

APPENDIX I

Identity and biological properties

SUNFLOWER OIL

Common name (ISO)	Not available.
Chemical name (IUPAC)	Not relevant, the substance is a complex mixture.
Chemical name (CA)	Not relevant, the substance is a complex mixture.
Common names	Sunflower oil
CAS No	8001-21-6
CIPAC No and EEC No	Not available.
FAO SPECIFICATION	Not available.
Purity	Purity is depending on the origin. Oleic acid: 14-40% linoleic acid: 48-74% mid-oleic acid sunflower oil: min. 70% oleic acid (as % of total fatty acids) high oleic acid sunflower oil: min. 75% oleic acid (as % of total fatty acids)
Molecular formula	Not relevant, the substance is a complex mixture.
Molecular mass and structural formula	Not relevant, the substance is a complex mixture.
Mode of Use	Spray applications
Preparation to be used	Oil dispersion (OD) 0,1- 0,5 % (v/v) Sunflower oil as specified above to be used in cold water solution for application on crops as listed in Appendix II.
Function of plant protection	Fungicide.

APPENDIX II

List of uses supported by available data SUNFLOWER OIL

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate	PHI (days) (m)	Remarks (*,**)
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	kg a.i./hl min max	Water l/ha min max	kg a.i./ha min max	kg a.i./ha min max (l)		
Tomato <i>Lycopersicum</i> <i>Esulentum</i>	All Member States	Sunflower oil	F	Tomato powdery mildew <i>Oidium neolyopersici</i>	Oil Dispersion (OD)	915 to 923	foliar application spraying	BBCH 32-37 then BBCH 61-71	2 to 4	8	0.092 (0.1L) to 0.46 (0.5L)	500 to 1000	0.46 (0.5L) to 4.6 (5L)	0.92 (1L) to 18.4 (20L)	2	* ****

*** Precautions must be taken to avoid overwatering and spilling of the dispersion**

****** Period of treatment should be avoided during flowering time**

- * For uses where the column „Remarks. As above or other conditions to take into account
- (a) For crops, the EU and Codex classification (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. pests as biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor
- (d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..
- (e) GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989
- (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,
- (i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO)
- (j) Growth stage at 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 application 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 between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated