

Renewal Assessment Report

***Cydia pomonella* GV**

Carpovirusine

Volume 3 – B.3 Data on application and efficacy

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Rapporteur Member State: Germany

Co-Rapporteur Member State: The Netherlands

Version history

When	What
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The RMS is the author of the Assessment Report. The Assessment Report is based on the validation by the RMS, and the verification during the EFSA peer-review process, of the information submitted by the Applicant in the dossier, including the Applicant's assessments provided in the summary dossier. As a consequence, data and information including assessments and conclusions, validated and verified by the RMS experts, may be taken from the applicant's (summary) dossier and included as such or adapted/modified by the RMS in the Assessment Report. For reasons of efficiency, the Assessment Report should include the information validated/verified by the RMS, without detailing which elements have been taken or modified from the Applicant's assessment. As the Applicant's summary dossier is published, the experts, interested parties, and the public may compare both documents for getting details on which elements of the Applicant's dossier have been validated/verified and which ones have been modified by the RMS.

Table of contents

B Summary, evaluation and assessment of the data and information

B.3	Data on application and efficacy	4
B.3.1	Field of use envisaged.....	4
B.3.2	Mode of action	4
B.3.3	Details of intended use	5
B.3.4	Application rate.....	7
B.3.5	Content of micro-organism in material used (e.g., in the diluted spray, baits or treated seed)	7
B.3.6	Method of application	7
B.3.7	Number and timing of applications.....	8
B.3.8	Necessary waiting periods or other precautions to avoid phytopathogenic effects on succeeding crops.....	8
B.3.8.1	Proposed instructions for use	8
B.3.9	Efficacy data / Effectiveness.....	8
B.3.9.1	Preliminary tests.....	8
B.3.9.2	Testing effectiveness.....	9
B.3.10	Information on the development of resistance	9
B.3.11	Adverse effects on treated crops	9
B.3.11.1	Effects on the yield of plants or plant products in terms of quantity and/or quality	9
B.3.11.2	Effects on the quality of plants or plant products	9
B.3.11.3	Effects on the transformation process.....	9
B.3.11.4	Effects on the yield of treated plants or plant products	9
B.3.11.5	Phytotoxicity to target plants (including different cultivars), or to target plant products.....	9
B.3.12	Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms, on succeeding crops, other plants or plants used for propagating purposes (e.g. seeds, cuttings, runners)	10
B.3.12.1	Impact on succeeding crops	10
B.3.12.2	Impact on other plants, including adjacent crops.....	10
B.3.12.3	Impact on treated plants or plant products to be used for propagation.....	10
B.3.12.4	Effects on beneficial and other non-target organisms.....	10
B.3.13	Other/special studies	10
B.3.14	Summary and evaluation of efficacy data (3.2)	10
B.3.15	References relied on.....	11

B.3 Data on application and efficacy

B.3.1 Field of use envisaged

CARPOVIRUSINE is an insecticide with activity against the Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella* L.) and the Oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta* Busck) in orchards and in home gardens.

B.3.2 Mode of action

Cydia pomonella Granulovirus is able to infect the larval stages of the Codling moth and the Oriental fruit moth. Infection of the larvae starts after oral ingestion of the occlusion bodies of the virus by feeding. The occlusion bodies solubilise in the alkaline pH in the insect's midgut releasing the virions. Virions pass the peritrophic membrane of the midgut and finally fuse with the membrane of the midgut epithelial cells where the virus is able to replicate. After replication, the virus leaves the midgut cells by budding through the cell membrane, forming so-called budded viruses. Budded viruses are able to enter other cells by membrane fusion and spread the infection to other body tissues of the larva. At the late stage of virus infection new occlusion bodies are formed inside the cells. Eventually cells greatly enlarge and burst, releasing new occlusion bodies of the virus. Please refer to Section B.2.2.2 of Volume 3 MA for more detailed information on MoA.

B.3.3 Details of intended use

Please note that in the original DAR application of Carpovirusine was restricted to BBCH 71-87.

Table B.3.3-1: Summary of intended uses of

GAP rev. 1, date: 2021-January-15

Active Substance:

CARPOVIRUSINE *Cydia pomonella* Granulovirus (CpGV, Mexican isolate)

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Product name	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Preparation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc. a.s. (i)	method kind (f-h)	range of growth stages & season (j)	number min-max (k)	Interval between application (min)	kg a.s. /hL min-max (l)	Water L/ha min-max	kg a.s./ha min-max (l)		

Volume 3 – B.3 Data on application and efficacy

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Product name	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Preparation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc. a.s. (i)	method kind (f-h)	range of growth stages & season (j)	number min-max (k)	Interval between application (min)	kg a.s. /hL min-max (l)	Water L/ha min-max	kg a.s./ha min-max (l)		
Pome fruit (apple, pear, quince, nashi) Stone fruit (peach, apricot) Walnut	EU	CARP OVIR USINE	F	Codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) Oriental fruit moth (<i>Grapholitha molesta</i>)	SC	1 × 10 ¹³ GV/L product	Foliar spray (tractor drawn)	BBCH 71-89	10	10 days	1 l product / ha / application	1000	1 × 10 ¹³ GV/ha	1	The application rate of 1 L/ha corresponds to 0.1 L/hL in 1000 L water/ha or 0.7 L/ha LWA (leaf wall area)
Pome fruit (apple, pear, quince, nashi) Stone fruit (peach, apricot) Walnut	EU	CARP OVIR USINE	F _n	Codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) Oriental fruit moth (<i>Grapholitha molesta</i>)	SC	1 × 10 ¹³ GV/L product	Foliar spray (Knapsack sprayer)	BBCH 71-89	10	10 days	1 l product / ha / application	1000	1 × 10 ¹³ GV/ha	1	Home gardening; Max. tree height: 2 m; The application rate of 1 L/ha corresponds to 0.1 L/hL in 1000 L water/ha or 0.7 L/ha LWA (leaf wall area)

(a) For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be taken into account; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)
 (b) Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)
 (c) e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds
 (d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
 (e) CropLife International Technical Monograph no 2, 6th Edition. Revised May 2008. Catalogue of pesticide
 (f) All abbreviations used must be explained
 (g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
 (h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant- type of equipment used must be indicated

(i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO) and not for the variant in order to compare the rate for same active substances used in different variants (e.g. fluoroxypry). **In certain cases, where only one variant is synthesised, it is more appropriate to give the rate for the variant (e.g. benthiavalicarb-isopropyl).**
 (j) Growth stage range from first to 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
 (k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of applications possible under practical conditions of use
 (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)
 (m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

B.3.4 Application rate

Crop	Method of application	Rate of application per unit treated (as preparation)	Rate of application per unit treated (as active substance)
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (F)	Foliar spray	1 L product / ha (max. rate per appl.) 10 L product / ha (max. total rate per crop/season)	1×10^{13} GV/ha (max. Rate per appl.) 10×10^{13} GV/ha (max. total rate per crop/season)
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (HG)	Foliar spray	1 L product / ha (max. rate per appl.) 10 L product / ha (max. total rate per crop/season)	1×10^{13} GV/ha (max. Rate per appl.) 10×10^{13} GV/ha (max. total rate per crop/season)

B.3.5 Content of micro-organism in material used (e.g., in the diluted spray, baits or treated seed)

Crop	Method of application	Material used (e.g. diluted spray, baits, treated seed)	Content of microorganism in material used
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (F)	Foliar spray	Water dispersion	1×10^{13} GV/ha (max. Rate per appl.) 10×10^{13} GV/ha (max. total rate per crop/season)
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (HG)	Foliar spray	Water dispersion	1×10^{13} GV/ha (max. Rate per appl.) 10×10^{13} GV/ha (max. total rate per crop/season)

B.3.6 Method of application

Crop	Method of application	Type of equipment used	Type and volume of diluent per unit of area or volume
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (F)	Foliar spray	Tractor drawn	suspension concentrate, 1000 L/ha
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (HG)	Foliar spray	Knapsack sprayer	suspension concentrate, 1000 L/ha

B.3.7 Number and timing of applications

Crop	Method of application	Maximum number of applications	Timing of application
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (F)	Foliar spray	10	10 days
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (HG)	Foliar spray	10	10 days

B.3.8 Necessary waiting periods or other precautions to avoid phytopathogenic effects on succeeding crops

Crop	Method of application	Duration of protection afforded by each application
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (F)	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-89
Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Walnut (HG)	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-89

B.3.8.1 Proposed instructions for use

Provided, see document C.

B.3.9 Efficacy data / Effectiveness

CARPOVIRUSINE is a biological insecticide formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC). It contains the active substance *Cydia pomonella* Granulovirus (CpGV), Mexican isolate (CpGV-M). CARPOVIRUSINE is to be applied at dose rates of 1 L/ha against the Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella* L.) and the Oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta* Busck) in pome fruit, stone fruit and walnut. This application rate of 1 L/ha corresponds to 0.1 L/hL in 1000 L water/ha or 0.7 L/ha LWA (leaf wall area)

According to SANCO/12545/2014 rev. 2, efficacy data, i.e., Document MMP 6, is not required for renewal of active substances. The product CARPOVIRUSINE is registered in the EU for the representative uses considered in this dossier. Therefore, it was already evaluated according to Uniform Principles (Regulation (EC) No 546/2011) and all relevant data have been evaluated at zonal and Member State level.

For a summary of current uses of CARPOVIRUSINE, please refer to Document D-2.

B.3.9.1 Preliminary tests

See explanation under B.3

B.3.9.2 Testing effectiveness

See explanation under B.3

B.3.10 Information on the development of resistance

CARPOVIRUSINE contains *Cydia pomonella granulovirus* isolate M (CpGV-M) belonging to genome type A. For further details on resistance development, please refer to MMA part B 3.5. In the last years, several cases of reduced efficacy of CpGV-M formulations for the control of *Cydia pomonella* were reported. All over Europe 38 resistant populations of *C. pomonella* have been found. However, resistant populations are not abundant and occurred solely in orchards, where CpGV has been applied as the only plant protection product against *C. pomonella* for years. In laboratory experiments, LD₅₀-values differed by a factor of 1000 between resistant and susceptible laboratory and field strains. In the presence of the virus, resistance could be increased when compared to the initial orchard population. Therefore, further use of CpGV-M or even increased virus rates as a response of the farmer to reduced efficacy of the CpGV-M treatment are likely to lead to an enforcement of resistance in the *C. pomonella* population. The use of CARPOVIRUSINE must be implemented in avoidance strategies against resistance development. To counteract the resistance, the use of various virus isolates is recommended. The risk of development of resistance is classified as moderate.

B.3.11 Adverse effects on treated crops

B.3.11.1 Effects on the yield of plants or plant products in terms of quantity and/or quality

See explanation under B.3

B.3.11.2 Effects on the quality of plants or plant products

See explanation under B.3

B.3.11.3 Effects on the transformation process

See explanation under B.3

B.3.11.4 Effects on the yield of treated plants or plant products

See explanation under B.3

B.3.11.5 Phytotoxicity to target plants (including different cultivars), or to target plant products

See explanation under B.3

B.3.12 Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms, on succeeding crops, other plants or plants used for propagating purposes (e.g. seeds, cuttings, runners)

B.3.12.1 Impact on succeeding crops

See explanation under B.3

B.3.12.2 Impact on other plants, including adjacent crops

See explanation under B.3

B.3.12.3 Impact on treated plants or plant products to be used for propagation

See explanation under B.3

B.3.12.4 Effects on beneficial and other non-target organisms

See explanation under B.3

B.3.13 Other/special studies

See explanation under B.3

B.3.14 Summary and evaluation of efficacy data (3.2)

See explanation under B.3

B.3.15 References relied on

No references relied on.