

Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory 3.9, 3.11, 3.12, Application

Application Number: 2013-1938
Application: Changes to Product Labels - New pests, site or host, and level of control
Product: Priaxor
Registration Number: 30567
Active ingredients (a.i.): Fluxapyroxad (FXP) and pyraclostrobin (PYA)
PMRA Document Number: 2317396

Background

Priaxor (Registration Number 30567; guarantee 167 g/L fluxapyroxad and 333 g/L pyraclostrobin) was first registered in 2012 for use in Canada on barley, corn, wheat (all types), triticale, rye, soybean and bluegrasses, fescues and rye grasses (grown for seed production).

Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to add the following crops to the label of Priaxor: canola, mustard, flax, sunflower, field pea, lentil, chickpea, fababean, dry bean, edible podded legumes, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugarbeets, oats or alfalfa.

Chemistry Assessment

A chemistry assessment was not required for this application.

Health Assessments

A toxicology assessment was not required for this application.

The addition of canola, mustard, flax, sunflowers, field peas, lentils, chickpeas, fababeans, dry beans, edible podded legumes, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugarbeets, oats and alfalfa (grown for seed production) to the use pattern of Priaxor was compared to the currently registered use pattern for fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin on these crops. No risks of concern are expected when workers follow the label directions and wear the personal protective equipment identified on the label.

No new residue data for fluxapyroxad or pyraclostrobin in canola, mustard, flax, sunflower, field pea, lentil, chickpea, fababean, dry bean, edible podded legumes, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugarbeets, oats or alfalfa were submitted to support the use of these actives on the Priaxor label. Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on oilseeds, legumes and cereals were reassessed in the framework of this application.

The recommendation for maximum residue limit (MRL) for fluxapyroxad was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the [OECD MRL Calculator](#). An MRL to cover residues of fluxapyroxad in/on mustard seeds (condiment type) is proposed as shown in Table 1. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table 1 are covered under the proposed MRL for the raw agricultural commodity (RAC).

Table 1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

| Commodity | Application Method/Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha) | Preharvest Interval (days) | Residues (ppm) | | Experimental Processing Factor | Currently Established MRL (ppm) | Recommended MRL (ppm) |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Min | Max | | | |
| Canola seed | Ground spray/ 197-208 | 21-28 | 0.01 | 0.81 | NA | None | 0.9 {Mustard seeds (condiment type)}* |

* Based on canola residue data

Following the review of all available data, an MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of fluxapyroxad. Residues in this crop commodity at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.

Environmental Assessment

No additional environmental data were required for the use of Priaxor on new crops – canola, mustard, flax, sunflower, field pea, lentil, chickpea, fababean, dry bean, edible podded legumes, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugarbeets, oats or alfalfa. The environmental exposure resulting from the use on these new crops is not expected to exceed that from the registered uses of the two active ingredients. Thus, increased environmental risk is not expected compared to currently registered uses on other crops.

Value Assessment

Priaxor is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control or suppression of various diseases in barley, wheat, rye, corn, soybean, and grasses grown for seed production in Canada. The registrant submitted efficacy data and rationales to support new uses on various fungal diseases on oat, canola, flax, sunflower, dry bean, field pea, lentil, chickpea, fababean, seed alfalfa and sugar beets. Following a review of all the value information currently available, it is concluded that there was sufficient evidence to support all of the proposed claims at the proposed rates, number of application and application intervals; however, the level of control was modified for some claims.

The label claims for the following diseases are supported at the control level: septoria leaf spot on wheat; crown rust on oat; blackleg on canola and oilseed/condiment mustard; pasmo on flax; rust on dry bean and succulent shelled pea and bean; powdery mildew on field pea, fababean, dry bean, edible podded legumes, succulent shelled pea and bean and sugarbeet; mycosphaerella blight on field pea and succulent shelled pea and bean; ascochyta blight on lentil, chickpea,

fababean, edible podded legumes and succulent shelled pea and bean; Asian soybean rust on field pea, fababean, dry bean, edible podded legumes and succulent shelled pea and bean; anthracnose on lentil and dry bean; angular leaf spot on edible podded legumes; common leaf spot on alfalfa for seed production; and cercospora leaf spot on sugarbeet.

The label claims for the following diseases are supported at the suppression level: alternaria black spot and sclerotinia stem rot on canola and oilseed/condiment mustard; sclerotinia stem rot on flax; leaf rust on sunflower; downy mildew and white mold on field pea; white mold and gray mold on lentil, chickpea, fababean, edible podded legumes and succulent shelled pea and bean; and blossom blight on alfalfa for seed production.

Aerial application is supported, and will provide Canadian growers an effective method to apply this product to large acreages of crops in a timely manner. The use of a non-ionic surfactant also demonstrated that the addition of an adjuvant numerically improved efficacy and yield. Label amendments are required.

It was noted that at least one of the active ingredients, pyraclostrobin or fluxapyroxad, had activity against the labelled pests. However, the activity of both active ingredients was not confirmed in many use claims. While a product that contains more than one active ingredient will allow a broader spectrum, it still requires appropriate resistance management practices.

Conclusion

The PMRA has reviewed all available information for Priaxor and found the information sufficient to support the addition of the following crops to the Priaxor label: canola, mustard, flax, sunflower, field pea, lentil, chickpea, fababean, dry bean, edible podded legumes, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugarbeets, oats or alfalfa. An MRL, as proposed in Table 1, is recommended to cover residues of fluxapyroxad in/on mustard. MRLs have been previously established for fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin on the other listed crops.

References

| PMRA Document Number | Reference |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 2288936 | Use Site Description: Priaxor (Fluxapyroxad or BAS 700 F and Pyraclostrobin) containing products on Crop Group 6 Legume Vegetables, Crop Group 20 Oilseed crop, Sugarbeets and Alfalfa for seed production in Canada |
| 2288943 | 2013, Part 10 Value: Priaxor (BAS 703 02 F active Fluxapyroxad & Pyraclostrobin) Petition for Application: BAS 703 02 F Label Expansion. DACO: 10.1, 10.2, 10.2.1, 10.2.2, 10.2.3, 10.2.3.1, 10.2.3.2(D), 10.2.3.3(D), 10.3, 10.3.1, 10.3.2(B) |
| 2311435 | 2007, Cercospora leaf spot management with foliar fungicide programs, 2007, Plant Disease Management Reports 2:FC021; Efficacy of fungicides at controlling Cercospora leaf spot in sugarbeet at Breckenridge, MN, 2002, F&N Tests Vol 58:FC059; Efficacy of fungicides at controlling Cercospora leaf spot in sugarbeet at Crookston, MN, 2002, F&N Tests Vol 59:FC060 |

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