

EXTRAPOLATION TABLE for CROP SAFETY of HERBICIDES

► WEEDS IN BETA CROPS

INTRODUCTION

The table provides detailed lists of acceptable extrapolations organized by crop groups, for regulatory authorities and applicants, in the context of the registration of plant protection products for minor uses. The table should be used in conjunction with the EPPO Standard PP1/257(1) - *Efficacy and crop safety extrapolations for minor uses*. It is important to ensure that expert judgment and regulatory experience are employed when using these tables. EPPO excludes liability as to the reliability of the information provided through these tables.

The scope for extrapolation may be extended as data and experience with a certain plant protection product increases. The applicant should always provide appropriate justification and information to support the proposed extrapolation. For example, comparability of target biology may be a relevant factor, either in extrapolating to other target species or for the same target onto another crop. For crops, factors such as comparable growth habit, structure etc. should be considered.

TABLE FORMAT

The main pest species for the crop group are listed in Column 1 (although this is not exhaustive), and the pest group to which they belong is specified in Column 2. Companies may choose if they wish to provide data only for individual named species, which would then appear individually listed on the label. But underlined species have been identified as key major targets and as such it is advisable to generate data on these. Furthermore, data on these species then allow a claim to be made for the whole pest group (as specified in Column 2), if required. If a claim for the whole pest group is required but there is no underlined species, then data must be generated on all listed species.

Column 3 indicates the key indicator crop(s) for the crop group. In some instances, this may be only one specified crop. In other cases, when separated by an 'or', the company may choose from a range of alternatives within the group. Data generated on crops in Column 3 may be used to extrapolate to all crops listed in Column 4. However, it is preferable to have data on several of the crops within the crop group, but data on the indicator crop should be available. In specific circumstances data from crops outside of the crop group highlighted by an asterisk in column 5 can replace the need for any data on the indicator crop in column 3.

Column 5 identifies whether relevant data on crops outside the crop group, against the same target, may help to reduce the amount of required data on the indicator crop. It may be possible for a direct extrapolation without the need for data on the indicator crop (marked with an asterisk (*)). However, this is dependent on the extent of available data and similarity of crop/target biology. The company should provide an appropriate reasoned case when wanting to use data from crops outside the crop group.

Column 6 gives examples of acceptable extrapolations for a particular pest claim onto other minor use crops. This is not a comprehensive list. Whether extrapolation may be direct (no data, marked with an asterisk (*)), or require additional supporting data on the minor use crop, will again be dependent on the extent and relevance of the existing database and companies should provide an appropriate reasoned case. If the crop is considered to be a major crop in some countries then it may not be appropriate to include in this column, and further data would be required. Companies will need to justify the status of the major crop/minor use.

EXAMPLE OF HOW TO USE THE TABLE:

		Crop: within the peas and beans		Crop: outside the peas and beans	
1 Treatment type		2 Indicator crops	3 Extrapolation to other crops	4 Data from these crops can support the indicator crops (reduced data or no data *)	5 Extrapolation to crops (reduced or no data*)
	Herbicide group				
	Broadleaved weed herbicides	<i>Vicia faba</i> VICFX	All <i>Vicia</i> spp. VICSS	Soybean GLXMA	Lupin LUPSS, soybean GLXMA

E.g.: In the row above, in order to support broadleaved weed herbicides on all *Vicia* species, data can be generated on *Vicia faba*. The number of trials required on these crops can be reduced if there are existing relevant data for soybean. Data on one of the indicator crops can also be used to support claims for a minor use on lupin or soybean, but further additional data may be required. The company may also need to consider and justify the minor use status of the specified crop.

EXTRAPOLATION REGARDING PROTECTED/OUTDOOR SITUATIONS

Please note that where crops may be grown in both protected and field situations, and where significant differences are expected in pest relevance or crop agronomy between indoor and outdoor situations, it is important to generate a proportion of the data on crops grown in both situations to ensure the product has been tested under a suitable range of typical and challenging conditions.

EXTRAPOLATION TABLE for CROP SAFETY of HERBICIDES

► **WEEDS IN BETA CROPS** e.g. sugarbeet *Beta vulgaris subsp. altissima var. saccharifera* BEAVA, chard beet/ Leaf beet *Beta vulgaris subsp. vulgaris var. cicla* BEAVV, beet root *Beta vulgaris subsp. vulgaris var. conditiva* BEAVD, fodder beet *Beta vulgaris subsp. vulgaris var. crassa* BEAVC

		Crop: within the <i>Beta</i> crops		Crop: outside the <i>Beta</i> crops	
1 Treatment type		2 Indicator crops	3 Extrapolation to other crops	4 Data from these crops can support the indicator crops (reduced data or no data *)	5 Extrapolation to crops (reduced or no data*)
	Herbicide group				
	Broadleaved weed herbicides	Beet root BEAVD	Any Beta species BEASS		
	Graminicides	Any Beta species BEASS	Any Beta species BEASS		