

APPENDIX II

List of uses supported by available data *URTICA SPP.*

Applicant: Institut Technique de l'Agriculture Biologique (ITAB)

Uses against insects

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application			Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks (*, **)	
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max				g a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)
Fruit trees Apple tree <i>Malus domestica</i> , Plum tree <i>Prunus domestica</i> , Peach tree <i>Prunus persica</i> , redcurrant <i>Ribes rubrum</i> , Walnut tree <i>Juglans sp.</i> , Cherry tree <i>Prunus sp.</i>	Proposed by France  All member states	Nettle extract	F	peach-potato aphid <i>Myzus persicae</i> , <i>Macrosiphum rosae</i> , woolly apple aphid <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> , Currant aphid <i>Cryptomyzus ribis</i> , Walnut aphid <i>Callaphis juglandis</i> , Black cherry aphid <i>Myzus cerasi</i>	Dispersible Concentrate (DC)  Filtration	Up to 75 g/L (fresh nettle) Or 15 g/L (dry matter)	Foliar spraying or Shoot spraying  Directly on aphids	Spring Summer until BBCH87 (fruit ripe for picking)	1 to 5	Min. 7 days Commonly 15 days	1500 g/hl (dry matter)	300 to 900 l/ha	4500 to 13500 g/ha	4500 to 67500 g/ha	7 days	Preventive treatment is inefficient  24h of maceration at 20°C is enough
Bean, for example french bean <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>				Black bean aphid <i>Aphis fabae</i>				Spring Summer until BBCH89 (fully ripe)				300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 7500 g/ha	4500 to 37500 g/ha		
Potato <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>			F	Peach-potato aphid <i>Myzus persicae</i>				Spring Summer until BBCH49 (end of tuber formation)				300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 10000 g/ha	4500 to 50000 g/ha		

Leaf Vegetables: Lettuce <i>Lactuca sativa</i> , Cabbage <i>Brassica oleraceae</i>	Proposed by France	Nettle extract	F	Aphids, for example: cabbage aphid <i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i> , <i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i>	Dispersible Concentrate (DC)	Up to 75 g/L (fresh nettle) Or 15 g/L (dry matter)  Filtration	Foliar spraying or Shoot spraying	Spring Summer until BBCH19 (9 or more true leaves unfolded)	1 to 5	Min. 7 days Commonly 15 days	1500 g/hl (dry matter)	300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 7500 g/ha	4500 to 37500 g/ha	7	Preventive treatment is inefficient	
Elder tree <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>				Elder aphid <i>Aphis sambuci</i>			Directly on aphids	Spring Summer				400 to 800 l/ha	6000 to 12000 g/ha	6000 to 60000 g/ha			24h of maceration at 20°C is enough
Rose <i>Rosa sp.</i>				Rose aphid <i>Macrosiphum rosae</i>								300 to 600 l/ha	4500 to 9000 g/ha	4500 to 45000 g/ha			
<i>Spiraea sp.</i>				<i>Aphis spiraeaphaga</i>													
Brassicaceae (cabbage <i>Brassica oleraceae</i> , Rapeseed <i>Brassica napus</i> , Radish <i>Raphanus sativus</i> )				All member states					flea beetle <i>Phyllotretanemorom</i> ,				Foliar spraying	Spring Summer until BBCH19 (9 or more true leaves unfolded)		1 to 6	Min. 7 days Commonly 15 days
Apple tree <i>Malus domestica</i> Peer tree <i>Pyrus communis</i>				diamondbackmoth <i>Plutellaxyllostella</i>				Spring Summer until BBCH49 (typical leaf mass reached)	1 to 6	Min. 7 days Commonly 15 days	300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 10000 g/ha	4500 to 60000 g/ha	-			
				Codlingmoth <i>Cydia pomonella</i>				2 Treatments in April, 1 treatment in May	3	15 days	300 to 900 l/ha	4500 to 13500 g/ha	13500 to 40500 g/ha	-			

NB: the quantities of fresh nettle (or dry matter) (a.i.) written represents the quantities of nettle used in the recipe, but not the quantities that are effectively put in field – there is a filtration before.

## Uses against acarids

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks (*, **)
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max	Water l/ha min max	g a.i./ha min max (l)			
Bean, for example french bean <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Proposed by France All member states	Nettle extract	F	two-spotted spider mite <i>Tetranychusurticae</i>	Dispersible Concentrate (DC)	Up to 75 /L (fresh nettle) Or 15 g/L (dry matter)	Foliar spraying	Spring Summer until BBCH89 (fully ripe)	1 to 6 (commonly 3)	7 to 21 days (Commonly two or three weeks)	1500 g/hl (dry matter)	300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 7500 g/ha	4500 to 45000 g/ha	7	24h of maceration at 20°C is enough
Grapevine <i>Vitisvinifera</i>				two-spotted spider mite <i>Tetranychusurticae</i> Red spider mite <i>Tetranychustelarius</i>				Filtration	Spring Summer until BBCH89 stage			1 to 6 (three before flowering, three after flowering)	300 to 600 l/ha	4500 to 9000 g/ha		

NB: the quantities of fresh nettle (or dry matter) (a.i.) written represents the quantities of nettle used in the recipe, but not the quantities that are effectively put in field – there is a filtration before.

## Uses against fungi

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks (*,**) (n)
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max	Water l/ha min max	g a.i./ha min max (l)			
Brassicaceae (mustard family <i>Brassica sp</i> , <i>Sinapis sp</i> , radish <i>Raphanussativus</i> )	Proposed by France  All member states	Nettle extract	F	<i>Alternariasp</i>	Dispersible Concentrate (DC)	Up to 75 /L (fresh nettle) Or 15 g/L (dry matter)	Foliar spraying	Spring Summer until BBCH49 (typical leaf mass reached)	1 to 6	7 days – 15 days	1500 g/hl (based on dry matter)	300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 7500 g/ha	4500 to 45000 g/ha	7	-
Cucurbitaceae (cucumber <i>Cucumissativus</i> )				Powdery mildew <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Alternaria alternata f. sp. cucurbitae</i>			Foliar spraying	until BBCH89 (typical fully ripe colour)				300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 7500 g/ha	4500 to 45000 g/ha		
Fruit trees (Apple trees <i>Malus domestica</i> , Plum trees <i>Prunus domestica</i> , Peach trees <i>Prunus persica</i> , Sweet cherry tree <i>Prunus avium</i> )				Leaf spot <i>Alternaria alternata</i> , Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , black bread mold <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>			Foliar and Fruit spraying	Spring Summer until BBCH87 (fruit ripe for picking)				300 to 900 l/ha	4500 to 13500 g/ha	4500 to 81000 g/ha		
Grapevine <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Proposed by France	Nettle extract	F	Mildew <i>Plasmopara viticola</i>	Dispersible Concentrate (DC)	Up to 75 /L (fresh nettle) Or	Foliar spraying	Spring Summer until BBCH89 stage	1 to 6	7 to 15 days	1500 g/hl (dry matter)	300 to 600 l/ha	4500 to 9000 g/ha	4500 to 54000 g/ha	7	

Potato <i>Solanumtuberosu</i> <i>m</i>	All member states	Potato blight <i>Phytophthorainfestans</i>	15 g/L (dry matter) Filtration	Spring Summer until BBCH49 (end of tuber formation)	300 to 500 l/ha	4500 to 7500 g/ha	4500 to 45000 g/ha
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NB: the quantities of fresh nettle (or dry matter) (a.i.) written represents the quantities of nettle used in the recipe, but not the quantities that are effectively put in field – there is a filtration before.

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| <p>* For uses where the column „Remarks. As above or other conditions to take into account</p> <p>(a) For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)</p> <p>(b) Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)</p> <p>(c) e.g. pests as biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor</p> <p>(d) e.g.wettablepowder (WP), emulsifiableconcentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..</p> <p>(e) GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989</p> <p>(f) All abbreviations used must be explained</p> <p>(g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench</p> <p>(h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated</p> | <p>(i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO)</p> <p>(j) Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application</p> <p>(k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use</p> <p>(l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)</p> <p>(m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval</p> |
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## Applicant: Myosotis

### Uses against fungi

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Target (c)	Product		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth Stage and season** (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	kg a.i./hl min max (kg/hl)	Water l/ha min max	kg a.i./ha min max (kg/ha) (l)	kg a.i./ha min max (kg/ha) (l)		
Cucumber roots <i>Cucumis sativus</i>	France (MS) Not relevant	<i>Nettle (i.e. aerial parts of stinging nettle)</i>	G/F	Powdery mildews <i>Podosphaera xanthii</i> Root fungi like common root rot seedling blight <i>Pythium</i> spp.	Dry (D) ***	83	Included in mulch	Not relevant	1	-	-	-	15	15	Not relevant	Dry Plant aerial parts
Tomato <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>			F	Early blight <i>Alternaria solani</i> Septoria blight <i>Septoria lycopersici</i>												
Ornamental trees uses of which <i>Prunus</i> spp.  Roses <i>Rosa</i> spp.			F/G	Ornamental Cryptogamic diseases Rose Black spot <i>Marsonia</i> spp. Rose rust <i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> Leaf curl diseases, Monilioses, Oidium and Mildew												
<p><b>*** The product is mixed/included in mulch</b></p> <p>(a) For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)</p> <p>(b) Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)</p> <p>(c) e.g. pests as biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor</p> <p>(d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..</p> <p>(e) GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989</p> <p>(f) All abbreviations used must be explained</p> <p>(g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench</p> <p>(h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated</p>								<p>(i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO)</p> <p>(j) Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application</p> <p>(k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use</p> <p>(l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)</p> <p>(m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval</p>								