – 84.0% and from Maritime – 87.0%). Results were comparable to st. ref. product. VIOAR was clasified as a moderately susceptible weed at dose 0.75 L/ha (cause ist efficacy from N-E was lower than 85%) and a susceptible weed at dose 1.0 L/ha. ***Also, from Polish label following weeds should be excluded:*** **AMARE** –major weed in maize, so only 4 trials (PL-2, DE-2) are not acceptable. AT least 6 trials should be presented. AMARE should be excluded from Polish label project. **BRSNN** – minor weed in maize, so only 2 trials are not acceptable (DE-1, PL-1). This weed should be excluded from Polish label. **CAPBP** –minor weed in maize, so at least 3 trials are required. Only 2 trials are not acceptable (PL), so this weed should be excluded from Polish label. **SUMMARY:** EVRITELL 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd) is an early post-emergence herbicide in maize (BBCH 12-16) to control weeds. Weeds should be classiifed on the national level. *Crop:* maize grown for grain, silage and bioethanol *Growth stage of the crop*: BBCH 12-16 *Product dose rate*: 0.75 L/ha and 1.0 L/ha. Higher dose should be used in case of higher level of infesttaion and/or worse weather conditions. *Water*: 100-300 L/ha. **In the opinion of ZRMs, this scale of sensitivity weeds can be accepted in Polish label:** ✓ ***dose 0.75 L/ha***: *S (susceptible weeds >85%):* CHEAL, ECHCG, GALAP, MATIN, STEME, THLAR and *MS (moderately susceptible weeds 70-85%)*: POLCO, VIOAR. ✓ ***dose 1.0 L/ha:*** *S (susceptible weeds >85%):* CHEAL, ECHCG, GALAP, MATIN, STEME, POLCO, THLAR, VIOAR.

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

A resistance risk analysis for EVRITELL 162 OD active substances was prepared according to EPPO guideline PP 1/213(4) “Resistance risk analysis”.

The plant protection product EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide typically intended for control of mono and dicotyledonous broadleaved weeds. Combination of dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl is used for control of annual, biennial and perennial broadleaved and grass weeds in maize. The herbicide is an oil dispersion (OD) applied as a solution of the active constituents after dilution in water.

The product is containing 110 g/L of the active substance dicamba, 40 g/L of nicosulfuron and 12 g/L of thifensulfuron-methyl. The product is intended for herbicidal control of range of broadleaved weeds in maize, to be applied post-emergence of the crop. Dicamba is known for several decades, nicosulfuron is present on the agrochemical market for more than 30 years, and thifensulfuron-methyl are known for more than thirty years. Each of these active substances are registered world-wide for herbicidal use in various monocotyledonous crops (mainly cereals) and in non-crop situations.

Mode of action

Dicamba is a chlorinated benzoic acid derivative which is similar to phenoxyacetic acids in terms of chemical structure and hormonal effect in plants. Herbicides of this group have a systemic action against broadleaf weeds with a high selectivity on cereals and maize. Dicamba is a systemic and selective herbicide that is absorbed through the leaves and roots in the fast pace. After the absorption by the plant, dicamba is distributed thoroughly within the plant. Working as auxin mimic, dicamba causes the uncontrolled growth of plant cells, which leads to curling of the stems and leaves, leaves withering that later leads to plant death.

Nicosulfuron belongs to the sulfonylurea class. In sulfonylurea susceptible plants, a herbicide attaching or binding to an enzyme (acetolactate synthase or ALS) is responsible for disrupting amino acid biosynthesis. The effects are stunting of grass plants, with interveinal yellowing (chlorosis) or purpling. Corn plants may be stunted and show symptoms of root inhibition such as pruning of lateral roots. Leaves emerging from the corn whorl may not unfurl properly and may be yellow to translucent in appearance. Broadleaf plants may be stunted and chlorotic or purple.

Thifensulfuron-methyl is another representative of the sulfonylurea class. Works as enzyme inhibitor, it blocks the acetolactate synthase – an enzyme that takes part in amino acids synthesis.

Herbicides of ALS inhibitors group have a systemic action against broadleaf weeds with a high selectivity on cereals and maize. The florasulam is a systemic and selective herbicide that is absorbed mainly through the leaves in the fast pace, and also partially via the roots. After the absorbtion by the plant, substance spreads thoroughly within the plant.

The Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) classified EVRITELL 162 OD active substances as follows:

- Dicamba - ‘Auxin mimics’ mode of action with HRAC group 4 (Legacy O).
- Nicosulfuron and Thifensulfuron-methyl - ‘Inhibition of Acetolactate Synthase’ mode of action with HRAC group 2 (Legacy B)

Mechanism of resistance

Herbicides mostly affect a specific target site, which are controlled by one or a few genes, so that one mutation of few genes already can cause a resistance.

Herbicides which are mimicking auxins, to which dicamba belongs, have: potentially multiple sites of action in the plant, are caused by a recessive genes and thus spread slowly, and fitness of the resistant biotypes is lower in crop and herbicides pressure [6]. According to the research, dicamba resistance of *Kochia*

[6] Busi et al. Weed resistance to synthetic auxin herbicides (December 2017)

scoparia is determined by a single dominant gene[7].
According to HRAC Fact Sheet about synthetic auxins resistance in *Sinapis arvensis*[8] the resistance mechanism in this species is caused by the changes of the auxin binding site.

ALS inhibiting herbicides are known for their ability to develop resistant weed species populations. Nowdays, the number of weeds that are resistant to ALS inhibitors is the largest among all of herbicide MoA's. In most of the discovered cases, ALS enzyme alteration (target site) causes the resistance to ALS-inhibiting herbicides.[9] However scientific research has also showed that enhanced metabolism of P450 enzymes (for example in *Sorghum halpense* [10]) can also lead to resistance against ALS inhibitors. Non-target site resistance is a quantitative trait most often, and it is suspected to evolve step by step from standing genetic variation, by the small-effect alleles accumulation.[11]

Evidence of resistance

First of the products active substances – dicamba – has a mode of action like indole acetic acid (synthetic auxins), and is classified with HRAC group 4 (legacy O). For group 4, the latest (December 2023) HRAC data base lists 43 resistant species world-wide and only four resistant species across Europe.
Dicamba resistance has been discovered and described for 10 weed species worldwide. First case of resistance was described for *Sinapis arvensis* in 1990 in Canada, and the most recent cases were described in 2020, these were: *Raphanus raphanistrum* from Australia and *Amaranthus pameri* from TN, USA. The only case of dicamba resistance from Europe comes from year 2012 and it was *Centaurea cyanus* found and described in Poland.

Nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl belong to sulfonylurea compounds, with a mode of action that inhibits the enzyme – Acetolactate Synthase, and is classified with HRAC group 2 (legacy B). For group 2, the latest (September 2023) HRAC data base lists 697 cases of weeds resistant to ALS inhibitors which constitutes 174 resistant species. 167 cases out of 697 mentioned above, were discovered in Europe.

Lists of weeds resistant to the active substances that EVRITELL 162 OD contains, can be found:
-In Table 3.2-28 for dicamba
-In Table 3.2-28 for nicosulfuron
-In Table 3.2-29 for thifensufluron-methyl

Table 0-28: Weeds resistant to dicamba by species and country[12]

No.	*Scientific name*	Common name	Year, Country (in which resistance was detected)
1	*Amaranthus hybridus (syn: quitensis)*	Redroot pigweed	2016 Argentina (2 cases)
2	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Dioecious amaranth	2020 USA

[7]Keith et al. Differentially expressed genes in dicamba-resistant and susceptible biotypes of Kochia scoparia. (2011)
[8] https://hracglobal.com/files/Wild-Mustard-Fact-Sheet-June-2016.pdf
[9] Tranel, P.J; Wright, T.R. Resistance of weeds to ALS-inhibiting herbicides: what have we learned? (2017)
[10] Panozzo, S; Milani, A; Scarabel, L; Balogh, Á. Occurrence of different resistance mechanisms to ALS inhibitors in European Sorghum halepense. (2017)
[11] Deyle, C; Jasieniuk, M; Le Corre, V. Deciphering the evolution of herbicide resistance in weeds. (2013)
[12] Heap, I. The International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds. http://www.weedscience.org/ (April 2023)

3	*Amaranthus tuberculatus (=A. rudis)*	Rough-fruit amaranth	2016 USA
4	*Centaurea cyanus*	Bachelor's button	2012 Poland
5	*Chenopodium album*	Fat-hen	2005 New Zealand
6	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	Common hemp-nettle	1998 Canada
7	*Kochia scoparia*	Kochia	1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2009, 2013 USA,2015, 2017 Canada;
8	*Lactuca serriola*	Prickly lettuce	2007 USA
9	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	Wild raddish	2020 Australia
10	*Sinapis arvensis*	Wild mustard	1990 Canada, 2008 Turkey

Up to date (December 2023), there is only one reported case of weed species resistant to dicamba from Europe. It is *Centaurea cyanus* which was discovered in 2012 in Poland. This case should not be considered as warning in case of EVRITELL 162 OD, since:
-This species did not occurred in any of the trials presented in this dossier and efficacy in its control was not analysed
-*Centaurea cyanus* is not considered as a major weed species in maize
-The object of this authorization contains two others active substances (nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl), and *Centaurea cyanus* biotypes resistant to any of them, was not discovered so far. Additionally, the product contains three active substances, that belong to two different modes of action. Hence why weed resistance development risk to the product can be described as low.

Table 0-29: Weeds resistant to nicosulfuron by species and country[5]

No.	*Scientific name*	Common name	Year, Country (in which resistance was detected)
1	*Alopecurus aequalis*	Orange foxtail	2014 China
2	*Alopecurus japonicus*	-	2014 China
3	*Amaranthus hybridus (syn: quitensis)*	Green pigweed	1992 USA
4	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Dioecious amaranth	2016 Spain
5	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	Redroot pigweed	2012 Germany, 2003 Italy
6	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Thorny pigweed	2013 USA
7	*Amaranthus tuberculatus (=A. rudis)*	Tall waterhemp	1994; 2002 USA
8	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Common ragweed	2015 USA, 2023 Ukraine
9	*Bidens pilosa*	Blackjack	1993 Brazil
10	*Bidens subalternans*	Greater beggarticks	1996 Brazil
11	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Crabgrass	2010 China; 2015 France; 2022 New Zealand
12	*Echinochloa crus-galli var. crus-galli*	Common barnyardgrass	2005 Italy, 2011 Austria, 2012 Germany, 2015 Spain, 2017 Ukraine
13	*Echinochloa phyllopogon (=E. oryzicola)*	Early barnyardgrass	2009 Greece
14	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	Wild poinsettia	2004 Brazil

15	*Ixophorus unisetus*	Mexican grass	2014 Mexico
16	*Kochia scoparia*	Kochia	1996 Czech Republic
17	*Lolium perenne ssp. multiflorum*	Bearded ryegrass	2022 USA
18	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	Autumn millet	2019 USA
19	*Raphanus sativus*	Radish	2001 Brazil
20	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis (=R. exaltata)*	Guinea-fowl grass	2004 Venezuela
21	*Setaria faberi*	Nodding bristlegrass	1996; 1999; 2004; 2006; 2007 USA
22	*Setaria viridis*	Green foxtail	2001 Canada, 2011 France
23	*Setaria viridis var. major (=var. robusta-alba, var. robustapurpurea)*	Giant green foxtail	1996 USA
24	*Solanum ptychanthum*	American black nightshade	2000 Canada
25	*Sorghum bicolor*	Millet	1996; 2000; 2001; 2003; 2006 USA
26	*Sorghum halepense*	Johnson grass	2000; 2004; 2005; 2006 USA, 2007 Italy, 2009 Chile; Mexico, 2010 Venezuela, 2014; 2018 Serbia, 2015 Hungary; Spain,
27	*Stellaria media*	Chickweed	2011 Germany

Up to date (December 2023), In Europe 10 cases of weeds that have developed resistance to nicosulfuron were discovered. Among them are AMARE, ECHCG, STEME, SORHA, which have occurred during the duration of EVRITELL 162 OD field efficacy trials. From the weed species which have occurred in trials, only redroot pigweed, common barnyard grass and Johnson grass biotypes that are resistant to nicosulfuron were found in Europe. However due to the fact that EVRITELL 162 OD is a three-component product, the danger of resistance development to the product can be described as low.

Table 0-29: Weeds resistant to thifensulfuron-methyl by species and country[5]

No.	*Scientific name*	Common name	Year, Country (in which resistance was detected)
1	*Alopecurus aequalis*	Orange foxtail	2004; 2006 Japan
2	*Amaranthus hybridus (syn: quitensis)*	Green pigweed	1992; 2001; 2002 USA
3	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Dioecious amaranth	2009; 2010; 2014; 2021 USA
4	*Amaranthus powellii*	Powell's amaranth	1998; 2008 Canada
5	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	Redroot pigweed	1998 Canada; USA, 2003 Italy, 2010 Canada, 2020 Ukraine; USA, 2022 USA
6	*Amaranthus tuberculatus (=A. rudis)*	Tall waterhemp	1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2007; 2011 USA
7	*Anthemis cotula*	Dog fennel	1997; 2010 USA
8	*Anthriscus caucalis*	Beaked parsley	2017 Germany
9	*Arabidopsis thaliana*	Thale cress	2015 USA
10	*Bifora radians*	Wild bishop	2008 Turkey
11	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	Shepherd’s purse	2008; 2011 Canada
12	*Chenopodium album*	Fat-Hen	2001 Canada; USA, 2008;2009 Canada; 2022 Ukraine

13	*Conyza canadensis*	Horseweed	2010; 2011 USA
14	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	Common hemp-nettle	2006 Canada
15	*Galium aparine*	Cleavers	2008 Turkey
16	*Galium spurium*	False cleavers	1996; 2006; 2008 Canada
17	*Kochia scoparia*	Kochia	1988; 1989 Canada, 1994 USA, 1996 Czech Republic, 2012 Canada, 2013 USA, 2014; 2015; 2017 Canada
18	*Lactuca serriola*	Prickly lettuce	1987 USA
19	*Lolium perenne*	Bearded ryegrass	2014 New Zealand
20	*Papaver rhoeas*	Flanders poppy	1998 Greece
21	*Polygonum convolvulus (=Fallopia convolvulus)*	Wild buckwheat	2007 Canada
22	*Polygonum lapathifolium*	Knotted persicaria	2009 Canada
23	*Ranunculus acris*	Meadow buttercup	2010 New Zealand
24	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	Wild raddish	1997 South Africa
25	*Rumex obtusifolius*	Bitter dock	2017 France
26	*Salsola tragus*	Tumbleweed	2007 Canada
27	*Sinapis arvensis*	Wild mustard	1996 Canada, 1999 USA, 2002 Canada, 2008 Turkey
28	*Sonchus asper*	Prickly sow-thistle	2000 USA, 2016 UK
29	*Stellaria media*	Chickweed	1988 Canada, 2002 South Africa, 2005; 2008 Canada, 2008; 2009;2010 USA, 2011 Germany, 2012 France; USA, 2013 USA
30	*Thlaspi arvense*	Fanweed	2001; 2008; 2009 Canada
31	*Vaccaria hispanica*	Cowherb	2012 Canada

Up to date (December 2023), In Europe 8 cases of weeds that have developed resistance to thifensulfuron-methyl were discovered. Among them are AMARE, CAPBP, CHEAL, GALAP, POLCO, STEME, THLAR which have occurred during the duration of EVRITELL 162 OD field efficacy trials.
Among species which were present in EVRITELL 162 OD efficacy trial program, each of the species have occured, and EVRITELL 162 OD efficacy in their control was high. Due to the fact that EVRITELL 162 OD contains three active substances, that belong to two different modes of action, risk of resistance development can be described as low.

Cross resistance

According to HRAC[13] cross resistance occurs in a weed population which is resistant to two or more herbicides. The presence of a such a mechanism can complicate the selection of alternate herbicides as tools to control a resistance situation. That is a reason why management strategies must incorporate more than simply a using a product containing different active substance.

There are two cross resistance categories:

[13] https://hracglobal.com/files/Management-of-Herbicide-Resistance.pdf

A) Target site cross resistance – when change in the one herbicide site of action (f.e. enzyme) also confers to resistance of a different chemical group herbicides, which are inhibiting the same site/process in the plant.

B) Non target site cross resistance – is when cross resistance occurs for a herbicides that belong to classes which have completely different mode of action, f.e. they are conferred to a different resistant enzyme target site.

According to HRAC, weed species resistant to dicamba (and other Group 4 herbicides) have cross resistance to herbicides from groups of:
- Acetolactate Synthase HRAC Group 2 (Legacy B)
-PSII inhibitors - Serine 264 Binders HRAC Group 5 (Legacy C1 C2)
- Inhibition of Enolpyruvyl Shikimate Phosphate Synthase HRAC Group 9 (Legacy G)
-Inhibition of Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase HRAC Group 14 (Legacy E)
- Inhibition of Hydroxyphenyl Pyruvate Dioxygenase HRAC Group 27 (Legacy F2)

In case of nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl (and other ALS inhibitor herbicides) resistant species, cross resistance contains the herbicide groups of:
-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A)
-Inhibition of Microtubule Assembly 2 HRAC Group 3 (Legacy K1)
-Auxin Mimics HRAC Group 4 (Legacy O)
-PSII inhibitors - Serine 264 Binders HRAC Group 5 (Legacy C1 C2)
-PSII inhibitors - Histidine 215 Binders HRAC Group 6 (Legacy C3)
-Inhibition of Enolpyruvyl Shikimate Phosphate Synthase HRAC Group 9 (Legacy G)
-Inhibition of Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase HRAC Group 14 (Legacy E)
- PS I Electron Diversion HRAC Group 22 (Legacy D)
- Inhibition of Hydroxyphenyl Pyruvate Dioxygenase HRAC Group 27 (Legacy F2)

In Europe there was only one case of a species of a weed resistant to auxin mimics (group 4 herbicides) and one other MOA herbicide. It was the case of *Papaver rhoeas* discovered in Spain and described in 1993. Among auxin mimics it was also resistant to ALS inhibitors (HRAC group 2) herbicides. However each case of cross resistance to auxin mimics only lists 2,4-D cases, which EVRITELL 162 OD do not contain. In case of dicamba resistance, no cross resistance was discovered so far.

In Europe, couple weed species have developed resistance to ALS inhibitors. Most significant number of cross resistance to other MoA's was discovered in *Alopecurus myosuroides* populations*:*
-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A),
-Inhibition of Microtubule Assembly HRAC Group 3 (Legacy K1),
-PSII inhibitors - Serine 264 Binders HRAC Group 5 (Legacy C1 C2)
-Very Long-Chain Fatty Acid Synthesis inhibitors HRAC Group 15 (Legacy K3 N)
The rest of ALS resistant weeds, in which cross resistance also occurred were:
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
-Inhibition of Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase HRAC Group 14 (Legacy E)
Apera spica-venti
-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A),
-PSII inhibitors - Serine 264 Binders HRAC Group 5 (Legacy C1 C2)
Avena fatua and *Avena sterilis*

-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A),
Conyza sumatrensis
-Inhibition of Enolpyruvyl Shikimate Phosphate Synthase HRAC Group 9 (Legacy G*)*
Echinochloa crus-gali
-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A),
Kochia scoparia
-PSII inhibitors - Serine 264 Binders HRAC Group 5 (Legacy C1 C2)
Lolium perenne ssp. *multiflorum*
-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A),
-PSII inhibitors - Serine 264 Binders HRAC Group 5 (Legacy C1 C2)
-Inhibition of Enolpyruvyl Shikimate Phosphate Synthase HRAC Group 9 (Legacy G*)*
Papaver rhoeas
-Auxin Mimics HRAC Group 4 (Legacy O)
Sorghum halepense
-Inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase HRAC Group 1 (Legacy A),

From the abovementioned species, only two are drawing attention, because they were present in the efficacy field trials and are considered as major weeds in maize crops. The species are:
Echinochloa crus-gali – which case was not resistant to sulfonylurea compounds present in EVRITELL 162 OD formulation (nicosulfuron or thifensulfuron-methyl)
Sorghum halepense – which was resistant to nicosulfuron, but not for another sulfonylurea compound from EVRITELL 162 OD – thifensulfuron methyl.

Resistance risk assessment of unrestricted use pattern

Risk inherent to the weeds

The majority of weed species generally produce only one generation per year and the development of resistance is usually a relatively slow process, especially in terms of non-target site resistance. It is difficult to establish the inherently likelihood of a particular species of weed developing resistance to a particular herbicide.

Risk inherent to the active substances

Dicamba has been used worldwide for many years, yet there are only 10 cases of weeds resistant to this active substance worldwide, and only 1 in Europe. Additionally, the aforementioned case species is *Centaurea cyanus*. This case was discovered in cereals and also it is worth mentioning, that this species is not considered as major weed in EVRITEL 162OD target crop – maize. Taking this into account, widespread use over many years, dicamba can be considered to have a low inherent potential of resistance risk.

Nicosulfuron is also known for many years, 27 cases of weed species that are resistant to this active substance were discovered, and 10 of them are from Europe. This has to be considered as significant number of species that can be resistant to aforementioned active substance. However, in-depth analysis of the cases of nicosulfuron resistance, shows that only three weed species - redroot pigweed, common barnyard grass and Johnson grass – which have developed resistance to this particular active substance, were found among maize crops in Europe. Also the fact that EVRITELL 162 OD contains three active substances, including one that has completely different mode of action (dicamba), has to be pointed out. Taking this into account,

despite high case number of resistant weeds, nicosulfuron can be considered to have a small to medium inherent potential of resistance risk.

In case of Thifensulfuron-methyl, 31 cases of weed species, that have developed resistance to this active substance, were discovered. Among these worldwide cases, only 8 come from Europe. From those eight cases, only two species have to be considered as threat in terms of resistance to thifensulfuron-methyl. These species are redroot pigweed and fat-hen. Thus, potential risk of resistance to nicosulfuron can be described as low to medium, especially considering the fact that EVRITELL 162 OD contains two more active substances, including one that has completely different mode of action (dicamba).

Risk inherent to the agronomic practices

Frequent use of herbicides with a similar site of action: The combination of 'frequent use' and 'similar site of action' is the single most important factor in the development of herbicide resistance.

Cropping rotations with reliance primarily on herbicides for weed control: The crop rotation is important in that it will determine the frequency and type of herbicide able to be applied. It is also the major factor in the selection of non-chemical weed control options. Additionally, the cropping period for the various crops will have a strong impact on the weed flora present.
Lack of non-chemical weed control practices: cultural or non-chemical weed control techniques incorporated into an integrated approach is essential to the development of a sustainable crop management system.

Acceptability of the resistance risk

Despite the facts that many cases of resistance to MoA's of the EVRITELL 162 OD active substances (synthetic auxin and ALS inhibitor) were discovered worldwide, the area infested with weeds resistant to these active substances and number of species that have developed resistance is quite low. Especially considering only the species that are major weeds in target crops - maize, and the results obtained in the efficacy field trials.

Generally, evidences of resistance to HRAC Groups 2 (ALS Inhibitors) and 4 (Auxin mimics), specifically to dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, are well documented by Weed Science organization and Herbicide Resistance Action Committee. 10 weed species are reported worldwide being resistant to dicamba, out of which only one was reported in Europe**.** 27 weed species that have developed resistance to nicosulfuron were described worldwide, 10 of them were observed in Europe. 31 weeds species are reported worldwide being resistant to thifensulfuron-methyl, out of which eight were reported in Europe.
Despite the quite significant number of weed resistance cases, **t**he resistance risk is really low due to the fact that EVRITELL 162 utilizes three active substances of two different MoA's, and product is used under adherence to the management strategy and label recommendations.

Management strategy for the prevention of herbicide resistance

Presented below is a strategy for herbicide resistance prevention prepared in accordance to HRAC guideline.

1. Rotation of Crops – it is a main tool to manage the weed resistance. Successive crops of the same group, on the same field are narrowing the herbicides MOA's which can be used. Different crops will allow the farmer to use herbicides with different MOA's to which controlled species might not be resistant. Different crop can also disrupt the weed growth season, and it also gives an opportunity to use another cultivation technique, which might be more effective in control of particular weed species. Crop can also differ in competitiveness

against weeds – such crops (f.e. buckwheat, industrial hemp) can restrict the weed seed population by outgrowing them or releasing allelochemicals which have detrimental effect on the weeds.

2. Cultivation – preparation of the seedbed like ploughing or harrowing will control the weed populations by destroying the already emerged plants and bury the non-emerged weed seeds. Farmer should also use the certified crop seeding material, which is free of weed seeds. Altering the crop planting date and harvest date, adjusting the parameters like row spacing might help by disrupting the weed life cycle. Where allowed, farmers should also consider burning of the stubble, high temperature will limit the seed population of the weeds by destroying them. Sanitizing the equipment has to be considered, it will limit the spread of weed seeds while moving between fields. Mechanical methods of weed control are also available, including the specialized equipment which is destroying weeds between rows, or cutting the weeds that are higher and/or which stems are stiffer than crop plants.

3. Chemical methods – continuous use of the same herbicide, or herbicides using the same mode of action should be limited to single use per season. If needed (and if possible) mixtures or sequential treatments of herbicides should be used, having a different site of action, but which are active on the same target weeds. For using any chemicals, it is mandatory to follow label use instructions including recommended use rates and application timing for the weeds carefully.

Additionally there are weed biology related terms which have influence on the risk of the resistance occurrence:

- Density of weeds – higher weeds number means a higher chance of resistance
- Frequency of resistance in the population – greater genetic diversity means a higher chance of resistance
- Reproductive capacity – weeds that produce a high number of seeds can spread resistance more quickly
- CHEAL – researches noted that resistant biotypes resistant to dicamba had fewer leaf serrations[14]

Implementation of the management strategy

Resistance management guidelines have little or no impact unless they are effectively communicated to the users regarding how this will be achieved. Therefore, a plan will be implemented that will include but will not be limited to label statements, leaflets and training courses.

To assist users in the selection of herbicides it is proposed to clearly indicate the HRAC group and description on the product label or promotional materials. Additionally, specific guidelines how to prevent resistance development should be provided in different forms to users. A proposal for such information is given below.

EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide containing three active substances: Dicamba, Nicosulfuron and Thifensulfuron-methyl. The Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) grouped Dicamba according to its mode of action to indole acetic acid = synthetic auxins (group 4). Nicosulfuron and Thifensulfuron-methyl were grouped to ALS inhibitors (group 2), and chemically they belong to sulfonylurea family of compounds.

Resistance of weeds to Dicamba is reported for 10 weed species worldwide, just one of which was noted

[14] https://hracglobal.com/files/Lambsquarters-Fact-Sheet-June-2016.pdf

in Europe. For nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl the numbers are 27 and 31 weed species worldwide among which 10 (nicosulfuron) and 8 (thifensulfuron-methyl) were noted in Europe. To prevent further development of resistance or cross-resistance and to maintain effective control of target weeds:

- apply EVRITELL 162 OD at the recommended dose rate,
- apply a maximum of 1 application per season in the optimum development phase of weeds,
- use herbicides based on actual weed infestation, and use site-specific technology to make applications only where weed numbers exceed economic thresholds,
- u*se herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum,*
- *apply herbicides in tank-mixed, prepackaged or sequential mixture, and combine products with different mode of action,*
- *prevent weeds reproduction by seed or by vegetative proliferation,*
- control efficacy of the applications. If applications show decreasing efficacy and other reasons (e.g. weather, application timing) can be excluded, consult local advisors,
- use a reasonable crop rotation and mix of different herbicides programs,
- combine, whenever possible, biological, mechanical and cultural weed control practices with herbicides,
- walk fields before and shortly after herbicide application and quickly destroy weed escapes using alternative measures,
- integrate EVRITELL 162 OD into an overall pest management program,
- *clean equipment between sites and avoid movement of plant material between sites,*
- implement cultural practices known to reduce weed development,
- rotate crops with different characteristics to break up weed life cycles,
- monitor publicly available information regarding weed resistance,
- make postharvest weed control part of regular field practices,
- often consult local advisors.

Moreover, a list of HRAC Groups to which key target weeds have already developed resistance (single, cross or multiple) including active substances of herbicides belonging to these groups – should be made publicly known to influence farmer choices when it comes to defining herbicide programs for crops of interest included in this submission.

Monitoring, reporting and reacting to changes in performance

The continuing observation of field performance and/or evaluation of the sensitivity of target weeds are imperative to the management of resistance.
It is in the best interest of the applicant to develop collaboration with users, extension services and scientists to monitor and prevent the development of resistance. A relevant program will be realized through the applicant's field force and product development team during and after launch of EVRITELL 162 OD use in maize.

Comments of ZRMs:	Resistance is a natural phenomenon embodied in the process of the evolution of biological systems and has been experienced over and over again in the past. According to Heap (2018) resistance is the naturally occurring inheritable ability of some weed biotypes within a population to survive an herbicide treatment that would, under normal conditions of use, effectively control that weed population. Selection of resistant biotypes may eventually result in control failures. To avoid resistance, it is important to have a reasonable crop rotation and respect the label recommended application rates and doses. Resistance occurs generally

	when naturally existing unsusceptible biotypes are selected by repeated applications of the same "selecting factor" – e.g. one herbicide. The further development and spread of the resistance particularly depend on the seed production of the weed species and on the fitness of the resistant biotypes. However, herbicide mostly effect a specific target site, which are controlled by one or a few genes, so that one mutation of few genes already can cause a resistance. The risk of resistance was analyzed following the EPPO standard, the classification of the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) and the international Survey of Herbicide resistant Weeds (Heap, 2016). According to EPPO PP 1/213 (4) Resistance risk analysis weeds usually only produce one generation per year and development of resistant is usually a relatively slow process. Resistance of weeds to herbicides like dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl is a growing issue in maize cultivation. Resistance to herbicides is a growing concern in agricultural management. There are currently 533 unique cases (species x site of action) of herbicide resistant weeds globally, with 273 species (156 dicots and 117 monocots). Weeds have evolved resistance to 21 of the 31 known herbicide sites of action and to 168 different herbicides. Herbicide resistant weeds have been reported in 101 crops in 72 countries. The website has 3319 registered users and 712 weed scientists have contributed new cases of herbicide resistant weeds (based on information's from weedscience.org dated 29.07.2024). *Dicamba* – a synthetic auxin herbicide that mimics natural plant hormones, causing uncontrolled growth and death in broadleaf weeds. Weeds like common waterhemp (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*) and kochia (*Kochia scoparia*) have shown resistance due to increased genetic variability and detoxifying mechanisms. Cross-resistance – resistance to dicamba can sometimes confer cross-resistance to synthetic auxins like 2,4-D, though this tends to be less common. There are 21 cases (2 cases in Europe: Poland and Turkey) of weed resistance on the weedscience.org. *Nicosulfuron* – an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor that disrupts amino acid synthesis, leading to plant death. Weeds such as johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*) can exhibit mutations in the ALS gene, making the herbicide ineffective. Cross-resistance – this can result in cross-resistance to other ALS inhibitors (e.g., imazethapyr, etc). There are 60 cases (20 cases in Europe) of weed resistance on the weedscience.org. *Thifensulfuron-methyl* – ALS inhibitor, often used for broadleaf weeds. Similar to nicosulfuron, resistance can develop through target site mutations or metabolic pathways that degrade the herbicide. Cross-resistance – can cross multiple ALS inhibitors due to common target-site mutations. There are 94 cases (15 cases in Europe) of weed resistance on the weedscience.org <u>Managing resistance:</u> ✓ rotating herbicide: use herbicides with different modes of action to reduce selection pressure. ✓ tillage practices: physical removal of weeds can help reduce the seed bank. ✓ cover crops: reduces weed emergence by competing for resources. ✓ Integrated Pest Management: Combining chemical, biological and cultural control methods. ✓ monitoring and early intervention: regular scouting and immediate action when resistance is spotted.

	By employing these strategies and staying informed on the latest weed resistance developments, farmers can manage herbicide resistance more effectively in maize crops treated with dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl. Conclusion: Managing herbicide resistance requires a multifaceted approach. Farmers must diversify their weed control strategies and avoid reliance on a single herbicide mode of action to prevent resistance. Implementing integrated pest management practices and staying informed about resistance trends can help sustain effective wed control in maize cultivation. In our opinion the risk for EVRITELL 162 OD can be defined as medium. EVRITELL 162 OD contain three different compounds (dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl) with two different modes of action (ALS: nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl) and synthetic auxin herbicide (dicamba) for use only once a season. EVRITELL 162 OD could not been classified as a low risk, because weed resistance development remains high even when a herbicide contains three active compounds with two different MoA. Weeds can concurrently develop resistance mechanisms against different herbicide mode of action. This polygenic resistance can arise due to continuous and intense selection pressure. Maize is often cultivate as a monoculture, even without rotation. So, using the same herbicide or the same active compounds year after year on the same crop increases the probability that weeds will develop resistance, making them harder to control over time. Applicant submitted detailed information's about possible development of resistance or cross-resistance. ZRMs accepted the strategy management about possible development of resistance or cross-resistance proposed by Applicant. Final assessment of the resistance risk has to be carried out on member state level since the agronomic factors influencing the risk of resistance development tend to vary between the Member. Without any precautions the resistance risk is unacceptable. The abidance of the requirements within the good agricultural practice is necessary. The resistance management is coordinated by HRAC recommendations. Applying the anti-resistance use recommendations, development of resistance can be considerably decreased or avoided. The restriction should be put on the label. **Accepted resistance management strategy for label:** *This product contains an active ingredient belonging to the acetyl lactase synthase (ALS) inhibitor group of herbicides. The use of consecutive herbicides with the same mechanism of action may lead to the selection of resistant weeds. To minimize the risk of weed resistance to herbicides occurring and developing, according to Good Agricultural Practice:* – *follow strictly the directions on the plant protection product label - apply the product at the recommended rate, at the recommended date for optimum weed control,* – *adjust the selection of the herbicide and the decision to carry out the treatment to the prevailing (possibly potential) weed infestation, taking into account the dominant species and the damage thresholds,* – *use a rotation of herbicides (active substances) with different mechanisms of action,* – *use a mixture of herbicides (active substances) with different mechanisms of action,* – *use in rotation and/or mixture herbicides acting on several weed life processes (with different mechanism of action),* – *adapt tillage operations to field conditions, especially to the type and severity of weeds,* – *use a variety of weed control methods, including crop rotation, etc,*

	– *use certified seed,* – *clean agricultural machinery to prevent the transfer of weed propagating material* to other sites, – *inform the permit holder of unsatisfactory weed control,* – *for more details, contact your advisor, the permit holder or the permit holder's representative.*

3.4 Adverse effects on treated crops (KCP 6.4)

A total of 22 selectivity trials investigating the phytotoxicity, the impact on yield and its quality parameters on crops treated with EVRITELL 162 OD were implemented in 2022 and 2023 seasons. Additionally, in each of the 22 efficacy trials in maize submitted with this dossier, phytotoxicity assessments were performed according to EPPO guidelines.

The selectivity of EVRITELL 162 OD was tested in three EPPO climatic zones:

- Maritime: 8 trials.
- North-East: 6 trials.
- South-East: 8 trials.

Trials were located in Czech Republic and Germany (Maritime zone countries), Poland (North-East zone country), Hungary, Romania and Slovakia (South-East zone countries).

A summary of all presented in this dossier trials is given in Table 3.4 1. Reference standards used in the trials are given in and Table 3.4.3.

Throughout presented 22 efficacy trials where EVRITELL 162 OD was applied at following doses:

- 0,5 L/ha (0,5N) - 55 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 20 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 6 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl
- 0,75 L/ha (0,75N) – 82,5 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 9 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl
- 1,0 L/ha (1N) - 110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 12 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl

In 22 crop selectivity trials which were previously assessed with applied doses:

- 1,0 L/ha (1N)- 110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 40 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 12 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl
- 2,0 L/ha (2N) - 220 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 80 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 24 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl

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

Crop*	Country	Type of trial**	Number of trials			Years	GEP, non-GEP, official***	Comments (any other relevant information)
			Maritime zone	North-Easte zone	South-East zone			
Maize	Czech Republic	S+Y	3		-	2022-2023	GEP	
	Germany	S+Y	5	-	-	2022-2023	GEP	
	Poland	S+Y	-	6	-	2022-2023	GEP	
	Hungary	S+Y	-	-	5	2022-2023	GEP	
	Romania	S+Y	-	-	2	2022	GEP	
	Slovakia	S+Y	-	-	1	2022	GEP	
Total	**-**	**-**	**8**	**6**	**8**	2022-2023	**GEP**	

* 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

The geographical breakdown of efficacy trials is given in the following maps.

Localisation of selectivity trials in the Maritime EPPO zone

Figure 3.4-1: Locations of selectivity trials conducted with EVRITELL 162 OD on maize in Czech Republic

Three selectivity trials in maize were located in Czech Republic, which belongs to EPPO Maritime climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in two regions – Jihomoravský kraj and Stredocesky kraj.

All of the Czech selectivity trials were conducted by Syntech Research Czech S.R.O., and the details about the locations, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Yield type	Variety	Soil type	Soil pH
A	2022	CZ	SRCZ22-771-22HE	Uhřice	Grain	KWS Kashmir	Silty clay	7.19
B	2023	CZ	CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-003SYT	Cecelice	Grain	Noah	Sandy loam	N.a.
C	2023	CZ	CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-004SYT	Násedlovice	Grain	KWS Inteligens	Loam	7.39

Figure 3.4-2: Locations of selectivity trials conducted with EVRITELL 162 OD on maize in Germany

Three selectivity trials in maize were located in Germany, which belongs to EPPO Maritime climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in thre regions – Bayern, Niedersachsen and Mecklenburg Vorpommern.

German selectivity trials were conducted by Hetterich Fieldwork GbR, Field Research Support and Quintus GmbH, the details about the locations, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Yield type	Variety	Soil type	Soil pH
A	2022	DE	DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_1	Biebelried	Silage	ES Yeti	Clayey silt	6.8
B	2022	DE	DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_2	Dettelbach	Grain	DKC 3096	Loam	6.2
C	2023	DE	FRS 083/23-V1	Sandelsbronn	Silage	Monumento	Silt loam	7.1
D	2023	DE	FRS 083/23-V2	Hohenhameln	Grain	KWS Gustarius	Silt loam	6.5
E	2023	DE	M-124-QUI-23-249	Bäbelin	Grain	Daro	Sandy loam	6.1

Localisation of selectivity trials in the North-East EPPO zone

Figure 3.4-3: Locations of selectivity trials conducted with EVRITELL 162 OD on maize in Poland

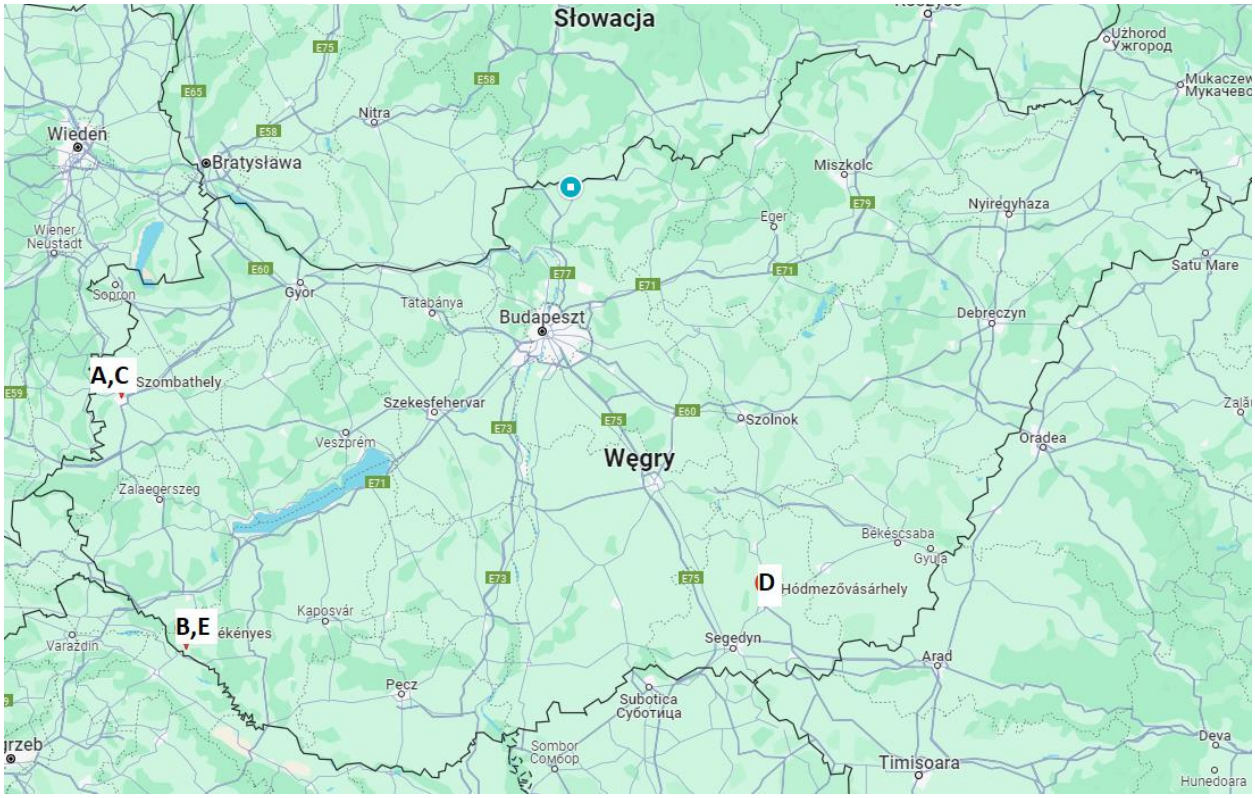
Six selectivity trials in maize were located in Poland, which belongs to EPPO North-East climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in two regions – Greater Poland and Lubelskie

All of the Polish selectivity trials were conducted by Fertico Sp. z o.o. and the details about the locations, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Yield type	Variety	Soil type	Soil pH
A	2022	PL	115_01_F22_224	Wszembórz	Grain	ES Gallery	Sandy clay	6.3
B	2022	PL	115_01_F22_225	Izbiczno	Grain	RGT Muxxeal	Sandy clay	6.1
C	2022	PL	115_01_F22_226	Dębina	Grain	Volodia	Loess	6.2
D	2023	PL	218_01_F23_500	Rąbiń	Grain	RGT Inedixx	Sandy loam	5.9
E	2023	PL	218_01_F23_501	Józefów	Silage	DKC 3787	Sandy clay	6.6
F	2023	PL	218_01_F23_502	Cieśle Wielkie	Grain	Rosomak	Sandy clay	6.4

Localisation of selectivity trials in the South-East EPPO zone

Figure 3.4-4: Locations of selectivity trials conducted with EVRITELL 162 OD on maize in Hungary

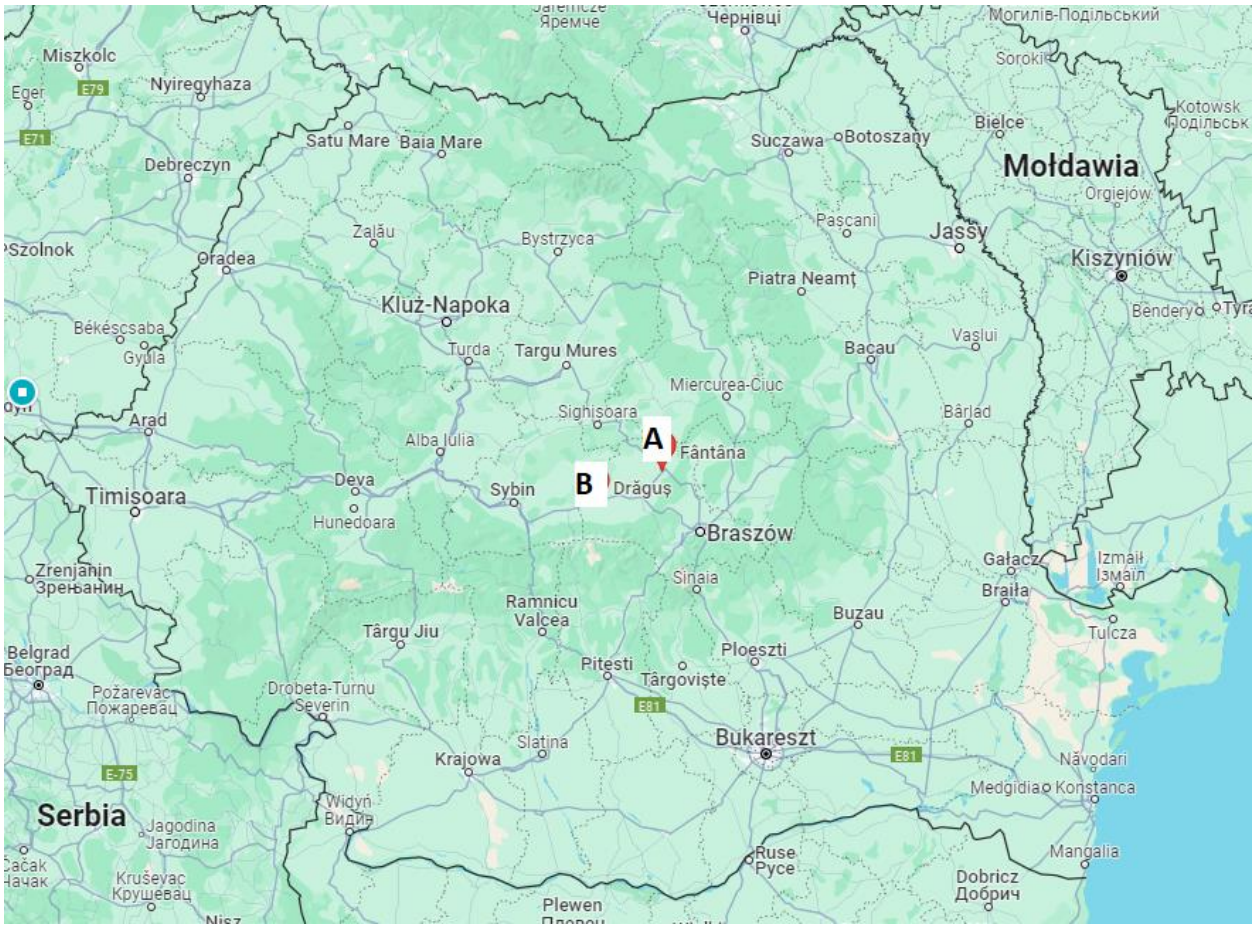


Six selectivity trials in maize were located in Hungary, which belongs to EPPO South-East climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 and 2023 in three regions – Csongrád-Csanád, Somogy and Vas.

All of the Hungarian selectivity trials were conducted by CPR Europe Kft. and the details about the locations, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Yield type	Variety	Soil type	Soil pH
A	2022	HU	CPRHU22-394-027HE	Szombathely	Grain	Limanova	Clay loam	6.35
B	2022	HU	CPRHU22-395-027HE	Gyékényes	Grain	P 0023	Clay loam	6.53
C	2023	HU	CPRHU23-428-027HS	Szombathely	Grain	Limanova	Clay loam	6.35
D	2023	HU	CPRHU23-429-027HS	Hódmezővásárhely	Silage	RGT Noemixx	Clay loam	7.04
E	2023	HU	CPRHU23-430-027HS	Gyékényes	Grain	P 9415	Loam	6.8

Figure 3.4-5: Locations of selectivity trials conducted with EVRITELL 162 OD on maize in Romania

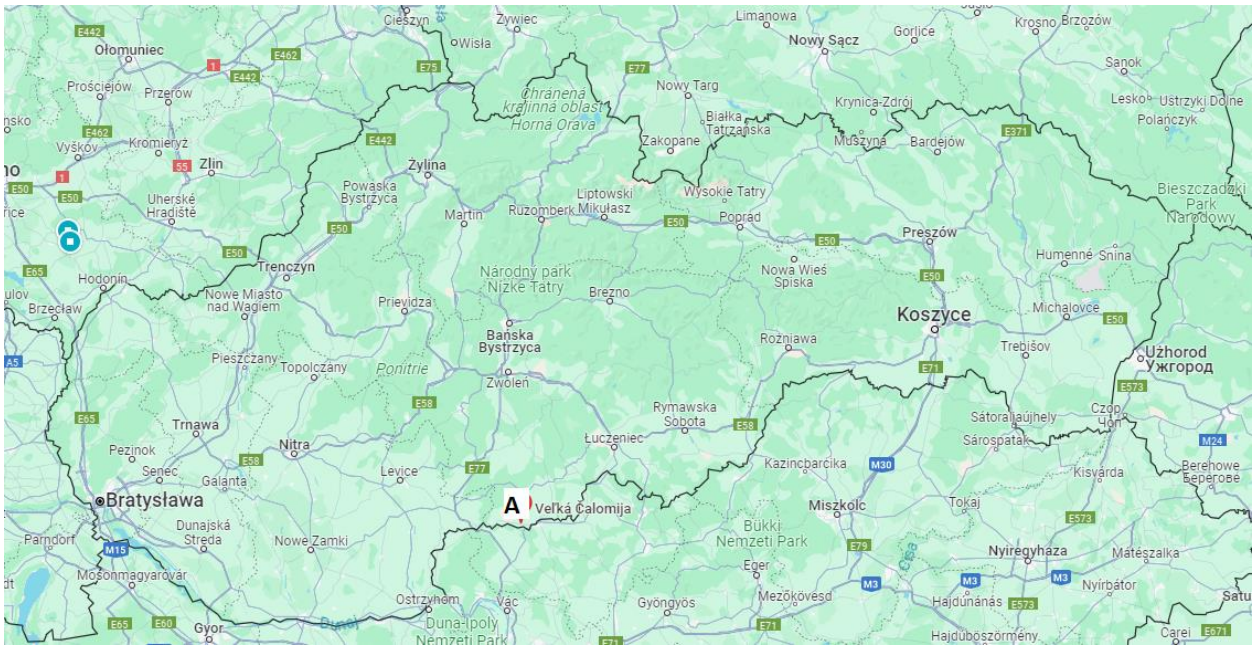


Two selectivity trials in maize were located in Romania, which belongs to EPPO South-East climatic zone. Trials were set in 2022 in one region – Brasov.

All of the Romanian selectivity trials were conducted by AgroProspect SRL. and the details about the locations, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Yield type	Variety	Soil type	Soil pH
A	2022	RO	DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_RO_1	Fântâna	Grain	P 8834	Clay	6.5
B	2022	RO	DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_RO_2	Drăguș	Grain	P 8567	Clay	6.4

Figure 3.4-6: Locations of selectivity trials conducted with EVRITELL 162 OD on maize in Slovakia



One selectivity trial in maize was located in Slovakia, which belongs to EPPO South-East climatic zone. Trial was set in 2022 in one region – Banskobystricky.

Slovakian selectivity trial was conducted by Fse, Ltd.. and the details about the locations, crop and variety can be found in the table below:

	Year	Country	Trial ID	Location	Yield type	Variety	Soil type	Soil pH
A	2022	SK	101202207	Veľká Čalomija	Grain	Susann	Loam	6.9

Materials and methods

Testing facilities

All efficacy trials were carried out by organisations that are officially recognised by the authorities in the relevant countries, as competent to carry out efficacy testing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 284/2013.

Copies of the GEP certificates for all trials organisations are included in section 3.7.

Summaries of trial site and application details for all trials used to demonstrate the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD for the control of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds in maize are given in BAD.

Sites

All trials were conducted in areas representative of those where target crops are grown through in the EU Central Registration zone.

The geographical locations and distribution of all efficacy trials are shown on maps included in this dRR and in BAD.

Agronomic practices

Agronomic practices in the cultivation of maize are considered to be sufficiently similar across countries within the Central zone and Maritime, North-East and South-East EPPO Climatic zones for data generated

across all trials to be fully supportive of demonstrating the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD in all countries of these zones.

Weeds populations

Populations of weeds are considered to be sufficiently similar between EU countries relevant to this submission for the data generated in all trials, thus they are fully representative and supportive in terms of demonstrating the efficacy of EVRITELL 162 OD across the all EU Central Registration zone countries.

Standard methodologies

The design, analysis of results, reporting and field work of all efficacy trials were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines listed in Table 3.2-13.

Experimental design

In all trials the plots were arranged in a randomised block design with 4 replicates. The plot size ranged between trials from 12m² to 24m².

Table **3.2-13: Details on trial methodology of efficacy trials in** 18 in Section **Błąd! Nie można odnaleźć źródła odwołania.**.1.

Details of the materials and methods used in all selectivity trials summarized in support of demonstrating crop safety in maize are given in

Presentation of reference standards used in selectivity trials on maize is in Table 3.4-3.

Table 3.4-2.

Presentation of reference standards used in selectivity trials on maize is in Table 3.4-3.

Table 3.4-2: Details on trial methodology in the selectivity trials in maize

Guidelines	General guidelines	EPPO PP1/152 Design and analysis of efficacy evaluation trials EPPO PP 1/181 Conduct and reporting of efficacy evaluation trials including GEP EPPO PP1/135 Phytotoxicity assessment
	Specific guidelines	EPPO PP1/50 Weeds in maize
Experimental design	Plot design	Randomized complete block design
	Plot size	21-30 m^2
	Number of replications	4
Crop	Common name, scientific name, EPPO code	Maize *Zea mays* ZEAMX
	Varieties per crop (no. of trials)	Maize: **Maritime zone**: Daro (1), DKC 3096 (1) ES Yeti (1), KWS Gustarius (1), KWS Inteligens (1), KWS Kashmir (1), Monumento (1), Noah (1), **North-East zone:** DKC 3787 (1), ES Gallery (1), RGT Inedixx (1), RGT Muxxeal (1), Rosomak (1), Volodia (1), **South-East zone:** Limanova (2), P 0023 (1), P 8567 (1), P 8834 (1), P 9415 (1), RGT Noemixx (1), Susann (1)
Application	Crop stage (BBCH) at application	12-16
	Timing	Vegetation period (April-June)
	Number of applications	1
	Spray volumes	100-400 L/ha

Assessment	Assessment types	Phytotoxity Crop vigour Biomass reduction Stunting Yield (fresh weight grain, fresh weight silage) Moisture content (grain) Dry mass content (silage)

Table 3.4-3: Presentation of reference standards used in selectivity trials on maize.

Crop(s)	Application timing	Reference standard	Country(ies) where the product is used [1]	Authorization number	Active substance(s)	Formulation		Registered application rate[3]	Application rates in trials (per treatment)	Remark[4]
						Type[2]	Concentration of a.s.			
Maize	Spring	Principal Plus 66.5 WG	Czech Republic	4807-1	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Rimsulfuron	WG	550 g/kg 92 g/kg 23 g/kg	440 g/ha + 0.1% Trend 90	440 g/ha + 100mL/100L Trend 90 (1N) 880 g/ha + 200mL/100L Trend 90 (2N)	292.6 g/ha (1N) 585.2 g/ha (2N)
		Principal Forte	Czech Republic	5866-0	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Rimsulfuron	WG	510.42 g/kg 62.475 g/kg 31.25 g/kg	480 g/ha +0.1% Vivolt-TM	480 g/ha + 0.1% Trend 90	275.04 g/ha (1N) 550.08 g/ha (2N)
		Diniro	Germany	008323-00	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	WG	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	0.4 kg/ha	400 g/ha 1.2 L/ha (1N) 800 g/ha 2.4 L/ha (2N)	216 g/ha (1N) 432 g/ha (2N)
		Adigor		026355-00	Rape-oil-methylester	EC	440 g/L	1.2 L/ha		530 g/ha (1N) 1060 g/ha (2N)
		Tudor 114 OD	Poland	R-24/2022b	Florasulam Nicosulfuron Thifensulfuron-methyl	OD	10 g/L 80 g/L 24 g/L	0.5 L/ha	0.5 L/ha	57 g/ha (1N) 114 g/ha (2N)
		Diniro	Hungary	04.2/3075-2/2017	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	WG	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	0.4-0.5 kg/ha	500 g/ha 100 mL/100L	270 g/ha (1N) 540 g/ha (2N)
		Trend 90 EC		36231/2001	Ethoxylated isodecyl alcohol	EC	900 g/L	0.05-0.1%		90 g/ha (1N) 180 g/ha (2N)
		Spandis	Slovakia	16-11-1845	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	WG	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	0.4-0.5 kg/ha	500 g/ha + 1.5 L/ha Atplus 463 (1N) 1000 g/ha + 3 L/ha Atplus 463 (2N)	270 g/ha (1N) 540 g/ha (2N)

Crop(s)	Application timing	Reference standard	Country(ies) where the product is used (1)	Authorization number	Active substance(s)	Formulation		Registered application rate(3)	Application rates in trials (per treatment)	Remark(4)
						Type(2)	Concentration of a.s.			
		Diniro	Romania	Nr. 318 PC	Dicamba Nicosulfuron Prosulfuron	WG	400 g/kg 100 g/kg 40 g/kg	0.4-0.5 kg/ha	500 g/ha + 100mL/100L Trend 90 (1N) 1000 g/ha + 200mL/100L Trend 90 (1N)	270 g/ha (1N) 540 g/ha (2N)

3.4.1 Phytotoxicity to host crop (KCP 6.4.1)

Assessments for phytotoxicity and other adverse effects on crop growth and development have been carried out at regular intervals following application of EVRITELL 162 OD on a total of 22 efficacy trials (8 in Maritime zone, 6 in North-East zone and 8 in South-East zone) and 22 crop selectivity trials (8 in Maritime zone, 6 in North-East zone and 8 in South-East zone) conducted during 2022 and 2023 growing seasons, in countries that belong to three EPPO climatic zones – Maritime, North-East and South-East.

Across these trials, a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD at the range rate of 0.5-1 L product/ha (55-110 g a.i. of Dicamba/ha, 20-40 g a.i. of Nicosulfuron/ha, 6-12 g a.i. of Thifensulfuron-methyl/ha) in efficacy trials. In the crop selectivity trials the maximum rate of 1 L product/ha (110 g a.i. of Dicamba/ha, 40 g a.i. of Nicosulfuron/ha, 12 g a.i. of Thifensulfuron-methyl/ha), and double the maximum rate, 2 L product/ha (220 g a.i. of Dicamba/ha, 80 g a.i. of Nicosulfuron/ha, 24 g a.i. of Thifensulfuron-methyl/ha), was tested.

On all trials in maize, application of the treatments was made between 2 true leaves stage to 6 true leaves stage, from April till July and therefore representative of the proposed label range for the application of EVRITELL 162 OD.

Across trials, treatments were applied in water volumes within the range of 100-400 L/ha and therefore fully represent and support the proposed 100-400 L/ha range for the application of EVRITELL 162 OD.

Across trials, the crop safety of EVRITELL 162 OD has been tested under a wide range of climatic and agronomic conditions that are considered to be fully representative of those under maize is grown across the EU Central Registration zone. Trials were carried out on a range of different commercially representative and commonly grown cultivars of maize.

~~3.4.1.1~~ Summary and evaluation of trial results

The selectivity of EVRITELL 162 OD when applied in maize was studied in 22 selectivity trials and 22 efficacy trials.

In none of the efficacy trials, phytotoxic effect on the crop was observed after application of EVRITELL 162 OD and standard reference product.

In the selectivity trials, phytotoxicity symptoms were observed in only two trials which happened to be situated in Maritime EPPO zone.

Overall summaries of the crop safety of EVRITELL 162 OD across efficacy and selectivity trials carried out in maize are given in Table 3.4 3 (Crop selectivity trials) and also in BAD Section 6.4 (selectivity), and 6.2 (efficacy).

Table 3.4-4: Overall summary of the crop safety of EVRITELL 162 OD across all crop selectivity (22) and efficacy trials (22) carried out in maize

EPPO climatic zone (no. of trials)	Timing	Levels of phytotoxicity	Number of selectivity trials			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference product	
			1 L/ha	2 L/ha	1N	2N
Maritime (16: 8 sel and 8 eff.)	Maximum level of symptoms recorded	0%	15	6	15	7
		0.1-5%	-	1	-	-
		>5-10%	-	-	1	-
		>10-15%	1	1	-	1
		>15%	-	-	-	-
	Final assessment timings	0%	15	7	15	7
		0.1-5%	-	-	-	-
		>5-10%	-	-	1	-
		>10-15%	1	1	-	1

		>15%	-	-	-	-
North-East (12: 6 sel and 6 eff.)	**Maximum level of symptoms recorded**	**0%**	12	6	12	6
		0.1-5%	-	-	-	-
		>5-10%	-	-	-	-
		>10-15%	-	-	-	-
		>15%	-	-	-	-
	Final assessment timings	**0%**	12	6	12	6
		0.1-5%	-	-	-	-
		>5-10%	-	-	-	-
		>10-15%	-	-	-	-
		>15%	-	-	-	-
South-East (16: 8 sel and 8 eff)	**Maximum level of symptoms recorded**	**0%**	16	8	16	8
		0.1-5%	-	-	-	-
		>5-10%	-	-	-	-
		>10-15%	-	-	-	-
		>15%	-	-	-	-
	Final assessment timings	**0%**	16	8	16	8
		0.1-5%	-	-	-	-
		>5-10%	-	-	-	-
		>10-15%	-	-	-	-
		>15%	-	-	-	-

EVRITELL 162 OD applied at the at the rates in range of 1 L product/ha as maximum tested rate in efficacy trials and 1N rate in selectivity, and also at twice the maximum (2N) - 2 L product/ha - in the crop selectivity trials. Phytotoxic damage was observed only in two trials, which were set in Maritime EPPO climatic zone.

Detailed phytotoxicity results of these two trials are presented in the table 3.4-5. In the rest of the selectivity trials no phytotoxicity caused by the EVRITELL 162 were observed. The detailed results of these trials are available in BAD in Section 6.4.2 and individual trial results.

Table 3.4-6 shows the relation between phytotoxicity symptoms and yield in two trials where phytotoxicity symptoms have occurred.

Table 3.4-5: Detailed phytotoxicity results in trials where such have occurred (Maritime zone).

Trial ID	Variety	Crop Stage at Application	Assessment Type	Part rated	Days after treatment	Crop Stage at Assessment	Untreated check		EVRITELL 162 OD				Reference				Name	1N rate	2N rate
									1L/ha		2 L.ha								
									162 g ai /ha (1N)		324 g ai/ha (2N)		1N		2N				
CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-003SYT	Noah	BBCH 12	PHYGEN (%)	Plant crop	14 DAA	BBCH 30	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	Principal Forte Trend 90 EC	480g/ha 100mL/100 L	960g/ha 200mL/100L
					25 DAA	BBCH 34	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a			
					35 DAA	BBCH 55	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a			
					61 DAA	BBCH 75	0	b	12,5	a	12,5	a	10	a	13,75	a			
			BIOMRE %	Plant crop	61 DAA	BBCH 75	0	b	12,5	a	12,5	a	10	a	13,75	a			
DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_2	DKC 3096	BBCH 16	PHYGEN (%)	Plant crop	14 DAA	BBCH 19	0	b	0	b	3,3	a	0	b	0	b	Diniro Adigor	400g/ha 1.2L/ha	800g/ha 2.4L/ha
					29 DAA	BBCH 35	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a			
					46 DAA	BBCH 59	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	a			
			PHYSTU (%)	Plant crop	14 DAA	BBCH 19	0	b	0	b	3,3	a	0	b	0	b			
					29 DAA	BBCH 35	0	b	0	b	2,3	a	0	b	0	b			
					46 DAA	BBCH 59	0	b	0	b	0,8	a	0	b	0	b			

* Highest observed phyto is highlighted in yellow

Table 3.4-6: Relation between phytotoxicity and yield in trials where phytotoxicity symptoms have occurred (Maritime zone).

Test report	Variety	Main symptoms (≥ 5 %)	Maximum phyto. at 1N rate (%) (DAA)		Maximum phyto. at 2N rate (%) (DAA)		Yield at 1N rate as % of untreated		Yield at 2N rate as % of untreated	
			EVRITELL 162 OD	Standard 1[(1)]	EVRITELL 162 OD	Standard 1[(1)]	EVRITELL 162 OD	Standard 1	EVRITELL 162 OD	Standard 1
CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-003SYT	Noah	PHYGEN	12,5% (61 DAA)	10% (61 DAA)	12,5% (61 DAA)	13,75% (61 DAA)	106,40%	105,22%	94,36%	105,39%
		BIOMRE	12,5% (61 DAA)	10% (61 DAA)	12,5% (61 DAA)	13,75% (61 DAA)				
DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_2	DKC 3096	PHYGEN	0% (14 DAA)	0% (14 DAA)	3,3% (14 DAA)	0% (14 DAA)	96,40%	100,35%	101,05%	99,53%
		PHYSTU	0% (14 DAA)	0% (14 DAA)	3,3% (14 DAA)	0% (14 DAA)				

Conclusion:

EVRITELL 162 OD caused phytotoxicity to crop (maize) in only two selectivity trials out of 8 performed in Maritime zone (or 22 selectivity trials in total).

In one of the aforementioned trials (DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_2) the symptoms were transient, and during the last phytotoxicity assessment no symptoms were visible. Also the yield analysis showed that the observed symptoms had no negative impact on yield (no statistically significant differences between treatments were observed).

In the second of the trials presented in this chapter (CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-003SYT) phytotoxicity symptoms were observed in the least suspected timing, during the last phytotoxicity assessment, 61 days after the application. No phytotoxicity was observed during earlier assessments. The yield analysis showed that the 2N rate of EVRITELL 162 OD causes the yield to drop slightly, however statistical analysis showed that this small decrease is not significant. Thus, despite of the biomass reduction which was observed during the last phytotoxicity assessment, considering the yield results, EVRITELL can be considered as safe to the crop – maize.

Considering the fact that number of trials where phytotoxicity symptoms have occurred is low, and the fact that phyto occurrence has no negative impact on yield even when crop is treated with the double amount of maximum requested rate.

Consequently, it is justified to claim that one application of EVRITELL 162 OD at dose range 0.75-1 L/ha (82,5-110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30-40 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 9-12 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl) in maize, to control annual dicot and monocot weeds, is safe for the crop since it has no negative impact on yield .

Comments of ZRMs:	Herbicides such as dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl are commonly used in maize to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. However, their use can sometimes lead to phytotoxic effects, which can affect the growth and health of the maize, particularly when applied at specific growth stages such as BBCH 12-16 (second to six leaf stage). *Dicamba* – is generally safe for maize, but off-target movement due to volatility or drift can damage sensitive crops. Symptoms include leaf cupping, chlorosis and stunting. *Nicosulfuron* – maize generally has a good tolerance but environmental stresses like cold and wet conditions can enhance toxicity, causing chlorosis and temporary stunting. Herbicide interactions or high dosages can also lead to root and foliar injury. *Thifensulfuron-methyl* – maize typically tolerates this herbicide well. However under certain conditions (e.g. low temperatures or combined with other stressors), phytotoxic effects such as foliar chlorosis, stunting and root pruning can occur. When used together, these active compounds can potentially enhance each other's phytotoxic effects due to combined modes of action. Timing is crucial. Applying them at BBCH 12-16 can be safe but must be carefully managed. Stressful conditions such as drought, poor nutrition or extreme temperatures can exacerbate phytotoxic effects. Proper calibration and adherence to recommended rates are vital. The Applicant submitted in total 22 selectivity trials carried out on maize in different growing seasons (2022 and 2023). Those trials were conducted in line to appropriate EPPO standards. Different varieties of maize were studied during those trials. Appropriate plot area, crop stage and water volume was studied. 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. Dose N and 2N was studied. Applicant submitted in total 22 selectivity trials carried out on maize in Maritime EPPO zone (CZ-3, DE-5), N-E EPPO zone (PL-6 trials) and S-E (HU-5, RO-2, SK-1) in two growing seasons (2022, 2023). In the opinion of ZRMs, number of trials is sufficient for all three EPPO zones (Maritime, N-E and S-E). Also, possibly phytotoxic effects was studied during 22 efficacy trials carried out in those EPPO zones. The selectivity of EVRITELL 162 OD when applied in maize was studied in 22 selectivity trials and 22 efficacy trials. In none of the efficacy trials, phytotoxic effect on the crop was observed after application of EVRITELL 162 OD and standard reference product. In the selectivity trials, phytotoxicity symptoms were observed in only two trials which happened to be situated in Maritime EPPO zone. Consequently, **it is justified to claim that one application of EVRITELL 162 OD at dose range 0.75-1.00 L/ha (82,5-110 g ai/ha of Dicamba, 30-40 g ai/ha Nicosulfuron, 9-12 g ai/ha Thifensulfuron-methyl) in maize, to control annual dicot and monocot weeds, is safe for the crop since it has no negative impact on yield**. **Applicant proposed following entries in the label of EVRITELL 162 OD:** Those entries were accepted by ZRMs and recommended for use in practice of using EVRITELL 162 OD 1) *Due to the possibility of phytotoxicity symptoms on some maize varieties (especially new varieties), it is recommended that before applying the product to these varieties:* – *carry out a trial treatment on each crop to check for symptoms of plant injury, or* – *contact an advisor or representative of the registration holder.* 2) *Do not apply the product:* – *on crops which have been weakened or damaged by pests, frost, flooding or drought,* – *in windy conditions that may cause spray drift onto adjacent crops* – *in sweet corn, cracked corn and in the cultivation of propagating material* – *on maize at the stage above 6 proper leaves,* – *on maize plants where growth has been arrested due to low temperatures; the treatment may be applied after intensive growth of the maize has resumed,* – *on plants weakened and damaged by frost, drought, pests or diseases,* – *on wet plants (dew, rain),* – *immediately after a prolonged period of cold weather,* – *at air temperatures below 10°C and above 25°C,* – *during periods when the night temperature is below 5°C,* – *after soil insecticides containing active substances from the group of organophosphorus compounds have been applied to a maize plantation,* – *in a mixture with liquid or foliar fertilizers.*

3.4.2 Effects on yield of treated plants or plant products (KCP 6.4.2)

~~3.4.2.1~~ Crop yield in maize (in the absence of weeds)

Assessments for yield have been carried out at harvest of the maize following application of EVRITELL 162 OD on a total of 22 crop selectivity trials conducted between 2022 and 2023 in countries that belong to three EPPO climatic zones – Maritime, North-East and South-East.
Across these trials, a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD at the range rate of 1 L product/ha, and also at twice this range rate (2 L product/ha in the crop selectivity trials. Trials can be differentiated into two groups, one where grain was harvested and second where whole plants (silage) were harvested. Therefore it represents the proposed label range for the application of EVRITELL 162 OD.
Across trials, treatments were applied in water volumes within the range of 100-400 L/ha and therefore fully covers and supports the proposed 100-400 l/ha water amount for the application of EVRITELL 162 OD.
Across trials, the impact of EVRITELL 162 OD application on yield volume has been tested under a wide range of climatic and agronomic conditions that are considered to be fully representative of those where maize is cultivated across the EU Central Registration zone. Trials were carried out on a range of different commercially representative and commonly grown cultivars of maize.

Details of the materials and methods used in all selectivity trials summarized in maize are given in

Presentation of reference standards used in selectivity trials on maize is in Table 3.4-3.

Table 3.4-2 in Section 3.4.1.
A summary of mean crop yield data (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) at normal commercial harvest across 6 trials in grain maize in Maritime zone is given in Table 3.4.2-1.
A summary of mean crop yield data (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) at normal commercial harvest across 2 trials in silage maize in Maritime zone is given in Table 3.4.2-2.
A summary of mean crop yield data (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) at normal commercial harvest across 5 trials in grain maize in North-East zone is given in Table 3.4.2-3.
A summary of mean crop yield data (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) at normal commercial harvest in silage maize trial in North-East zone is given in Table 3.4.2-4.
A summary of mean crop yield data (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) at normal commercial harvest across 7 trials in grain maize in South-East zone is given in Table 3.4.2-5.
A summary of mean crop yield data (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) at normal commercial harvest in silage maize trial in South-East zone is given in Table 3.4.2-6.

Detailed data of mean crop yield trial results are available in BAD in Section 6.4.3 and in individual trial reports.

Based on the absence of negative effects (statistically significant decrease in yield) across all selectivity trials in all both grain and silage maize, at maximum intended dose and twice as much, it is reasonable to conclude that a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD at up to the highest proposed label rate in the proposed range of 0.75-1 L product/ha, and applied according to label recommendations, has no adverse impact on crop yield in cultivars of maize, no matter if the application is done in grain or silage.

Table 3.4.2-1: Overall summary of mean crop yield (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) in the absence of weeds across 6 crop selectivity trials carried out in grain maize, Maritime climatic zone.

No. of trials	Assessment timing (DA-A1)		Mean crop yield			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference products	
			1 L/ha	2 L/ha	1N	2N
Weight of harvested grain			**(as % relative to untreated)**			
6	80-157	**Mean**	**101.1**	**100.85**	**102.45**	**101.99**
		Min-Max	96.4-106.14	94.36-106.45	96.89-107.35	95.08-106.75

Table 3.4.2-2: Overall summary of mean crop yield (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) in the absence of weeds across 2 crop selectivity trials carried out in silage maize, Maritime climatic zone

No. of trials	Assessment timing (DA-A1)		Mean crop yield			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference products	
			2 L/ha	4 L/ha	1N	2N
Weight of harvested silage			(as % relative to untreated)			
2	96.169	Mean	104.25	95.41	95.1	99.28
		Min-Max	98.47-110.03	93.59-97.23	93.08-97.11	96.48-102.08

Table 3.4.2-3: Overall summary of mean crop yield (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) in the absence of weeds across 6 crop selectivity trials carried out in grain maize, North-East climatic zone

No. of trials	Assessment timing (DA-A1)		Mean crop yield			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference products	
			1 L/ha	2 L/ha	1N	2N
Weight of harvested fruits			(as % relative to untreated)			
5	122-155	Mean	105.09	103.95	104.56	104.26
		Min-Max	101.61-108.78	101.82-107.28	101.95-108.26	99.62-108.03

Table 3.4.2-4: Overall summary of mean crop yield (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) in the absence of weeds in one selectivity trial carried out in silage maize, North-East climatic zone

No. of trials	Assessment timing (DA-A1)		Mean crop yield			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference products	
			1 L/ha	2 L/ha	1N	2N
Weight of harvested fruits			(as % relative to untreated)			
1	103	Mean	97.5	102.06	103.74	106.3

Table 3.4.2-5: Overall summary of mean crop yield (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) in the absence of weeds across 6 crop selectivity trials carried out in grain maize, Maritime climatic zone

No. of trials	Assessment timing (DA-A1)		Mean crop yield			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference products	
			1 L/ha	2 L/ha	1N	2N
Weight of harvested fruits			(as % relative to untreated)			
7	123-154	Mean	99.87	99.86	99.6	99.81
		Min-Max	96.88-101.55	96.84-102.39	98.3-101.19	96.42-101.93

Table 3.4.2-6: Overall summary of mean crop yield (expressed as % relative to the untreated control) in the absence of weeds in one crop selectivity trial carried out in silage maize, South-East climatic zone

No. of trials	Assessment timing (DA-A1)		Mean crop yield			
			EVRITELL 162 OD		Standard reference products	
			1 L/ha	2 L/ha	1N	2N
Weight of harvested fruits			(as % relative to untreated)			
1	117	Mean	100.67	99.33	99.11	98.21

Comments of ZRMs:	The use of herbicide with dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl can significantly influence the yield of maize, particularly when applied at BBCH 12-16 growth stages. BBCH 12-16 corresponds to the early growth stages of maize, from the second leaf (BBCH 12) through the sixth leaf (BBCH 16). During this period, maize is particularly vulnerable to both competition from weeds and potential herbicide injury. Effective control of weeds during these early stages can lead to significant improvements in maize yield. Weeds compete with maize for water, nutrients and light, and if not controlled, can cause substantial yield losses. Properly managed, the use of EVRITELL 162 OD should result in higher yields due to reduced competition from weeds. Studies typically show that when applied

	correctly, maize yields can increase significantly compared to untreated controls. The effects of EVRITELL 162 OD (product code: DNT-162OD-R-CPd) on the yield of maize was evaluated in 22 selectivity trials carried out in Maritime EPPO zone (8 trials: CZ-3, DE-5), N-E EPPO zone (6 trials: PL) and S-E EPPO zone (8 trials: HU-5, RO-2, SK-1) in two growing seasons (2022, 2023). In those trials, yield was assessed after application of a single N dose and 2 N dose, Statistical analysis of yield and its parameters were reported. All results were comparable with standard reference products. In the opinion of ZRMs, the number of trials is sufficient for those three EPPO zones. No statistical differences in yield were observed between the plots treated with EVRITELL 162 OD and the control plots. So, it can be stated that EVRITELL 162 OD is safe for maize yield, **Based on the absence of negative effects (statistically significant decrease in yield) across all selectivity trials in all both grain and silage maize, at maximum intended dose and twice as much, it is reasonable to conclude that a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD at up to the highest proposed label rate in the proposed range of 0.75-1 L product/ha, and applied according to label recommendations, has no adverse impact on crop yield in cultivars of maize, no matter if the application is done in grain or silage.**

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

~~3.4.3.1~~ Quality of plants/plant products (in the absence of weeds)

Evaluations of quality parameters of the harvested maize have been carried out following application of EVRITELL 162 OD, only in those trials where crop was harvested for silage. For seed maize no further quality analysis are required according to EPPO PP 1/135(4) and 1/50(4).
Out of 22 selectivity trials performed, maize was harvested for silage in 4 trials total. Among these trials 2 were set in Maritime EPPO climatic zone, 1 was set in North-East climatic zone and 1 in Sout-East EPPO climatic zone.
Across these trials, a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD at the range rate of 1 L product/ha, and also at twice this range rate (2 L product/ha) in the crop selectivity trials. In all of the trials presented in this section, the application of EVRITELL 162 OD was done in spring.
Across trials, the potential impact of EVRITELL 162 OD on quality of the yield has been tested under a range of climatic and agronomic conditions that are considered to be fully representative of those under which maize is grown across the EU Central Registration zone. Trials were carried out on a range of different commercially representative and commonly grown cultivars of maize.
Details of the materials and methods used in all selectivity trials, with those done on maize harvested for silage are given in

Presentation of reference standards used in selectivity trials on maize is in Table 3.4-3.

Table 3.4-2.
Since the number of trials where single, indicated by the EPPO guideline 1/50, silage maize quality parameter was assessed (dry matter content in %), applicant presents the mentioned parameter in a single table (Table 3.4.3-1), where both the value of dry matter content is presented, along with percent of the obtained result in relation to control (control = 100%)

Based on the absence of negative effects across all selectivity trials at maximum intended dose and twice the maximum dose, it is reasonable to conclude that a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD up to the highest proposed label rate in the proposed range of 0.75-1 L product/ha and applied according to label recommendations, has no adverse impact on the quality of plants or plant products in maize.

Table 3.4.3-1: Summary of silage maize quality data (dry matter content %) from the trials where it was assessed, and also expressed as % relative to the untreated control, at normal commercial harvest across silage maize crop selectivity in CEU Reigstration zone countries, divided by each EPPO climatic zone.

Trial ID	Year	Country	Variety	Crop Stage at Application	Assessment Type	Part rated	Days after treatment	Crop Stage at Assessment	Untreated check	EVRITELL 162 OD		Reference		Name	1N rate	2N rate
										1L/ha	2 L.ha					
										(1N)	(2N)	1N	2N			
Maritime																
DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_1	2022	DE	ES Yeti	BBCH 13	Dry mas content (%)	Silage	96 DAA	BBCH 85	44,00% a	43,26% a	43,41% a	43,77% a	44,02% a	Diniro Adigor	400g/ha 1.2L/ha	800g/ha 2.4L/ha
					YIELD (%UTC)				100,00 %	98,32%	98,66%	99,48%	100,05 %			
FRS 083/23-V1	2023	DE	Monumento	BBCH 12	Dry mas content (%)	Silage	169 DAA	BBCH 85	40,98% a	46,28% a	40,35% a	38,95% a	41,90% a	Diniro Adigor	400g/ha 1.2L/ha	800g/ha 2.4L/ha
					YIELD (%UTC)				100,00 %	112,93 %	98,46%	95,05%	102,24 %			
North-East																
218_02_F23_501	2023	PL	DKC 3787	BBCH 14	Dry mass yield (T/ha)	Silage	103 DAA	BBCH 82	29,53 a	28,73 a	29,2 a	29,83 a	30,85 a	Tudopr 114 OD	0.5L/ha	1L/ha
					YIELD (%UTC)				100,00 %	97,29%	98,88%	101,02 %	104,47 %			
South-East																
CPRHU23-429-027HS	2023	HU	RGT Noemixx	BBCH 14	Dry mass yield (T/ha)	Silage	117 DAA	BBCH 89	12,8 a	12,7 a	12,8 a	12,7 a	12,9 a	Diniro Trend 90EC	500g/ha 100mL/100 L	1000g/ha 200mL/100 L
					YIELD (%UTC)				100,00 %	99,22%	100,00 %	99,22%	100,78 %			

Comments of ZRMs:	The use of herbicide such as dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl in maize during the BBCH 12-16 growth stages can impact both weed control efficacy and maize yield quality. In line to EPPO 1/50, the crops tested should be harvested, but this is not necessary in the case of weed control. The following data should be included: [(a)] total weight of fresh cobs without husks; [(b)] total grain yield in kg ha^{-1} adjusted to the established moisture content (national standard); [(c)] dry and fresh weight of fodder. Evaluations of quality parameters of the harvested maize have been carried out following application of EVRITELL 162 OD, only in those trials where crop was harvested for silage. For seed maize no further quality analysis are required according to EPPO PP 1/135(4) and 1/50(4). Out of 22 selectivity trials performed, maize was harvested for silage in 4 trials total. Among these trials 2 were set in Maritime EPPO climatic zone (DE-2), 1 was set in North-East climatic zone (PL) and 1 in South-East EPPO climatic zone (HU). **Based on the absence of negative effects across all selectivity trials at maximum intended dose and twice the maximum dose, it is reasonable to conclude that a single application of EVRITELL 162 OD up to the highest proposed label rate in the proposed range of 0.75-1 L product/ha and applied according to label recommendations, has no adverse impact on the quality of plants or plant products in maize.**

3.4.4 Effects on transformation processes (KCP 6.4.4)

According to EPPO PP 1/243 (2) "Effects of plant protection products on transformation Processes" in case of herbicidal product used in maize and as no residues were detected at conducted residue studies in maize, no further studies on transformation processes are required.

On this basis, no data are presented or considered necessary to demonstrate the absence of adverse effects of EVRITELL 162 OD on transformation processes in maize.

Considering the long history of safe use of products containing the active substances: Dicamba, Nicosulfuron and Thifensulfuron-methyl, no special trials dedicated to evaluation of effects of EVRITELL 162 OD on transformation process were undertaken. The effect of the residues on processing was not investigated given the low residues in raw crop commodities confirmed by number of studies done for the EU evaluation of each of this active substances.

Moreover, assessments on yield (quantity and quality) of maize showed no negative impact after the application of EVRITELL 162 OD. Hence, no effects on transformation processes in maize are expected when EVRITELL 162 OD is used according to the proposed GAP.

Comments of ZRMs:	The application of herbicides, especially those containing compounds like dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, can potentially impact the transformation processes such as fermentation or the production of bioethanol from maize. These impacts can arise from various factors, including changes in plant physiology, gain composition and microbial interactions. The composition of maize grains, particularly the starch, sugar and protein content, is crucial for fermentation efficiency and bioethanol yield. The presence of herbicide residues in the grain could inhibit the growth of fermentative microorganisms, such as yeast, thus affecting fermentation efficiency. The application of herbicide with dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl at growth stages BBCH 12-16 can have significant effects on the transformation processes of maize. The extent of these depends on the concentration, timing and specific formulation of the herbicide used, as well as the maize variety and environmental conditions. **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. The latest time of application for EVRITELL 162 OD is crop growth stage BBCH16. Since application of EVRITELL 162 OD is made at an early stage in the crop's development there is no risk that the actives would be translocated to the grain. Also, the germination of maize seeds will be not negatively affected by the application of EVRITELLL 162 OD, in the opinion of ZRMs.**

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

According to EPPO PP 1/135(4), data on plant parts used for propagating purposes are not considered to be required in terms of herbicides which are applied at or after inflorescence initiation, and when there were no residues detected in propagation.

Comments of ZRMs:	The combination of three active compounds (dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl) can provide broad-spectrum weed control, helping maize to grow more robustly by reducing competition for resources, crucial for healthy propagation. The application of herbicide with dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl during the BBCH 12-16 stages can significantly impact the propagating purposes of maize. These effects can range from reduced seed quality

	and germination rates to potential genetic and epigenetic alternations that affect the next generation. Careful consideration and management of herbicide application, including dosage and timings are crucial to minimize these potential negative impacts and ensure the successful propagation of healthy and vigorous maize plants. ZRMs agree with Applicant that *According to EPPO PP 1/135(4), data on plant parts used for propagating purposes are not considered to be required in terms of herbicides which are applied at or after inflorescence initiation, and when there were no residues detected in propagation.*

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

3.5.1 Impact on succeeding crops (KCP 6.5.1)

This section has been prepared in accordance with the EPPO guideline PP 1/207 (2) "Effects on succeeding crops".
The study on the toxicity to non-target terrestrial plants has been carried out with EVRITELL 162 OD (DNT-162OD-R-CPd). Please refer to "DNT-162OD-R-CPd Terrestrial Plant Test: Seedling Emergence and Seedling Growth Test" by Paweł Pieczka, 2024, Study code G-34-23.
The study is described in detail in Section 9 of the dRR (chapter 9.10). For the ER_{10} values of the tested species please refer to Table 3.1.1-1 presented below.

Table 3.1.1-1: ER_{10} values (mL/ha) of different test plants

Test plant		**ER_{10} EVRITELL 162 OD (mL/ha)**
Common name	**Scientific name (lat.)**	**Seedling-emergence-test**
Pea	*Pisum sativum*	1.38
Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*	1.80
Onion	*Allium cepa*	6.57
Sugar beet	*Beta vulgaris*	13.75
Tomato	*Solanum lycopersicon*	16.24
Oilseed rape	*Brassica napus*	18.02
Carrot	*Daucus carota*	22.44
Cabbage	*Brassica olerace var. capitata*	26.92
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	30.19
Oats	*Avena sativa*	236.96

In the study, doses were indicated as mL product/ha therefore, ER_{10} were recalculated to EC_{10} expressed as mg a.s./kg soil, taking into consideration: bulk density of soil = 1.5 g/cm^{3}and soil depth 5 cm and 20 cm, and interception of 25%.

For calculations of PEC soil after application, the worst-case soil DT_{50} value among all actives present in EVRITELL 162 OD was used (63.3 days for nicosulfuron).
The PEC values and TER-calculation based on EC10 -values are given in the following table.

Table 3.1.1-2: PEC-values and TER-calculation of EVRITELL 162 OD based on ER_{10} - values

Succeeding crop[1]	Days after application[2]	EC10 mg/kg soil[3]	PEC[4]		TER[5]	
			mg/kg soil e.g. 5 cm	mg/kg soil e.g. 20 cm	ER10/PEC e.g. 5 cm	ER10/PEC e.g. 20 cm
Pea	0	1.87E-03	1.0160	0.2540	1.84E-03	7.36E-03
	30		0.7315	0.1829	2.56E-03	1.02E-02
	60		0.5267	0.1317	3.55E-03	1.42E-02
	90		0.3792	0.0948	4.93E-03	1.97E-02
	120		0.2730	0.0683	6.85E-03	2.74E-02
	150		0.1966	0.0491	9.51E-03	3.80E-02
	180		0.1415	0.0354	1.32E-02	5.28E-02
	360		0.0197	0.0049	9.48E-02	3.79E-01
	480		0.0053	0.0013	3.53E-01	1.41E+00
	600		0.0014	-	1.31E+00	-
Lettuce	0	2.44E-03	1.0160	0.2540	2.40E-03	9.60E-03
	30		0.7315	0.1829	3.33E-03	1.33E-02
	60		0.5267	0.1317	4.63E-03	1.85E-02
	90		0.3792	0.0948	6.43E-03	2.57E-02
	120		0.2730	0.0683	8.93E-03	3.57E-02
	150		0.1966	0.0491	1.24E-02	4.96E-02
	180		0.1415	0.0354	1.72E-02	6.89E-02
	360		0.0197	0.0049	1.24E-01	4.95E-01
	480		0.0053	0.0013	4.60E-01	1.84E+00
	600		0.0014	-	1.71E+00	-
Onion	0	8.90E-03	1.0160	0.2540	8.76E-03	3.50E-02
	30		0.7315	0.1829	1.22E-02	4.87E-02
	60		0.5267	0.1317	1.69E-02	6.76E-02
	90		0.3792	0.0948	2.35E-02	9.39E-02
	120		0.2730	0.0683	3.26E-02	1.30E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	4.53E-02	1.81E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	6.29E-02	2.52E-01
	310		0.0341	0.0085	2.61E-01	1.04E+00
	360		0.0197	-	4.51E-01	-
	440		0.0082	-	1.08E+00	-
Sugar beet	0	1.86E-02	1.0160	0.2540	1.83E-02	7.33E-02
	30		0.7315	0.1829	2.55E-02	1.02E-01
	60		0.5267	0.1317	3.54E-02	1.41E-01

Succeeding crop[1]	Days after application[2]	EC10 mg/kg soil[3]	PEC[4]		TER[5]	
			mg/kg soil e.g. 5 cm	mg/kg soil e.g. 20 cm	ER10/PEC e.g. 5 cm	ER10/PEC e.g. 20 cm
	90		0.3792	0.0948	4.91E-02	1.96E-01
	120		0.2730	0.0683	6.82E-02	2.73E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	9.48E-02	3.79E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	1.32E-01	5.26E-01
	240		0.0734	0.0183	2.54E-01	1.02E+00
	360		0.0197	-	9.45E-01	-
	370		0.0177	-	1.05E+00	-
Tomato	0	2.20E-02	1.0160	0.2540	2.17E-02	8.66E-02
	30		0.7315	0.1829	3.01E-02	1.20E-01
	60		0.5267	0.1317	4.18E-02	1.67E-01
	90		0.3792	0.0948	5.80E-02	2.32E-01
	120		0.2730	0.0683	8.06E-02	3.22E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	1.12E-01	4.48E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	1.55E-01	6.22E-01
	240		0.0734	0.0183	3.00E-01	1.20E+00
	360		0.0197	-	1.12E+00	-
Oilseed rape	0	2.44E-02	1.0160	0.2540	2.40E-02	9.61E-02
	30		0.7315	0.1829	3.34E-02	1.33E-01
	60		0.5267	0.1317	4.63E-02	1.85E-01
	90		0.3792	0.0948	6.44E-02	2.57E-01
	120		0.2730	0.0683	8.94E-02	3.58E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	1.24E-01	4.97E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	1.72E-01	6.90E-01
	240		0.0734	0.0183	3.33E-01	1.33E+00
	360		0.0197	-	1.24E+00	-
Carrot	0	3.04E-02	1.0160	0.2540	2.99E-02	1.20E-01
	30		0.7315	0.1829	4.16E-02	1.66E-01
	60		0.5267	0.1317	5.77E-02	2.31E-01
	90		0.3792	0.0948	8.02E-02	3.21E-01
	120		0.2730	0.0683	1.11E-01	4.45E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	1.55E-01	6.19E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	2.15E-01	8.59E-01
	240		0.0734	0.0183	4.14E-01	1.66E+00
	325		0.0289	-	1.05E+00	-
Cabbage	0	3.65E-02	1.0160	0.2540	3.59E-02	1.44E-01

Succeeding crop[1]	Days after application[2]	EC10 mg/kg soil[3]	PEC[4]		TER[5]	
			mg/kg soil e.g. 5 cm	mg/kg soil e.g. 20 cm	ER10/PEC e.g. 5 cm	ER10/PEC e.g. 20 cm
	30		0.7315	0.1829	4.99E-02	1.99E-01
	60		0.5267	0.1317	6.92E-02	2.77E-01
	90		0.3792	0.0948	9.62E-02	3.85E-01
	120		0.2730	0.0683	1.34E-01	5.34E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	1.86E-01	7.42E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	2.58E-01	1.03E+00
	240		0.0734	0.0183	4.97E-01	-
	310		0.0341	-	1.07E+00	-
Perennial ryegrass	0	4.09E-02	1.0160	0.2540	4.03E-02	1.61E-01
	30		0.7315	0.1829	5.59E-02	2.24E-01
	60		0.5267	0.1317	7.76E-02	3.11E-01
	90		0.3792	0.0948	1.08E-01	4.31E-01
	120		0.2730	0.0683	1.50E-01	5.99E-01
	150		0.1966	0.0491	2.08E-01	8.32E-01
	180		0.1415	0.0354	2.89E-01	1.16E+00
	240		0.0734	-	5.57E-01	-
	300		0.0380	-	1.08E+00	-
Oats	0	3.21E-01	1.0160	0.2540	3.16E-01	1.26E+00
	30		0.7315	-	4.39E-01	-
	60		0.5267	-	6.09E-01	-
	90		0.3792	-	8.46E-01	-
	120		0.2730	-	1.18E+00	-

(1) possible following crops in a regular crop rotation
(2) adequate value for following crop in a regular crop rotation
(3) EC10 -values of succeeding crops
(4) PEC (soil depth e.g. 5/20 cm)
(5) TER (soil depth e.g. 5/20 cm)

Comments of ZRMs:	Using a herbicide that combines dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl can have various effects on succeeding crops, depending on several factors including soil type, weather conditions, crop rotation practices and the sensitivity of subsequent crops to these compounds. Dicamba – is known for its volatility, dicamba can persist in the soil for a period that varies with conditions but typically degrades within a few weeks to months. Nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl – both are sulfonylurea herbicides, which can persist in the soil for several weeks to months, depending on soil pH, organic matter and moisture level. High pH and cooler temperatures can slow the degradation process of sulfonylurea herbicides, potentially leading to higher residue levels. Adequate rainfall can help with herbicide degradation through leaching and microbial activity, whereas

	drought conditions can enhance persistence. Crops like legumes, certain cereals and vegetables can be highly sensitive to residues of sulfonylurea herbicides, showing symptoms like stunted growth and chlorosis. If dicamba residue is present, it could affect broadleaf crops, causing leaf cupping, growth inhibition, etc. Best practices to mitigate effects: – proper application timing – rotation planning – soil testing – adherence to label instructions 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 evaluation presented in the other part of dossier, show that significant residues of the dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, their metabolites or degradation products, which have or may have a 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 presented the assessment of the possible effects of EVRITELL 162 OD on crops grown as rotational or replacement crops following crops treated with that product, prepared in line to EPPO Standard Efficacy evaluation of plant protection product. Factors influencing half-life: soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. In the opinion of ZRMs, necessary precautions to prevent negative impact on succeeding crops should be included in the label claim. Detailed assessment of impact on succeeding crops in presented in section B7. In the opinion of ZRMs following entry can be included in the label of EVRITELL 162 OD*:* *"If it is necessary to plough the treated plantation in advance (as a result of damage to maize by hail, disease, pests or frost), the field may be cultivated:* – *maize grown for grain or for fodder. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that temporary and quickly passing phytotoxic symptoms may appear immediately after emergence,* – cereals, after ploughing to a depth of min. 20 cm. *After harvesting maize treated with the product, winter cereals can be sown in reduced tillage (without ploughing).* *One year after the application of the product, all crops can be cultivated with the exception of species highly sensitive to the product, i.e.: peas, lettuce, onions."*

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

This section has been prepared in accordance with the EPPO guideline PP 1/256 (1) "Effects on adjacent crops".

PEC values (drift) were calculated for different distances between maize and adjacent crops. The results are given in the following table.

Table 3.5.2-1: PEC-values for single application (drift) according to Ganzelmeier, BBA 1995

Distance to adjacent crop (m)	% drift	Drift test product (L/ha)
1	2.77	0.02770
3	0.95	0.00950
5	0.57	0.00570
10	0.29	0.00290

Risk assessment was conducted according to requirements presented in the current Guidance Document on Terrestrial Ecotoxicology (SANCO/10329/ rev.2 final, 2002). The intended maximum rate of 1 L product/ha for use in maize was considered.

The studies on the toxicity to non-target terrestrial plants have been carried out with EVRITELL 162 OD (DNT-162OD-R-CPd). For details, please refer to "DNT-162OD-R-CPd Terrestrial Plant Test: Seedling Emergence and Seedling Growth Test" by Paweł Pieczka, 2024, Study code G-34-23 and "DNT-162OD-R-CPd Terrestrial Plant Test: Vegetative Vigour" by Paweł Pieczka, 2023, Study code G-33-23.
The studies are described in detail in Section 9 of the dRR (chapter 9.10). For the ER_{50} values of the tested species please refer to Table 3.5.2-2 presented below.

Table 3.5.2-2: ER_{50} values (mL/ha) of different test plants

Test plant		ER_{50} EVRITELL 162 OD (mL/ha)	
Common name	**Scientific name (lat.)**	**Seedling emergence test**	**Vegetative vigour test**
Carrot	*Daucus carota*	122.27	75.96
Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*	119.64	80.01
Cabbage	*Brassica olerace var. capitata*	188.40	153.19
Pea	*Pisum sativum*	59.09	128.20
Oilseed rape	*Brassica napus*	131.40	**27.85 ***
Tomato	*Solanum lycopersicon*	106.62	42.01
Sugar beet	*Beta vulgaris*	90.09	79.31
Onion	*Allium cepa*	75.48	75.70
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	124.83	103.04
Oats	*Avena sativa*	>1000	410.92

* the most sensitive species

Table 3.5.2-3: TER values of EVRITELL 162 OD for different crops at different distances after single application

Crops	ER_{50} (mL product/ha)	Drift rate: Distance in m EVRITELL 162 OD

		1m	3m	5m	10m
		27.70	9.50	5.70	2.90
Oilseed rape	27.85	1.01	2.93	4.89	9.60

Oilseed rape was the most sensitive species to EVRITELL 162 OD and thus was chosen as the worst-case for the purpose of the risk assessment.
Based on that and as outlined in the table above, an acceptable risk was indicated for terrestrial non-target plants, when 1 m buffer strip was considered. At this condition the respective TER value is >1, as requested in EPPO guideline PP 1/256.
No further testing required.

Comments of ZRMs:	The impact of an herbicide containing dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl on adjacent crops can vary based on several factors, including the sensitivity of the crops, application rates, timing, environmental conditions and the herbicide formulation. *Dicamba* – is highly volatile and can drift from the application rate, especially under certain weather conditions. This drift can affect neighboring fields, causing damage to sensitive crops. Impacted plants may exhibit cupped leaves, stunted growth and reduced yield. Buffer zones and precision equipment should be use and adhere application to minimize off-target movement, *Nicosulfuron* – has relatively low volatility, but it can drift, especially during spraying. Additionally, its residues can persist in the soil, affecting subsequent plantings. Sensitive crops might show chlorosis, reduced growth and necrosis. For mitigate – proper timing of applications, considering wind speeds and soil testing help reduce risks. *Thifensulfuron-methyl* – known for its mobility in soil and water, posing potential risks to adjacent crops through runoff and leaching. Affecting plants could display browning or purpling of leaves, stunted growth and yield reduction. Mitigation – employing buffer zones, avoiding applications before heavy rains and accurate dosing are crucial. Detailed assessment about impact on the adjacent crops is presented in section B9. <u>However, general mitigation strategies are:</u> – establishing no-spray zones between fields of different crops – spraying during low wind conditions and cooler temperatures to reduce volatilization and drift – using drift-reducing nozzles and lower spray heights – regularly monitoring weather forecasts and soil conditions before application – following local regulations and guidelines for herbicide application. While herbicide with dicamba, nicosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl is effective for weed control, they can adversely impact adjacent cops if not managed properly. Adhering to best practices and preventive measures can help mitigate these risks, ensuring that non-target plants remain unaffected.

Tank cleaning

EVRITELL 162 OD is a herbicide for a control of weeds, and thus insufficient tank cleaning can cause negative effects on the next crops. For that reason, an appropriate tank cleaning has to be performed after application of the product.

According to Appendix 4 of EPPO guideline PP 1/292(1), up to 2.6% of the spray solution will remain in the PAE following application (according to ISO 16119). Such approach is considered hereafter.

Assuming a dose of 1 L product/ha in 100 L water/ha the following would therefore apply:

Table 3.5.2-4: Calculation of washout according to Appendix 4 of EPPO PP 1/292(1)

Calculations	
Amount of product in 1000 L sprayer (assuming 100 L ha^{-1} water)	1000/100= 10 10 x 1 L product = 10 L product in 1000 L sprayer
Amount left in sprayer after spraying (2.6%)	10 L product x 2.6% = 0.26 L product
Situation A (without washing)	
Dose applied (at 100 L/ha) to 2.5 ha (without washing)	0.26 L product / 2.5 ha = 0.104 L product/ha
Situation B (one washout - procedure)	
Amount of product left in sprayer after 1st stage of washout procedure (washing tank with 1000 L water and then empty it)	0.26 L product x 2.6% = 0.00676 L product/ha
Dose applied (at 100 L/ha) to 2.5 ha after first washout procedure	0.00676 L product / 2.5 ha = 0.0027 L product / ha
Situation C (two washout - procedure)	
Amount left in sprayer after 2nd stage of washout procedure (washing tank with 1000 L water and then empty it)	0.00676 L product x 2.6% = 0.000176 L product/ha
Dose applied (at 100 L/ha) to 2.5 ha after second washout procedure	0.000176 L product / 2.5 ha = 0.0000703 L product/ha

The studies for non-target plants shows (please refer to respective chapter in section 9 of the dRR) that the most sensitive species to EVRITELL 162 OD was oilseed rape with an ER_{50} value of 27.85 mL product/ha. Assuming a leftover of 2.6% of the spray solution, which results in 104 mL product/ha, the TER value without washing (situation A of the table above) is 0.27 - below the trigger value of 1 and thus indicates a risk.

However, considering the amount of the product left in the sprayer after the first washing (situation B) of 2.7 mL product/ha, the TER value becomes above 1 (10.31) and thus, indicates no risk.

Therefore, farmers may follow good agricultural practice to conduct cleaning procedures of the spray equipment one time after application, as the TER trigger value of 1 is exceeded after the first washing. Nevertheless, for the safety reasons the farmers are instructed on the label to “fill and flush the contents of the spray tank a minimum of three times”.

Comments of ZRMs:	ZRMs agree with Applicant and accepted the procedure of cleaning including in the label project: “*Spray liquid residues should be:*

	– *used on the treated area, if possible after dilution, or* – *disposed of by technical solutions which ensure biological degradation of the active substances in the plant protection products, or* – *otherwise disposed of in accordance with waste legislation.* *Thoroughly wash the equipment after use.* *Handle the rinsing water from the equipment in the same way as the residual application liquid, using the same personal protective equipment.* *Due to the very high sensitivity of some crops to even negligible amounts of the product, it is very important that the sprayer is thoroughly washed after treatment, especially before use on crops other than those recommended."*

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).

Comments of ZRMs:	*Detailed assessment about impact of EVRITELL 162 OD on the beneficial and non-target organisms is presented in Section 9.* *Dicamba* – can affect beneficial insects like pollinators (bees) and natural predators (ladybugs). Its high concentrations can inhibit microbial activity, potentially altering soil microbial communities and nutrient cycling. It may be toxic to aquatic plants and algae. *Nicosulfuron* –it is selective for grassy and broadleaf weeds in maize crops but can harm non-target plants if not applied correctly. Nicosulfuron is generally low in toxicity to mammals, birds and aquatic organisms. However, its effects on soil microbes and non-target plants can disrupt local ecosystems, potentially reducing soil fertility and biodiversity over time. *Thifensulfuron-methyl* – its low toxicity to mammals, birds and aquatic life is reassuring, but it can still pose risks to beneficial insects and soil organisms. By altering plant communities, thifensulfuron-methyl can impact the food resources and habitats of various organisms, indirectly affecting biodiversity and ecosystem health. The combined use of these herbicides can lead to significant changes in plant community compositions, potentially reducing the availability of food and habitat for beneficial insects and other wildlife. Beneficial insects, such as pollinators and natural pest controllers, can be particularly vulnerable to herbicide exposure, either directly or through habitat modification. Soil health can also be impacted due to changes in soil microbial communities, which lay a crucial role in nutrient cycling and plant health. <u>To mitigate these impacts, it is essential to follow best management practices:</u> – applying herbicide under suitable environmental conditions to minimize drift – using integrated pest management (IPM) approaches to reduce reliance on chemical controls – monitoring non-target impacts and adjusting practices accordingly to

	protect beneficial organisms and maintain ecosystem balance.

Compatibility with current management practices including IPM

EVRITELL 162 OD is intended for use as a herbicide for the control of weeds in cereals and orchards for which uses compatibility with current management practices, including IPM practices, is not a relevant consideration. This is not an EC data requirement/not required by Regulation 1107/2009/EU.

3.6 Other/special studies

No additional studies are summarized.

Comments of ZRMs:	Statement accepted.

3.7 List of test facilities including the corresponding certificates

Table 3.78-1 gives information of the testing facilities which had GEP certificates valid at the time of the trials duration.

All corresponding certificates are provided in BAD section KCP 6.7.

Table 3.78-1: List of test facilities

Test facility	Address	Certificate (Yes or No)
SynTech Research Czech s.r.o.	Semčice 245 294 46 Semčice Czech Republic	Yes
BioChem agrar NL Agroplan	Bünnert 72 47589 Uedem Germany	Yes
Hetterich Fieldwork GbR	Bamberger Str. 50 97359 Schwarzach a. Main Germany	Yes
Quintus GmbH	Liepen 7 17194 Hohen Wangelin Germany	Yes
Trialtec GmbH	Kampenredder 5 24363 Haby Germany	Yes
CPR Europe Kft.	Török Ignác u. 30. 9700 Szombathely Hungary	Yes
Fertico Sp. z o.o.	Goliany 43 05-620 Błędów Poland	Yes
AgroProspect SRL	Fantana No.1, 507099 Jud. Brasov, Romania	Yes
Fyse, Ltd., Dep. AgroLab	Skolska 88,	Yes

Test facility	Address	Certificate (Yes or No)
	Kolare 99109 Slovak Republic	

SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. (Czech Republic)

ÚSTŘEDNÍ KONTROLNÍ A ZKUŠEBNÍ ÚSTAV ZEMĚDĚLSKÝ

Odbor přípravků na ochranu rostlin

Zemědělská 1a, Brno, PSČ 613 00

Příloha rozhodnutí č.j.: UKZUZ 002737/2022 ze dne 13. 1. 2022

OSVĚDČENÍ

GEP/SYT/2022

o způsobilosti k provádění zkoušek
v souladu se zásadami správné pokusnické praxe

Official Recognition Certificate / GEP - Certificate

právnická osoba: **SynTech Research Czech s.r.o.**

sídlo právnické osoby: Žitná 562/10, Nové Město, 120 00 Praha

IČ právnické osoby: 04601351

je způsobilá provádět pokusy a zkoušky v souladu s požadavky správné pokusnické praxe podle § 45 odst. 1 zákona č. 326/2004 Sb., o rostlinolékařské péči a o změně některých souvisejících zákonů, v platném znění, v návaznosti na Směrnici 91/414/EHS.

oblasti zkoušení / categories of official recognition:

- polní plodiny a zelenina / *field crops and vegetables*
- trvalé kultury / *high crops*
- skleníky a jiné kryté prostory / *protected areas and storage rooms*

Ústřední kontrolní a zkušební ústav zemědělský
Sekce zemědělských vstupů
Odbor přípravků na ochranu rostlin
613 00 Brno, Zemědělská 1a
- 2 -

Ing. Pavel Minář, Ph.D.
ředitel odboru

BioChem agrar NL Agroplan (Germany)

GEP-Anerkennungs-Zertifikat

Anerkennungsbescheinigung	**Recognition Certificate**
Die Versuchseinrichtung	The testing facility

BioChem agrar GmbH
Niederlassung Agroplan

mit Hauptsitz in	with headquarter in

Bünnert 72, D-47589 Uedem

und organisatorisch zugehörigen Arbeitseinheiten in	and subsidiary testing units in

BioChem agrar GmbH
Gebehard-Str. 4, D-85283 Gebrontshausen und

BioChem agrar GmbH
Paulinstr. 48, D-54518 Kesten

ist auf Antrag vom	on application of

03. Juli 2020

nach Prüfung der Unterlagen und durchgeführter Besichtigung durch	after the audit of the documents and inspection by

Dr. Adrian Engel und Ralf Jung
Pflanzenschutzdienst / Department of Plant Protection,
Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen

am	on

18. November 2020

in den Versuchskategorien	in the trial categories

Ackerbau, Gemüsebau, Obstbau, Zierpflanzenbau,
Weinbau, Hopfenbau, Vorratsschutz, Forst,
Sonstige (Rasen, Gleisanlagen, Wege und Plätze)

bis zum	until

30. November 2025

als Einrichtung für die Prüfung der Wirksamkeit von Pflanzenschutzmitteln im Sinne des § 8 der Pflanzenschutzmittelverordnung und gemäß Verordnung (EU) Nr. 284/2013 für 5 Jahre amtlich anerkannt worden.	has been officially recognised as an organisation for efficacy testing facility of plant protection products according to § 8 of the Plant Protection Products Ordinance and the Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2013 for 5 years.

21.12.2020

Der Direktor der Landwirtschaftskammer
Nordrhein-Westfalen als Landesbeauftragter
Pflanzenschutzdienst
Gartenstraße 11
50765 Köln-Auweiler

i.V. Gerhard Renker
i. A.
Frau Dr. E. Richter

Der Direktor
der
Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen
als Landesbeauftragter
Pflanzenschutzdienst
Gartenstraße 11, 50765 Köln

Datum Unterschrift	Adresse der anerkennenden Behörde	Stempel
date sign	address of the recognising authority	stamp

Hetterich Fieldwork GbR (Germany)

LfL Pflanzenschutz

Bayerische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft

GEP-Anerkennungs-Zertifikat / Recognition Certificate

Anerkennungsbescheinigung		**Recognition Certificate**
Die Versuchseinrichtung mit Hauptsitz in	Hetterich Fieldwork GbR Bamberger Str. 50 97359 Schwarzach	the testing facility with headquarters in
und organisatorisch zugehörigen Arbeitseinheiten in	• Gerdshagen Hof 31, 18276 Gerdshagen, • Ammeloe 56, 48691 Vreden/Ammeloe • Phillip-Müller Str. 12, 06463 Ermsleben	and subsidiary testing units in
ist auf Antrag vom	28.03.2019	on application from
und nach durchgeführter Besichtigung durch	Jakob Maier, LfL, Freising	and after inspection by
am	21.05.2019	dated
ab	20.06.2019	on
in den Versuchskategorien	Ackerbau / agriculture, Wiesen und Weiden / meadows and pasture, Gemüsebau / vegetable growing, Obstbau / fruit growing, Weinbau / viticulture (Freiland und Gewächshaus)	in the trial categories
und auf Antrag vom	22.04.2020	and on application from
zusätzlich in den Versuchskategorien	Hopfen / hop, Nichtkulturland: befestigte Wege und Plätze / hard and semi-permeable surfaces, Zierpflanzen / Ornamental horticulture	additionally in the trial categories
als Einrichtung für die Prüfung der Wirksamkeit von Pflanzenschutzmitteln im Sinne des § 2 Abs. 2 der Pflanzenschutzmittelverordnung und gemäß Verordnung (EU) Nr. 545/2011 – für die restliche Laufzeit der aktuellen Anerkennung – bis zum 19.06.2024 amtlich anerkannt worden.		has been officially prolonged as an organisation for efficacy testing facility of plant protection products according to § 2 Abs. 2 of the Plant Protection Products Ordinance and the Commission Regulation (EU) Nr. 545/2011 – for the remaining period of validity of the current recognition – to June 19, 2024.

Bayerische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft
Institut für Pflanzenschutz
Lange Point 10 • 85354 Freising

24.06.2020	Jakob Maier	Institut für Pflanzenschutz Lange Point 10, 85354 Freising	
Datum date	Unterschrift sign	Adresse der anerkennenden Behörde address of the recognising authority	Stempel stamp

Quintus (Germany)

Anerkennungsbescheinigung		**Recognition Certificate**
Die Versuchseinrichtung	Quintus GmbH	**the testing facility**
mit Hauptsitz in	Liepen 7 17194 Hohen Wangelin	**with headquarter in**
und organisatorisch zugehörigen Arbeitseinheiten in	Breitenbacher Straße 21 08393 Schönberg Orlacher Straße 16 OT Nesselbach 74595 Langenburg	**and subsidiary testing units in**
ist auf Antrag vom	2021-02-17	**on application from**
und durchgeführter Besichtigung durch vom	Frau Friederike Holst Landesamt für Landwirtschaft, Lebensmittelsicherheit und Fischerei MV	**and inspection by from**
am	2021-03-18	**on**
in den Versuchskategorien	Ackerbau, Gemüsebau, Obstbau, Zierpflanzenbau	**in the trial categories**
als Einrichtung für die Prüfung der Wirksamkeit von Pflanzenschutzmitteln im Sinne des § 8 Abs. 6 der Pflanzenschutzmittelverordnung und und gemäß Verordnung (EU) Nr. 284/2013 für 5 Jahre amtlich anerkannt worden.		**has been officially recognised as an organisation for efficacy testing facility of plant protection products according to § 8 par. 6 of the Plant Protection Products Ordinance and the Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2013 for 5 years.**

18.03.2021		Landesamt für Landwirtschaft, Lebensmittelsicherheit und Fischerei MV, Thierfelder Str. 18, 18059 Rostock	
Datum date	Unterschrift sign	Adresse der anerkennenden Behörde address of the recognising authority	Stempel stamp

Trialtec GmbH (Germany)

GEP-Anerkennungs-Zertifikat

Anerkennungsbescheinigung		**Recognition Certificate**
Die Versuchseinrichtung	trial-tec GmbH	The testing facility
mit Hauptsitz in	Kampenredder 5 24363 Haby	with headquarter in
ist auf Antrag vom	07.09.2017	on application from
und durchgeführter Besichtigung		and inspection
durch	Landwirtschaftskammer Schleswig-Holstein	by
vom	23.04.2018	from the
in den Versuchskategorien	Ackerbau und Grünland, Gemüsebau, Obstbau, Zierpflanzenbau und Nichtkulturland	in the trial categories

als Einrichtung für die Prüfung der Wirksamkeit von Pflanzenschutzmitteln im Sinne des § 8 Abs. 6 der Pflanzenschutzmittelverordnung und gemäß Verordnung (EU) 284/2013 für 5 Jahre bis zum 22.04.2023 amtlich anerkannt worden.

has been officially recognised as an organisation for efficacy testing facility of plant protection products according to § 8 par. 6 of the Plant Protection Products Ordinance and the Commission Regulation (EU) 284/2013 for 5 years until 22nd of April 2023.

Datum date	Unterschrift sign	Adresse der anerkennenden Behörde address of the recognising authority	Stempel stamp
08.05.2019		Landwirtschaftskammer Schleswig-Holstein (Chamber of Agriculture Schleswig-Holstein) Grüner Kamp 15-17 24768 Rendsburg	79 LANDWIRT-SCHAFTSKAMMER SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

CPR Europe Kft. (Hungary)

Aláíró: dr. Vincze Eleonóra (2022.05.23.)

PEST MEGYEI
KORMÁNYHIVATAL

Ügyirat-szám: PE/NV/00330-10/2022	Tárgy: CPR Europe Kft. vizsgáló-helyének GEP tanúsítása
Ügyintéző: Ferenczi Júlia	
Telefon:06-1/236-3975	Melléklet:-
E-mail: ferenczi.julia@pest.gov.hu	

A **Pest Megyei Kormányhivatal** (a továbbiakban: Engedélyező Hatóság) az CPR Europe Kft. (székhely: 9700 Szombathely, Török Ignác utca 30., adószám: 13710754-2-18, FELIR azonosító: AA8232182, telephelyek: 6800 Hódmezővásárhely, Kisfaludy u 127., 4030 Debrecen, Óvoda utca 26. A. ép., 8840 Csurgó, Zrínyi u 61., 8175 Balatonfüzfő, Aradi u. 23. , a továbbiakban: Ügyfél) vizsgálóhelyének Helyes Kísérleti Gyakorlat = *Good Experimental Practice* (a továbbiakban: GEP) szerinti inspekciója és elismerése iránti kérelme alapján indult eljárásban meghozta az alábbi

H A T Á R O Z A T O T :

Engedélyezési célú biológiai hatásvizsgálatok végzéséhez az Ügyfél vizsgálóhelyének GEP-minősítését kiadom.

A GEP - minősítés 5 évig érvényes döntésem közléssel véglegessé válásától számítva.

A GEP-minősítés az alábbi minősítési kategóriákra és művelési ágakra kerül kiadásra:

- **minősítési kategória:** herbicidek, fungicidek és baktericidek, zoocidok, növekedésszabályozó és termésnövelő készítmények, adalékanyagok

- **művelési ág:** szántóföld, zöldség, gyümölcs, szőlő, dísznövény, erdő, közterület és egyéb

Jelen minősítés nem érinti a működéssel/tevékenység folytatásával kapcsolatos egyéb jogszabályban előírt engedélyeket, illetve ügyfélnek azok beszerzésére vonatkozó kötelezettségét.

Az Ügyfél a vizsgálóhelyeinek minősített tevékenységét érintő jelentős változásról 15 napon belül köteles értesíteni az engedélyező hatóságot.

A GEP-minősítéssel kapcsolatos jogszabályokban és a jelen határozatban foglaltak betartását hatóságom szúrópróbaszerűen ellenőrzi. Amennyiben az ellenőrzés során megállapítást nyer, hogy a vizsgálóhely nem tartja be a rá vonatkozó GEP - követelményeket, akkor az engedélyező hatóság a határozatban feltüntetett minősített területre vonatkozó tevékenység végzését legfeljebb 2 hónapra felfüggesztheti, illetve a kiadott GEP-minősítését visszavonhatja.

Ha az ellenőrzés során egy adott kísérlettel kapcsolatban hiányosságok kerülnek megállapításra, a kísérletet a hiányosságok mértékétől függően az engedélyező hatóság kizárhatja az engedélyezésnél elfogadhatók közül.

A vizsgálóhely GEP szerinti inspekciója és ismételt elismerése eljárás díjköteles. A díjtétel a Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal, valamint a megyei kormányhivatalok mezőgazdasági szakigazgatási szervei előtt kezdeményezett eljárásokban fizetendő igazgatási szolgáltatási díjak mértékéről, valamint az igazgatási szolgáltatási díj fizetésének szabályairól szóló 63/2012. (VII. 2.) VM rendelet 1. sz. mellékletének 8.19.2. pontja szerint: 250.000,- Ft, amelyet az Ügyfél megfizetett.

Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági, Állategészségügyi, Növény- és Talajvédelmi Főosztály
Cím: 1135 Budapest, Lehel u. 43-47.;
Telefon: (06-1)236-4160, KRID: 511509738
E-mail: nto@pest.gov.hu Web: http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/pest

Ezen határozattal szemben közigazgatási eljárás keretében fellebbezésnek helye nincs, ugyanakkor az Ügyfél jogszabály-sértésre való hivatkozással kérheti jelen, a közléssel véglegessé váló határozat felülvizsgálatát, a határozat közlésétől számított harminc napon belül a Fővárosi Törvényszéktől, a határozatot hozó Engedélyező Hatóság elleni kereset indításával. A keresetlevelet a Pest Megyei Kormányhivatal Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági, Állategészségügyi, Növény- és Talajvédelmi Főosztály Növény- és Talajvédelmi Osztályához (1135 Budapest, Lehel u. 43-47.) elektronikus úton kell benyújtani.

I N D O K O L Á S

Az Ügyfél 2022. március 02. napján érkezett levelében vizsgálóhelyének inspekcióját kérte az engedélyező hatóságtól.

Az engedélyező hatóság 2022. április 22-én az Ügyfél székhelyén, 2022. április 27-én a hódmezővásárhelyi-, 2022. április 28-án a debreceni-, 2022. április 29-én a balatonfüzfői-, illetve a csurgói telephelyen helyszíni ellenőrzést tartott, amelyeknek megállapításait a PE/NV/00330-3/2022, PE/NV/00330-4/2022, PE/NV/00330-5/2022, PE/NV/00330-6/2022, PE/NV/00330-7/2022, ügyiratszámú jegyzőkönyvekben rögzítette.

A helyszíni ellenőrzés során az engedélyező hatóság megállapította, hogy a növényvédő szerek forgalomba hozatalának és felhasználásának engedélyezéséről, valamint a növényvédő szerek csomagolásáról, jelöléséről, tárolásáról és szállításáról szóló 89/2004. (V. 15.) FVM rendelet (továbbiakban: Rendelet) 22. §-ban foglalt biológiai hatásvizsgálatokkal kapcsolatos előírásoknak a vizsgálóhely nem felelt meg hiánytalanul, és az Ügyfelet a PE/NV/00330-8/2022 ügyiratszámú végzésben a hiányosságok megszüntetésére, pótlására szólította fel.

Az Ügyfél a hiányosságokat megszüntette és annak bizonyításáról szóló dokumentációt az engedélyező hatóságnak 2022. május 19. napján napján megküldte.

A fentiek alapján megállapítottam, hogy a GEP-minősítés megadásának feltételei teljesültek, ennek megfelelően döntöttem a rendelkező részben foglaltak szerint.

A Rendelet 22. §-a értelmében *„(5) Kérelem alapján az engedélyező hatóság helyszíni ellenőrzést folytat le a vizsgálóhelyen, majd határozatban dönt a vizsgálóhely GEP-minősítéséről. A határozatnak ki kell terjednie arra, hogy a vizsgálóhely milyen kategóriákra, illetve művelési ágakra szerezte meg a* GEP-minősítést.
(6) A GEP-minősítés érvényességi ideje első tanúsítás esetén 2 év, a tanúsítás megújítását követően legfeljebb 5 év.
(7) A GEP-minősítési eljárásért a külön jogszabályban meghatározott díjat kell fizetni.
(8) A GEP-minősítéssel rendelkező vizsgálóhely minden, a minősített tevékenységét érintő jelentős változásról 15 napon belül köteles értesíteni az engedélyező hatóságot.
(9) Az engedélyező hatóság szúrópróbaszerűen ellenőrzi a GEP-minősítéssel rendelkező vizsgálóhelyeket. Amennyiben megállapítást nyer, hogy a vizsgálóhely nem tartja be a rá vonatkozó GEP-követelményeket, a hatóság a határozatban feltüntetett minősített területre vonatkozó tevékenységet legfeljebb 2 hónapra felfüggesztheti, illetve a kiadott GEP-minősítést visszavonhatja. Ha az ellenőrzés során egy adott kísérlettel kapcsolatban hiányosságok kerülnek megállapításra, a kísérletet a hiányosságok mértékétől függően az engedélyező hatóság kizárhatja az engedélyezésnél elfogadhatók közül."

Jelen eljárás nem tartozik a veszélyhelyzet megszűnésével összefüggő átmeneti szabályokról és a járványügyi készültségről szóló 2020. évi LVIII. törvény (a továbbiakban: Tv.) hatálya alá.

A Tv. 398. § (2) bekezdése kimondja:

„E fejezet hatálya nem terjed ki:
b) azokra az ügyekre, amelyekben a kérelmezett jog Magyarország nemzetközi jogi kötelezettségei, valamint az Európai Unió kötelező jogi aktusai alapján kizárólag engedéllyel gyakorolható,
d) azokra az engedélyezésekre, amelynek tárgya valamely jogosultság mértékének megállapítása."

Az engedélyező hatóság a határozatát a földművelésügyi hatósági és igazgatási feladatokat ellátó szervek kijelöléséről szóló 383/2016. (XII.2.) Kormányrendelet 19. §-ában és az élelmiszerláncról és hatósági felügyeletéről szóló 2008. évi XLVI. törvény 33. § e) pontjában biztosított jogkörében, foglaltaknak megfelelően hozta.

Jelen határozat elleni fellebbezés lehetősége az Ákr. 116. § (1) bekezdése, (4) bekezdés d) pontja alapján került kizárásra. A keresetindítás lehetőségéről szóló tájékoztatást az Ákr. 112. § (1) bekezdése, 114. § (1) bekezdése határozza meg.

A bírósági felülvizsgálat és a kereset benyújtásának lehetőségéről és szabályairól, az Éltv. 39/A. §-a; a közigazgatási perrendtartásról szóló 2017. évi I. törvény 28. § (1)-(2) bekezdése, 29. § (1) bekezdése 38. §-a, 39. §-a, 50. §-a, 52. §-a, 77. §-a, 157. §. (1) bekezdése; a bíróságok szervezetéről és igazgatásáról szóló 2011. évi CLXI. törvény 21. § (6) bekezdése; a polgári perrendtartásról szóló 2016. évi CXXX. törvény 605. §-a; valamint az elektronikus ügyintézés és a bizalmi szolgáltatások általános szabályairól szóló 2015. évi CCXXII. törvény 9. § (1) bekezdése rendelkezik.

Budapest, 2022. május 23.

Dr. Tarnai Richárd kormánymegbízott
nevében és megbízásából

Dr. Vincze Eleonóra
osztályvezető

A határozatot kapják:

1. Ügyfél
2. Pest Megyei Kormányhivatal Pénzügyi és Gazdálkodási Főosztálya
3. Irattár

Fertico Sp. z o.o. (Poland)

GŁÓWNY INSPEKTOR
OCHRONY ROŚLIN I NASIENNICTWA

Tadeusz Kłos

WO-505- 17 /2011

Warszawa, dnia 26. 04.2011 r.

DECYZJA Nr 13/2011

Na podstawie art. 155 ustawy z dnia 14 czerwca 1960 r. Kodeks postępowania administracyjnego (Dz.U. z 2000 r. Nr 98, poz. 1071 ze zm.) i art. 40 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 18 grudnia 2003 r. o ochronie roślin (Dz.U. 2008 r. Nr 133, poz. 849 ze zm.), po rozpatrzeniu wniosku z dnia 13 kwietnia 2011 r., **zmieniam decyzję Nr 8/2008 z dnia 29 września 2008 r., zmienioną decyzjami: Nr 1/2009 z dnia 27 stycznia 2009 r., Nr 2/2010 z dnia 31 marca 2010 r. oraz Nr 1/2011 z dnia 12 stycznia 2011 r.**

Rozstrzygnięciu decyzji nadaję następujące brzmienie:

upoważniam

FERTICO Sp. z o.o.

Goliany 43; 05-620 Błędów

do prowadzenia badań skuteczności działania środka ochrony roślin

z grupy akarycydów, bakteriocydów, fungicydów, herbicydów, insektycydów, moluskocydów, regulatorów wzrostu, repelentów i semiozwiązków w uprawach sadowniczych: jabłoń, grusza, śliwa, wiśnia, czereśnia, brzoskwinia, leszczyna, aronia, agrest, truskawka, malina, porzeczka czarna, porzeczka kolorowa, borówka wysoka, w uprawach polowych: zboża, buraki, kukurydza, ziemniaki, rośliny strączkowe, rzepak, kapusta pastewna, gorczyca, chmiel, rośliny energetyczne, w uprawach polowych i pod osłonami: warzywa kapustne, cebulowe, liściowe, korzeniowe, psiankowate, dyniowate, rzepowate, strączkowe, wieloletnie i różne: – kukurydza cukrowa, koper ogrodowy, szparag lekarski oraz w pomieszczeniach magazynowych.

Niniejsze upoważnienie, zgodnie z art. 50 ustawy z dnia 4 marca 2010 r. o świadczeniu usług na terytorium Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Dz.U. Nr 47 poz. 278), jest upoważnieniem wydanym na czas nieokreślony.

Uzasadnienie

Pismem z dnia 13 kwietnia 2011 r. FERTICO Spółka z o.o. (Goliany 43; 05-620 Błędów), zwróciła się z wnioskiem o rozszerzenie zakresu decyzji Nr 8/2008 z dnia 29 września 2008 r., zmienionej decyzjami

Nr 1/2009 z dnia 27 stycznia 2009 r., Nr 2/2010 z dnia 31 marca 2010 r. oraz Nr 1/2011 z dnia 12 stycznia 2011 r., upoważniającej do prowadzenia badań skuteczności działania środka ochrony roślin o możliwość prowadzenia badań z użyciem środków ochrony roślin z grupy moluskocydów we wszystkich uprawach wyszczególnionych w upoważnieniu Głównego Inspektora Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa.

FERTICO Sp. z o.o. spełnia warunki organizacyjno-techniczne, zwane „Zasadami Dobrej Praktyki Eksperymentalnej" (Good Experimental Practice - GEP), zapewniające prawidłowe przeprowadzanie badań skuteczności działania środka ochrony roślin.

Mając na uwadze powyższe, postanowiono jak w rozstrzygnięciu decyzji

Pouczenie

Od niniejszej decyzji odwołanie nie przysługuje. Jednakże strona niezadowolona z decyzji może zwrócić się do Głównego Inspektora Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa z wnioskiem o ponowne rozpatrzenie sprawy w terminie 14 dni od dnia doręczenia decyzji, zgodnie z art. 127 § 3 Kodeksu postępowania administracyjnego.

AgroProspect SRL (Romania)

MINISTERUL AGRICULTURII ŞI DEZVOLTĂRII RURALE
Autoritatea Naţională Fitosanitară
Comisia Naţională de Omologare a Produselor de Protecţie a Plantelor

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
National Phytosanitary Authority
National Commission for Registration of Plant Protection Products

Nr.întreg/ Registration No: **36/F/09.01.2018**

Certificat de recunoaştere oficială a testelor de eficacitate biologică în conformitate cu bunele practici experimentale / Certificate of official recognition of the efficacy biological tests according to the good experimental practices

Se acordă: **SC AgroProspect SRL**

It is granted to: SC AgroProspect SRL

cu sediul: **Comuna Hoghiz, satul Fântâna, nr. 1, judeţul Braşov, cod 507099**

with headquarters: Hoghiz, Fântâna Village, no. 1, Braşov county, cod 507099

domeniile de activitate: Culturi agricole de câmp şi pajişti, pomicultură, viticultură, legumicultură, floricultura, plante aromatice si medicinale, silvicultura si zone non - agricole

domains of activity: Field crops and meadows, fruit growing, viticulture, vegetable growing, floriculture, aromatic and medicinal plants, forestry, non agricultural areas

Prezentul certificat se eliberează în conformitate cu prevederile Ordinului ministrului agriculturii şi dezvoltării rurale, al ministrului sănătăţii şi al ministrului mediului şi schimbărilor climatice nr. 60/512/1258/2013 şi prevederile Procedurii naţionale de omologare a produselor de protecţie a plantelor care conţin substanţe active notificate şi pentru care nu s-a luat încă o decizie de includere în lista cu substanţe active autorizate în Uniunea Europeană, aprobată prin ordinul ministrului agriculturii, pădurilor şi dezvoltării rurale, al ministrului sănătăţii şi al ministrului mediului şi gospodăririi apelor nr. 134/197/412/2006, cu modificările şi completările ulterioare.

This certificate is issued according to the provisions of the Order of the ministry of agriculture and rural development, of the ministry of health and of the ministry of environment and climate change no. 60/512/1258/2013 and the provisions of the National Procedure for Registration of Plant Protection Products which contain notificated active substances and for which isn't taken yet a decision for inclusion in European Union list of authorized active substances, approved by the Order of the ministry of agriculture, forests and rural development, of the ministry of health and of the ministry of environment and waters husbandry no. 134/197/412/2006, with subsequent amendments and completions.

Data emiterii certificatului: 08.01.2018

Issuance date of the certificate

Data expirării certificatului: 08.01.2023

Expiry date of the certificate

PREŞEDINTE/CHAIRMAN,

Doina BAICULESCU

ROMÂNIA * Ministerul Agriculturii şi Dezvoltării Rurale * AUTORITATEA NAŢIONALĂ FITOSANITARĂ

Fyse, Ltd., Dep. AgroLab (Slovakia)

Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture in Bratislava
Matúškova 21, 833 16 Bratislava

GEP CERTIFICATE

No. 02/C - 07/2021

issued in accordance with § 28 of the Act No. 405/2011 Coll. on Plant Care, Amending and Supplementing Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 145/1995 Coll. on Administrative Fees as Amended and § 3 of the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic No. 486/2011 Coll., with the effect from 12. December 2011, laying down details of the conditions, procedures and deadlines to implement the provisions of the tests of biological efficacy, applications, principles of good experimental practice, audits and issuing certificate, extension of the certificate, recertification as amended and with the Decree No. 52/2021 Coll. as with effect from 15. February 2021, as amended (the "Decree")

for

FYSE, s.r.o., Odd. AgroLab Koláre
Školská 88, 991 09 Koláre
IČO: 31559930

which has demonstrated implementation of principles of Good experimental practice (GEP) in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation in the following categories:

Categories of crops	Categories of plant protection products
Field crops (cereals, maize, legumes, oil crops, root crops, technical plants, forage crops)	fungicides herbicides, defoliants, drying agents zoocides phytotoxicity varietal sensitivity
Vegetables, root vegetables and curative herbs	fungicides; herbicides, defoliants, drying agents; zoocides phytotoxicity; varietal sensitivity
Grape, fruit crops and stocks	herbicides, defoliants, drying agents; zoocides phytotoxicity; varietal sensitivity
Ornamental and forest plants and grasses	herbicides, defoliants, drying agents; zoocides phytotoxicity; varietal sensitivity

This GEP Certificate is a translation of the Slovak version of the Certificate No. 02/C-072021, it serves only for informative purposes.

Date of issue: 19.03.2021
Date of expire: 19.03.2026

Ing. Jana Vargová, PhD.
General Director

This certificate includes also appendix.
By issuing this certificate, certificate No. 02/C-06/2016 expires.

Appendix 1: List of data submitted in support of the evaluation

List of data submitted and relied on.

Annex point	Author	Year	Title Source (where different from company) Company report No. GLP or GEP status (Y/N) Published or Unpublished	Data protection claimed Y/N	Owner
Efficacy trials					
KCP 6.2/1	A.Pey	2022	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD AGAINST WEEDS IN MAIZE, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022 SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. SRCZ22-771-21HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/2	A.Pey	2023	Evaluation of the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize 2023 EPPOMAR Zone CZECH REPUBLIC SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-001SYT GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/3	A.Pey	2023	Evaluation of the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize 2023 EPPOMAR Zone CZECH REPUBLIC SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-002SYT GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/4	F.Lindemann	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize Hetterich Fieldwork GbR DNT-162OD-R-CPd_EFF_DE_1 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/5	D.Krüger	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize Hetterich Fieldwork GbR DNT-162OD-R-CPd_EFF_DE_2 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/6	F.Friedrich	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize Quintus GmbH M-124-QUI-23-248 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/7	J.Rohr	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize Trialtec GmbH DNT_EFF_23_DE_2 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/8	M.Huth	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in cereals BioChem agrar GmbH 23 1069 5122 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/9	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD -R_CPd against weeds in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 114_01_F22_220 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.

KCP 6.2/10	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD -R_CPd against weeds in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 114_01_F22_221 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/11	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD -R_CPd against weeds in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 114_01_F22_222 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/12	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD -R_CPd against weeds in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 114_01_F22_223 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/13	A.Szemendera	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-RCPd against weeds in maize, Poland 2023 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 217_01_F23_498 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/14	A.Szemendera	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-RCPd against weeds in maize, Poland 2023 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 217_01_F23_499 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/15	D.Kondics	2022	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD AGAINST WEEDS IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU20-392-027HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/16	L.Hódi	2022	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD AGAINST WEEDS IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU20-393-027HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/17	P.Iszak	2023	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD AGAINST WEEDS IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU23-425-027HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/18	J.Ritecz	2023	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD AGAINST WEEDS IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU23-427-026HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/19	E.Zoltán	2023	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD AGAINST WEEDS IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU23-427-027HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/20	G.Botoman	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize GEP Trial, ROMANIA, 2022 AgroProspect SRL DNT-162OD-R-CPd_EFF_RO_1 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.

KCP 6.2/21	G.Botoman	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize GEP Trial, ROMANIA, 2022 AgroProspect SRL DNT-162OD-R-CPd_EFF_RO_1 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.2/22	J.Banicova	2022	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize, in Slovakia 2022 Fyse, Ltd. 101202206 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
Selectivity trials					
KCP 6.4/1	A.Pey	2022	EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022 SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. SRCZ22-771-22HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/2	A.Pey	2023	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize, 2023. EPPOMAR Zone CZECH REPUBLIC SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-003SYT GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/3	A.Pey	2023	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize, 2023. EPPOMAR Zone CZECH REPUBLIC SynTech Research Czech s.r.o. CZOR-ZCO23-ZEAMX-004SYT GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/4	G.Dürr	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize Hetterich Fieldwork GbR DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_1 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/5	G.Dürr	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize Hetterich Fieldwork GbR DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_DE_2 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/6	E.Weiß	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize Field Research Support FRS 083/23-V1 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/7	E.Weiß	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize Field Research Support FRS 083/23-V2 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/8	F.Friedrich	2023	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of DNT-162OD-R-CPd against weeds in maize Quintus GmbH M-124-QUI-23-249 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/9	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 115_01_F22_224 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.

KCP 6.4/10	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 115_01_F22_225 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/11	A.Szemendera	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize, Poland 2022 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 115_01_F22_226 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/12	A.Szemendera	2023	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in grain maize, Poland 2023 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 218_01_F23_500 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/13	A.Szemendera	2023	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in silage maize, Poland 2023 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 218_01_F23_501 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/14	A.Szemendera	2023	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in grain maize, Poland 2023 Fertico Sp. z o.o. 218_01_F23_502 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/15	D.Kondics	2022	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU22-394-027HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/16	J.Ritecz	2022	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU22-395-027HE GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/17	P.Iszak	2023	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU23-428-027HS GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/18	G.Bese	2023	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU23-429-027HS GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/19	J.Ritecz	2023	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE CPR Europe Kft. CPRHU23-430-027HS GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/20	G.Botoman	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize GEP Trial, ROMANIA, 2022 AgroProspect SRL DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_RO_1 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.

KCP 6.4/21	G.Botoman	2022	Field study to evaluate the selectivity of DNT-162OD-R-CPd applied in maize GEP Trial, ROMANIA, 2022 AgroProspect SRL DNT-162OD-R-CPd_SEL_RO_2 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.
KCP 6.4/22	J.Soltesz	2022	FIELD STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SELECTIVITY OF DNT-162OD-R-CPD APPLIED IN MAIZE Fyse, Ltd. 101202207 GEP Unpublished	Y	Ciech Sarzyna S.A.

List of data submitted by the applicant but not relied on

The following tables are to be completed by MS

List of data submitted by the applicant and not 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 XX	Author	YYYY	Title Company Report N Source GLP/non GLP/GEP/non GEP Published/Unpublished	Y/N	Owner

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

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 XX	Author	YYYY	Title Company Report N Source GLP/non GLP/GEP/non GEP Published/Unpublished	Y/N	Owner