

Minutes of the FRAC OSBPI Working Group Meeting

April 10, 2017 – 9:00 to 12:00

Syngenta Office, Basel

Participants

DowDuPont	Jean-Luc Genet (Chair)
	Olivier Couery
	Amandine Picard
Syngenta	Helge Sierotzki
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Minutes of the 2017 discussions

Review of sensitivity monitoring

Grape downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*)

Data presented by DowDuPont and Syngenta

In 2017, sensitivity data have been generated for samples originating from Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Spain.

All 2017 samples analyzed were sensitive. In previous years, a few isolates with reduced sensitivity have been found in a small number of trial sites located in Austria, Italy, Germany, Portugal and Spain where OSBPI fungicides have been used intensively during several years. The frequency of these isolates was however low. In some of these isolates, target site mutations have been identified at positions 770, 837 and 863. More work is needed to understand the relevance of these mutations on OSBPI sensitivity.

Potato/tomato late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)

Data presented by DowDuPont and Syngenta

Between 2011 and 2017, sensitivity data have been generated for samples originating from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Columbia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland UK, Uruguay and USA. All the samples analyzed were sensitive.

Cucurbit downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*)

Data presented by DowDuPont and Syngenta

Between 2011 and 2017, sensitivity data have been generated for samples originating from cucumber, zucchini and squash crops in China, Greece, Japan, Korea, Poland and USA. All the samples analyzed were sensitive.

Phytophthora capsici blight

In 2017, no monitoring data was generated.

In 2015, sensitivity data have been generated for samples originating from pepper, tomato, zucchini, pumpkin and gourd and watermelon crops in the USA. All the samples analyzed were sensitive (data presented by Syngenta).

Lettuce downy mildew (*Bremia lactucae*)

Data presented by Syngenta

Between 2014 and 2017, sensitivity data have been generated for samples originating from Belgium, Spain and the USA. All the samples analyzed were sensitive.

Sunflower downy mildew (*Plasmopara halstedii*)

Data presented by DowDuPont and Syngenta

Sensitivity data has been generated for samples collected between 2014 and 2017 in Bulgaria, France, Hungary Romania and Spain as well as for samples from a French isolate collection (1966-2004). All the samples analyzed were sensitive.

General Use Recommendations

Fungicide programs must deliver effective disease management. Apply OSBPIs at effective rates and intervals according to manufacturers' recommendations. Effective disease management is a critical component to delay the build-up of resistant pathogen populations.

Apply OSBPIs only preventatively and in mixtures with effective fungicides from different cross-resistance groups. The mixture partner should give effective control of the target disease(s) at the rate and interval selected.

Foliar exposure to OSBPI products should not exceed thirty-three percent (33%) of the total period of protection needed per crop.

The number of foliar applications of OSBPI products within a total disease management program must be limited as follows:

Grapes:

Make no more than two (2) applications per season.

All other crops:

Make no more than four (4) applications or 33% of the total period of protection needed per crop, whichever is more restrictive.

Where the total number of fungicide applications targeting oomycetes is less than three (3), apply no more than one (1) application of an OSBPI product.

There should be no more than two (2) foliar applications of any OSBPI product for the control of soil-borne pathogens.

Applications of OSBPI products are to be made no more than three (3) times in sequence before applying a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Applications of OSBPI products can be made in alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Seed/soil treatments

No foliar fungicide application of an OSBPI fungicide should be made following a seed/soil treatment* with OSBPI fungicides targeting the same pathogen.

* Directed stem sprays are interpreted as foliar not soil application.

Multiple crops

In case of multiple crops, do not make more than six (6) foliar applications of OSBPI product per year on the same acreage, targeting the same pathogen.

Do not make more than one seed/soil treatment application of OSBPI per year on the same acreage, targeting the same pathogen.

Nursery crops

OSBPI products must not be used in nursery production of transplanted agricultural crops.