



Minor Crops

*Approaches to addressing minor uses
internationally*

OECD and Codex Activities Summits and Workshops

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IR-4 Project,
Associate Director, Food and International Programs**



IR-4 Project

- **Started in 1963 as a publically funded (USDA) program to facilitate registration of Sustainable Pest Management Technology for Specialty Crops and Minor Uses.**
- **Main program areas**
 - Food Crop Program
 - Residue studies, some efficacy & crop safety
 - Biopesticide and Organic Support Program
 - Ornamental Horticulture Program
 - Public Health Pesticides

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Three core principles to support Minor uses

- Technical
 - Build a platform for sharing..... Needs, reviews, crop grouping
- Collaboration
 - Working with others....using global data, develop data jointly, joint reviews etc.
- Policy
 - Regulatory approach, data requirements, public support/public programs, incentives to register minor uses.

Technical areas

- Technical and Cooperative areas:
 - Minor Use working groups (from Summits) – Global needs, Capacity development and Communication. Steering committee.
 - International data sharing and research collaboration
 - A focus on limiting duplication of efforts, but still providing robust data sets, data review.
 - Greater involvement of all stakeholders, especially specialty crop grower's/commodity associations in identifying needs and facilitating solutions to the minor use problems.
 - Capacity building to provide quality regulatory data and residue monitoring
 - Review, discuss and implement guidance on crop groups and use of extrapolation.

The NEED FOR PEST CONTROL CONTINUES		Results of Global Workshop - 2015 Surveyed 40 countries, 2500 pest problems	
Cropping System	Pest/Crop rank 1 - A (highest votes)	Pest/Crop rank 2 - B (votes)	Pest rank 3 – B (votes)
Protected (green house)	<u>Aphids /lettuce</u> Possible Solutions: Flonicamid, Pymetrozine, Cyantraniliprole, Sulfoxaflor, NA 11630	<u>Thrips /fruiting vegs.</u> Possible solutions: Cyantraniliprole, Novaluran, Cyclaniliprole	<u>Whiteflies/fruiting veg.</u> Possible solutions: Flupyradifurone, Cyantraniliprole, Novaluran, NA 11630
Temperate	<u>Downy mildew/leafy vegetables</u> Possible solutions: Ametoctradin + Dimethomorph, Acibenzolar, Zoxamide, Fluopicolide + Propamocarb Cyazofamid, Oxathiapiprolin Famoxadone + Cymoxanil	<u>Aphids/legumes crops</u> Possible solutions: Flonicamid, Pymetrozine Cyantraniliprole, Sulfoxaflor, Dinotefuran Spirotetramat Flupyradifurone, NA 11630	<u>Weeds/leafy vegetables</u> Possible solutions: s-metolachlor
Tropical Fruit	<u>Fruit flies</u> Possible solutions: Spinosad, Cyantraniliprole Kaolin, NA 11630	<u>Anthracnose</u> Possible solutions: Trifloxystrobin + Fluopyram Pyraclostrobin + Metiram Mandistrobilin, Isofenamid Azoxytrobin + Difenoconazol Cyprodinil + Fludioxonil Penthiopyrad	<u>Psyllids on Citrus crops</u> Possible solutions: Diflubenzuron, Flonicamid Sulfoxaflor, Buprofezin, NA 11630

Technical areas

Crop Grouping

Basic Concept:

- **Crop Grouping is used to facilitate the establishment of pesticide MRLs for a large number of crops based on residue data from selected representative crops**
- **Crop grouping/classification:**
 - **Places crops into appropriate groups or subgroups**
 - **Representative crops have been identified as the appropriate commodity for residue research purposes**
 - **Data from the representative set of crops allows establishment of the maximum allowable residue levels (tolerances) for multiple related crops**

Technical areas

Crop Grouping – per SUMMIT 1*

- Supports Codex in revising Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feeds including the consideration of the concept of representative crops (extrapolations)
- Recognition of the value of an international crop grouping scheme with representative crops which is important in facilitating authorizations for minor crops
- Encourage the development of harmonized global crop grouping scheme for efficacy data

***Common recommendations from GMUS 1 breakout groups**

Technical areas

Group 12A, Tomatoes

<p>Group 12A, Tomatoes</p>	<p>Tomato</p>	<p><u>Tomatoes (VO 2045):</u> Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Ground cherries; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato</p>
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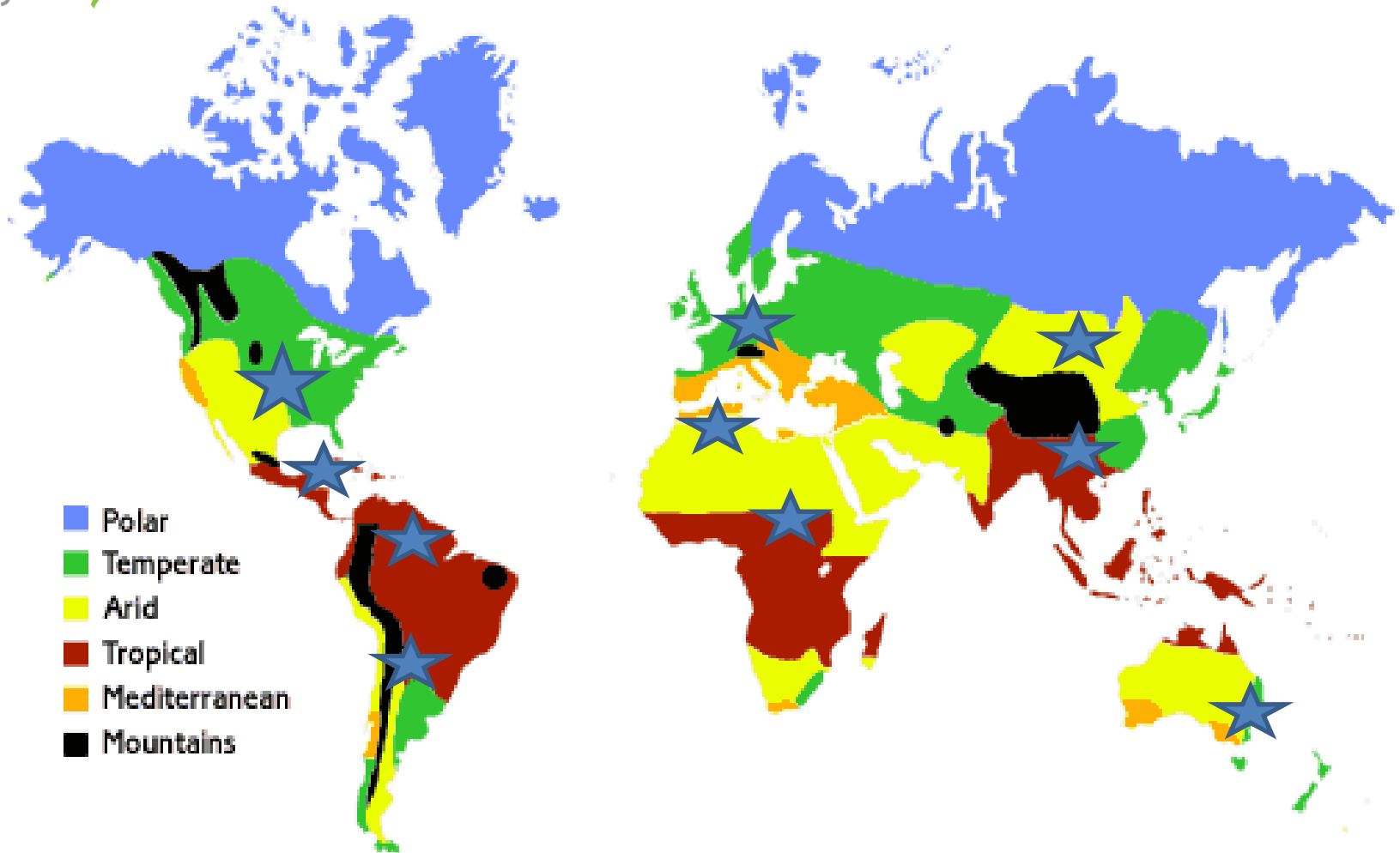
Technical areas

- Collaboration
 - Working with others....using global data, develop data jointly, joint reviews etc.

Global Studies

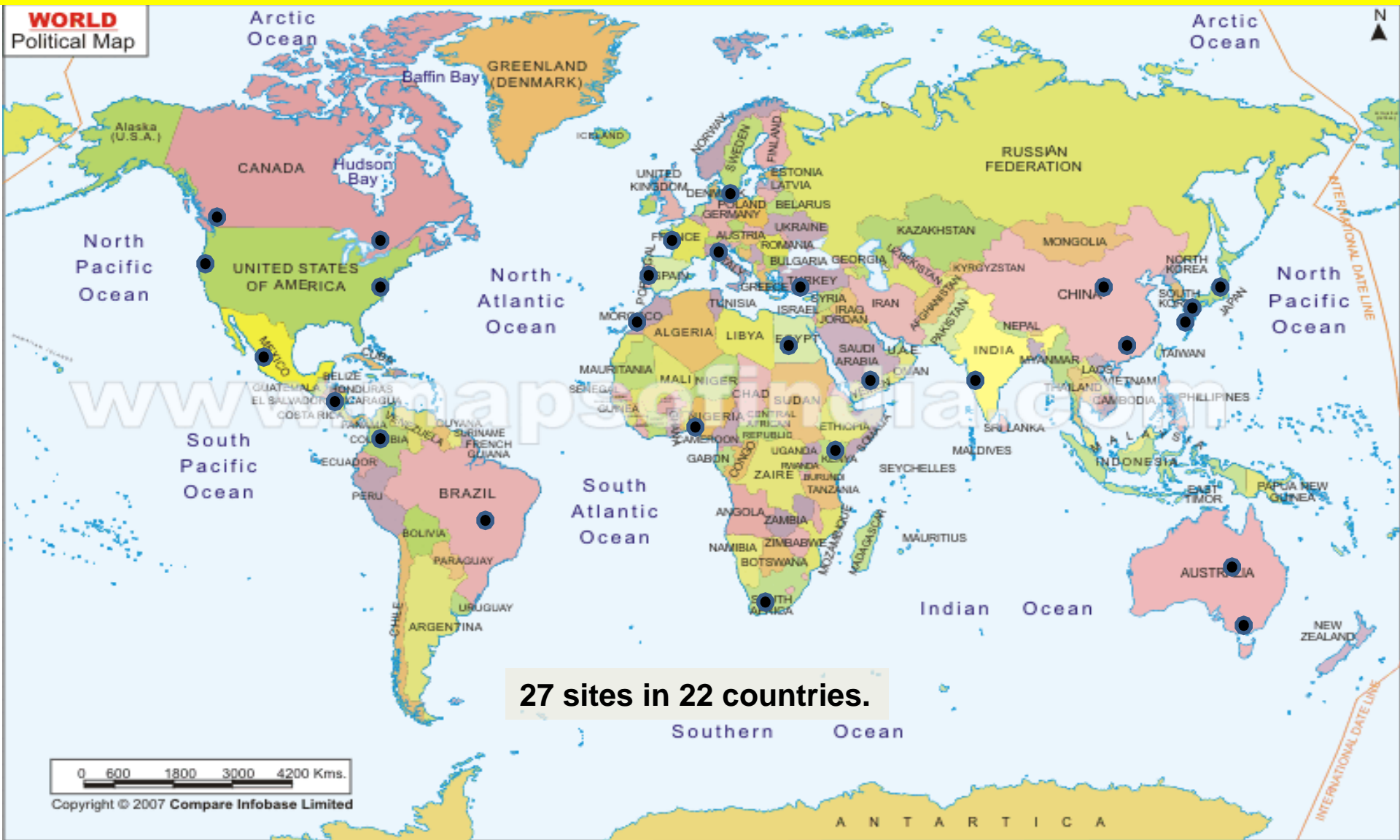
- Generating data to support registrations
- Providing data to enhance regulatory requirements to support Minor Uses.
 - Allow data from other countries, fewer domestically
 - More robust data set
- Have Global MRLs established at the same time.

Zoning (Kopper-Geiger climate map)



Areas of Collaboration

GLOBAL RESIDUE STUDY-Tomato



27 sites in 22 countries.

Areas of Collaboration

GLOBAL RESIDUE STUDY-Blueberry



26 total field sites in 9 countries

Areas of Collaboration



Flupyradifurone

Blueberry Global Residue Project Status (IR-4 & PMC)

- GLP Study conducted under one protocol (one GAP), IR-4 is the Sponsor and Study Director.
 - All samples analyzed by Bayer Crop Science Laboratory
 - Study submitted for Global Joint Review Fall 2012.
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- **LOWBUSH Blueberry:**
 - 3 trials in Nova Scotia (one decline)
 - 1 trial in Maine
- **HIGHBUSH Blueberry:**
 - 2 trials in New Jersey
 - 3 trials in Michigan (one decline)
 - 2 trials in North Carolina
 - 1 trial in Oregon
 - 1 trial in Quebec
- **European trials**
 - 1 trial in Spain - decline
 - 1 trial in Denmark
 - 2 trials in the U.K. – decline
 - 1 trial in Italy - decline
 - Note: 2 trials using “protected” crop.
- **Other Sites (HIGHBUSH)**
 - 3 trials in Australia
 - 2 trials in New Zealand
 - 3 trials in Chile (one decline)

26 total field sites in 9 countries (OECD countries)

Areas of Collaboration

Analysis Using the OECD MRL Calculator

NAFTA sites only

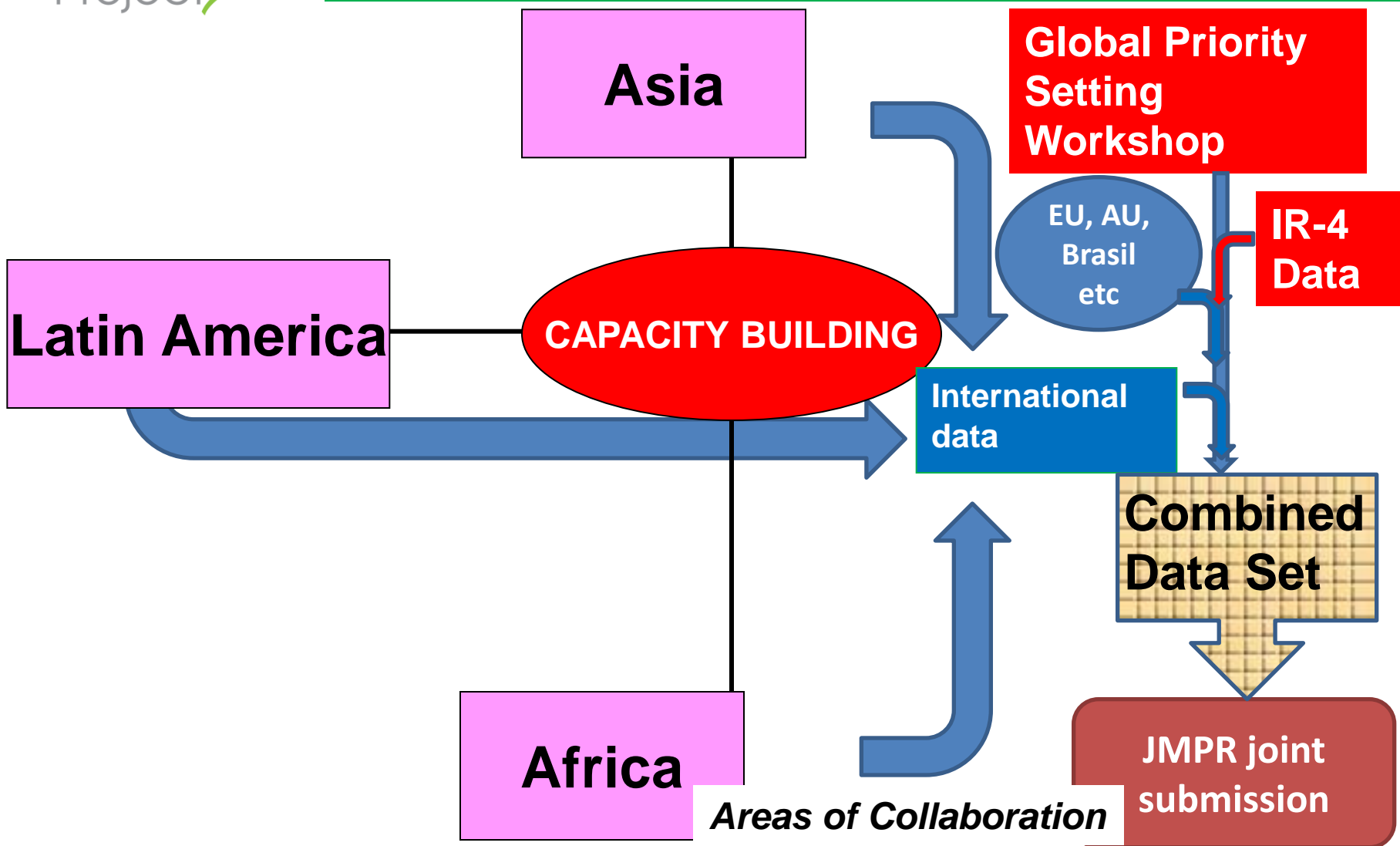
- 13 field trials
- Lowest residue 0.290 ppm
- Highest residue 2.59 ppm
- Median residue 0.834 ppm
- Mean residue 0.912 ppm
- SD 0.630
- Unrounded MRL 3.431 ppm
- Rounded MRL 4 ppm

Global data (all sites)

- 26 field trials
- Lowest residue 0.193 ppm
- Highest residue 2.59 ppm
- Median residue 0.867 ppm
- Mean residue 0.974 ppm
- SD 0.632
- Unrounded MRL 3.504 ppm
- Rounded MRL 4 ppm

Areas of Collaboration

Pooling data to address minor uses



The NEED FOR PEST CONTROL CONTINUES

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Red Font indicates active projects

Areas of Collaboration

Policy considerations and Tools for Harmonization

- **Crop Grouping**
- **Global Zoning (exchangeability of field trials)**
- **Incentives for Industry**
- **Management of product liability to facilitate minor use registrations, such as sharing of efficacy and crop safety data across countries**
- **JMPR/Codex Process Initiatives – support MRLs on minor uses**
- **OECD MRL Calculator, Crop group calculator**
- **Global Joint reviews**
- **Global Guidelines, Env. Fate, field trials, etc. etc**
 - **Multiple countries working together**
- **Establish and support Minor Use Programs**
- **Share and implement criteria standards that define and recognize minor uses**

CodexCPR 2012- Principles and Guidance for Selection of Representative Commodities (Crop Groups, extrapolations)

- Revised document incorporates proposed *representative commodities* for all of the fruit type crop groups (Table 1).
- Adopted in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds*
- Listed Standard under CAC/GL 84-2012
<http://www.codexalimentarius.org/codex-home/en/>
- Progress
 - All Fruit type adopted
 - All Vegetable type – to be adopted...2017
 - Cereal grains – to be adopted ...2017
 - Others to follow.

Policy considerations

- **Global Zoning Concept**
- NAFTA Pilot Project to Validate Residue Zone Maps, 2001
- OECD/FAO Zoning Project (2003)
- Bourma Paper exchange of efficacy & crop safety (2005)
- EPPO guidelines for E/CS
- **Regulatory Framework**
- OECD CFT 509: 40% less trials for global programs (2009 and 2016)
 - Guidance document needed more support for zoning
- JMPR 2012 requested evidence proportionality and provided comparisons

Policy considerations

Global Zoning Analysis

QUESTION: Are there systematic differences in pesticide residue concentrations between zones?

- If not, residue data from various zones conducted under the same or similar application scenarios could be combined to develop globally harmonized MRLs (to include all possible variability)



- **US-EPA**
- **OECD-RCEG**
- **CropLife**
- **EFSA**
- **Canadian PMRA**
- **JMPR/CCPR**
- **IR-4**

- **EPA's synthetic data, real data from DAS, IR-4, CropLife, PMRA**
Real datasets: 73 crops, 76 pesticides, 2-4 regions, > 4,000 data points

Policy considerations



Incentives to encourage Minor Use Registrations (increasing the value)

- **Data Protection**
 - Add one year when 3 minor uses are registered, max of 3 additional years.
- **Minor Use Fee Waiver/Reduction**
 - Public organizations (IR-4) are exempt from paying fees
 - MFG need to demonstrate, economically, that it is a minor use – up to 75% waiver
- **Crop Groupings**
- **Data generation assisted programs**
 - IR-4, PMC, etc..
- **Support Public Interest finding**

Policy considerations

OECD MRL Calculator

- Statistical procedure for setting Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs).
- Calculator, user guide & white paper is available from OECD website.
- Also used by JMPR
- Apply to crop groups...

Guidance Document on Crop Field Trials – updated 2016

- Used for planning of residue trials and interpretation of results.
- Covers: crop grouping, extrapolation, proportionality, geographical distribution & numbers of trials, equivalency of formulations etc.

Our Vision

Global network of capable minor use programs working together to solve the MUP

- Help establish and mentor minor use programs
- Partner with other data development groups
- Address the many unresolved needs



Questions/Comments

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION
Questions/Comments?**

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