



# Notification of an Emergency Authorisation issued by Denmark

---

**1. Member State, and MS notification number**

DK-DK-18-642/17-07-2019

**2. In case of repeated derogation: no. of previous derogation(s)**

None

**3. Names of active substances**

Imidacloprid - 5.0000 g/kg

**4. Trade name of Plant Protection Product**

Merit Turf

**5. Formulation type**

GR

**6. Authorisation holder**

Bayer A/S Bayer CropScience

**7. Time period for authorisation**

16/07/2019 - 31/08/2019

**8. Further limitations**



**9. Value of tMRL if needed**, including information on the measures taken in order to confine the commodities resulting from the treated crop to the territory of the notifying MS pending the setting of a tMRL on the EU level. (PRIMO EFSA model to be attached)

Not an eatable crop

**10. Validated analytical method** for monitoring of residues in plants and plant products.

Not an eatable crop

**11. Function of the product**

(E.g. systemic long acting insecticide; foliar fungicide, used for regular control, elimination scenario etc)

insecticide

**12. Type of danger to plant production or ecosystem**

(Provide reasoning for what category the 120 day authorisation is given: quarantine pest; emergent pest, either invading non-native, or native; emerging resistance in a pest, etc. Whereas reference to the EU quarantine legislation may suffice for quarantine pests elaborate reasoning should be provided for the category 'any harmful pest')

Gardens Chafers eats the roots of the grassplants on the golf course and there can be great damage afterwards, when the birds are looking for larvae in the surface and are destroying the grass in their search.

**13. Size and effect of danger**

(Describe shortly the area affected, the development over time of the infestation, and the agronomic and economic effects it has)

The area affected can be on green, fairway and semi rough on a golf course. With heavy attacks from the garden chafer, the damage made from the birds looking for larvae, can be devastating for the grass on the course. With heavy attacks from the garden chafer the golfclubs has to close the attacked area for a long period with high economic consequences. The granted derogation is restricted to greens – use fairways and semi rough is not allowed.

**14. Absence of any other reasonable means**

(Describe the alternative control measures (chemical, non-chemical and cultural) and indicate why they do not (in combination) suffice. Describe which, if any, authorisations for the pest to be controlled exist in other Member States.

There are no approved insecticides available for the proposed use against garden chafers larvae, whereas the product Gnatrol SC containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* ssp. *israelensis* AM65-52 is approved for minor use against leather jackets larvae. The Danish golf clubs have searched for alternative treatment methods. In 2018 experiments with nematodes were not successful, presumably due to the unusually hot summer. There are approved microbiological agents, e.g. a means of controlling beetle larvae in ornamental plants, nursery cultures, shrubberies and strawberries, which could possibly be an effective remedy for garden chafer larvae. In addition, a comprehensive set of starling birdboxes will probably be of great help in keeping the level of beetle or leather jackets larvae at an acceptable level. The use of biological agents will not give 100% effect, but with a little experimental work and the development of the methods, some acceptable methods can of course be produced in the foreseeable future.

**15. Rationale**

(Reason the risk management decision based on the findings of 15 to 18, containing especially a description of measures taken to ensure consumer protection).

Not an eatable crop

**16. Mitigation measures**

(Describe what mitigation measures are taken if needed for minimising risk to humans, animals, and the environment, attach



summary risk assessment. Describe what measures are taken to limit and control use)

The Danish Golf Union estimates that there will only be a need to use Merit Turf for about 20 Danish clubs. This means that the potential area that need to be treated is estimated to about. 40 ha. greens. The greenkeepers are professionals and trained with spraying certificate and are using IPM in the management of the golf course. The application of Merit Turf should only be used once a year, and only after the clover has flowered to protect the bees. Dangerous to bees. To protect bees and other pollinators it is not allowed to use the product within a distance of 20 meter from flowering crops. Remove flowering weeds from treated greens. To protect bystander and residents respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 2 meter to residential and public areas, roads and public institutions.

### **17. Applications in progress**

(The use notified may have been applied for already, or a suitable alternative PPP may be in the process of authorisation. Describe such applications, including a possible date of authorisation)

No application in progress, not possible due to EU-regulation.

### **18. Research activities**

(Describe the research efforts undertaken and/or in progress, their aims, their funding, and their expected date of results. This is needed for all categories of dangers, except quarantine pests that can still be eliminated, or infrequent pests, for which no official application for a normal authorisation or extension of use of the plant protection product exists. In case of a repeated notification: indicate the state of works of the research projects.)

Aarhus University have a project to develop grasses that are natural protected from attacks by root pests such as for example, garden chafer. The protection obtained by inoculating the grass plant with endophytic fungi, which produces the fabric Lolin, which makes the plant more resistant to insects. The results should be ready 31.12.2019.  
<http://agro.au.dk/en/current-news/news/show/artikel/graes-vaebnes-med-groent-vaaben-mod-insekter/> Earlier research:  
<http://www.sterf.org/Media/Get/2393/gasebiller-dansk-160523.pdf.pdf>



## 20 GAP

1	3	4	5	6	7	8/9	10 a/b	11 a/b	12	13	
Use-No.	Crop and/or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F G or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application			Application Rate			PHI (days)	Remarks:
				Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number [min. interval between applications(days)] a) per use b) per crop/season	kg, L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g, kg as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		
1	()	F	Phyllopertha horticola (Phyllopertha horticola)		to	[ None ] (days) a) 1 b) 1	a) 30 kg/ha b) 30 kg/ha	a) 150 g/ha (Imidacloprid) b) 150 g/ha(Imidacloprid)	/		Timing/growth stage: beginning until mid-June/early July. Remarks: The granulate is distributed on the area with e.g. fertilizer spreader, seed drill or other suitable application equipment. The product can optionally be mixed in dry sand or top dressing before application. The treatment is best done just before rain. Minimum 5-10 mm water must be added (5-10 L per m2) so that granules are dissolved and the active substance is brought in contact with the grass roots and the upper soil layer Major Use



21	<b>MRL:</b> Reference to product code number in Annex I of regulation (EC) No 396/2005
----	--

MRL: reference to products

EPPO Code for CROP	Product	Pesticide residues
		Imidacloprid
GGGGG (grasses)	N/A - non edible use	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>