

Notification of an Emergency Authorisation
Generated by PPPAMS

0. Member State and MS notification number

FR - 2023-053

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

2. Names of active substances

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (former subtilis) str. QST 713 14.1 g/l

3. Trade name of Plant Protection Product

SERENADE ASO

4. Formulation type

SC - Suspension concentrate (= flowable concentrate)

5. Authorisation holder

BAYER SAS

6. Time period for authorisation

2023-05-19T12:00:00.000+0200 - 2023-09-16T12:00:00.000+0200

7. Further limitations

8. GAP

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)

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10. Validated analytical method

for monitoring of residues in plants and plant products.

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11. Function of the product

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

fungicide

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')

unregulated parasite.

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)

In 2018, between 20 and 30% of the chestnut harvest in the south of France was destroyed for fruit quality problems and a significant part of the chestnuts (over 50% in some areas) were not even picked. . Identification tests carried out on rotten fruits indicate the presence of the fungus *Gnomoniopsis castaneae*. This fungus was first described in Italy in 2012 (Visentin et al., 2012) and since then in more than 12 countries in Europe, Asia or Oceania (Lione et al., 2019). This emerging disease is, depending on the situation, responsible for 10 to 98% of fruit damage.

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)

In France, only tebuconazole is authorized for this use. This active substance cannot be used in the production of organic chestnuts, which represents 50% of surface areas in France. No alternative method exists.

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)

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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)

Wear Personal Protective Equipment

To protect aquatic organisms, maintain a 5-metre untreated zone around water sources.

May be applied during flowering and on foraging areas 2 hours before sunset or 3 hours after sunset.

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)

A field experimentation program is underway in France.

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)

Ongoing projects (CTIFL): Project ANTIGONE. Knowledge of epidemiology. Varietal sensitivity. Evaluation of the effectiveness of chemical and biocontrol fungicides under controlled conditions and in the field. Project MISPA : Micro-injection application : efficacy and technical feasibility.

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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: e.g. safener/synergist per ha e.g. recommended or mandatory tank mixtures
				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	Castanea sativa (Castan Outdoor or field use (F)		Rhacodiella (Rhacodiell:foliar spray		60 - First flowers open (: a) 6b) 6		a) 48.0 l/hab)8.0 l/ha	a)676.80005 g/ha (Bacill 500.0/ 1500.0		3	Minor

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21	MRL: Reference to product code number in Annex I of regulation (EC) No 396/2005	
Consumer safety		
EPPO Code for CROP	Product	Pesticide residues