Instruction for the use of DRT classes and drift deposition values in the Dutch national environmental assessment and consequences for the label – August 2021 version (entering into force January 2022)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This instruction is intended as guidance for applicants to arrive at restriction sentences and assessments in line with the new requirements of the Activity Decree[1]. It must be read as an addition to and in conjunction with the relevant parts of the Evaluation Manual (version August 2021 (entering into force in January 2022) and up)[2].

The current version of this document is updated due to the implementation of the Wageningen Drift Calculator (WDC)

This instruction enters into force for dossiers submitted from January 2022 onwards, but can be used in advance (from August 2021 onwards) on a voluntary base.

The former version (January 2021) remains valid for dossiers submitted before January 2022

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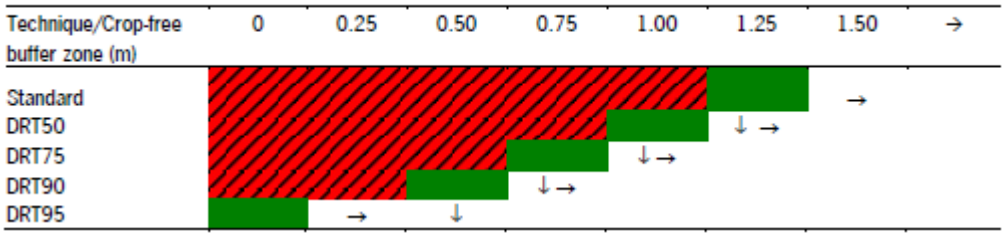
[1] wetten.nl - Regeling - Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer - BWBR0022762 (overheid.nl)

[2] https://english.ctgb.nl/plant-protection/assessment-framework/evaluation-manuals

Section 1 Principle of drift reduction achievement and DRT classes

Drift reduction can be achieved by a combination of drift reducing techniques and/or additional crop-free zones.



Example of drift matrix with combinations of drift reducing technology classes and width of the crop-free buffer zone. Imagine that combinations in red do not meet the required drift deposition value and that refinement of the exposure can be achieved by a higher DRT class and/or a larger crop-free (buffer) zone (based on Figure 29 from WUR-PRI 419 (2012)[3]).

Since 2018, drift reducing techniques are classified into DRT classes.

A DRT list is developed and maintained by the TCT in commission of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water to facilitate the use (and enforcement of that use) of drift reduction techniques, as prescribed by the Activity Decree. The list can be found at:
https://www.helpdeskwater.nl/onderwerpen/emissiebeheer/agrarisch/open-teelt/driftreducerende/
(document at right hand top of page) or DRT-lijst [20201016] - Helpdesk water.

The use of DRT classes also has an effect on the labels for plant protection products: there is no need to list multiple individual techniques. This makes labels more transparent.

Another positive effect is that as the DRT list is a 'living' list: there may with time be more options available in a DRT class, which provides more flexibility to the user within the label prescription (no need for a label change).

Only when drift mitigation above the general requirements of the Activity Decree is necessary to accomplish an acceptable risk, the label should include the required restrictions.

Additional crop-free zones as buffer zone can be used to mitigate the exposure of aquatic or terrestrial non-target zones as well.

Ctgb will use DRT classes for all agricultural uses that fall under the scope of the Activity Decree. The drift deposition percentages pertaining to the DRT classes are given in the Wageningen Drift Calculator (WDC).

Section 2 Assessment

[3] http://edepot.wur.nl/243240. Zande, J.C van de, H.J Holterman & J.F.M Huijsmans. 2012. Spray drift for the assessment of exposure of aquatic organisms to plant protection products in the Netherlands. Part 1: field crops and downward spraying. WUR-PRI report 419.

2.1 Surface water

Arable crops (downward spraying)

Baseline for the assessment is a technique from the DRT75 class (differentiated in crop free zone, last nozzle position with regard to the last crop row, and crop growth stage[4], giving a range of 0.4% to 1.2% depending on the crop) for all agricultural crops covered by the Activity Decree.

Note that this excludes the other uses such as field edges, hardened surfaces etc, see the Evaluation Manual (version August 2021).

If the ecotoxicological risk assessment is passed using the exposure concentrations based on the drift deposition value(s) belonging to DRT75, there is no need for a restriction on the label since this is covered by the Activity decree.

Further mitigation options (differentiated in crop free zone, last nozzle position, and crop growth stage) at the standard crop free zone are available in the Evaluation Manual (August 2021). When additional crop free zones are desired, the combination of DRT and crop free zones can be looked up in the WDC.

Please note that currently policy developments take place that will include a decision on the upper limits with regard to crop free (buffer) zone and DRT class that can be used for the authorisation of plant protection products.
Awaiting the outcome of those policy developments, the following boundaries are to be taken into account, based on current practice:

- The maximum allowable crop free zone for downward sprayed arable crops is 4 meter, as it is based on expert judgement of Dutch agronomic circumstances and common sense not realistic to assume that wider crop free zones will be applied in Dutch agriculture. See also Assessment of topics with regard to specific agricultural use in the Netherlands | Assessment framework PPP | Board for the Authorisation of Plant Protection Products and Biocides (ctgb.nl) (issue 2).
- The use of DRT97.5 and DRT99 for downward sprayed arable crops for refinement of the exposure to surface water is not accepted at this moment.

Important: in the current agronomic practice as described in the Activity Decree a farmer is allowed to reduce the crop-free zone of 150 centimeter (only for intensively sprayed crops) to 100 cm when there is a *voluntary* use of a DRT90 or higher technique.

However, if on the label a restriction of DRT90 or higher is prescribed, the DRT-class is not *voluntary* but *compulsory*. In that case for clarity it should be explicitly stated that the crop-free zone should be 150 cm, unless the applicant has drift deposition data that show that the 150 cm is not required.

Refer to the section 3.2 on specific guidance how to apply this in the restriction sentence.

Fruit

[4] Depending on the crop growth stage the values from the applicable drift curve should be selected. In cases in which the application window exceeds the boundary at which the crop height is 20 cm, the most conservative drift deposition value of the two drift curves should be used for the assessment. The BBCH at which the height of 20 cm is exceeded, is listed for each field crop in the WDC

Upward and sideways spraying

The generic reduction aim laid down in the Activity Decree is the use of DRT75 in combination with a crop-free zone of 450 cm OR DRT90 in combination with a crop-free zone of 300 cm.

For the dormant stage a drift deposition value of 8.7% applies (11.6% for biological production and also for hop, nuts, and other fruit crops, see explanation below) and for the full-leaf stage a drift deposition value of 1.7% (2.9% for biological production and also for soft fruit, nuts, and other fruit crops, see explanation below).

These values are based on the values for DRT75 + 450 cm crop-free zone (except for biological production and fruit crops other than pome- and stone fruit, for which DRT75 and 3 meter crop-free zone applies) and covers for the drift deposition values for DRT90 with 300 cm crop-free zone.

If more mitigation is required, the values for higher DRT classes as described in the evaluation manual can be used. If in addition a further crop-free zone is required, data concerning the resulting drift deposition values can be retrieved from the Wageningen Drift Calculator (WDC)).

A restriction sentence will be required in all of these cases. See guidance for formatting the restriction sentences in the section below.

The drift dataset for fruit is based on measurements in large fruit (apple trees). There are no separate drift data for other types of upward/sideways sprayed fruit trees and shrubs:

- For upward/sideway spraying in soft fruit (*e.g.*, berries and grapes) the large fruit spray drift values are used. For all application periods only the full-leaf values are used.
- For hop cultivation the large fruit spray drift values are used. For all application periods only the dormant stage values are used.
- For tree nuts and other fruits (kiwi, fig) the large fruit spray drift values are also used (both dormant as full leaf stage).

It should be noted that for soft fruit, hop cultivation, tree nuts and other fruit crops the Activity Decree only prescribes the use of DRT75. These crops do not fall under the definition in the Activity Decree for large fruit.

Hence, by default, the obligatory crop free zone for remaining crops applies, which is 50 cm. However, in practice, the minimum agronomic zone will be around 3 meter (among others to allow for a driving path).

Therefore the starting position for the exposure assessment is not a combination of DRT90 and 3 meter crop free zone OR a combination of DRT75 and 4.5 meter crop free zone, as it is for large fruit (pome fruit and stone fruit). Instead for soft fruit, hop cultivation, tree nuts and other fruit crops, when sprayed upward or sideways, the starting point is DRT75 with 3 meter crop free zone.

As the minimum crop free zone of 3 meter is not explicitly stated in the Activity Decree, but is the basis for the drift deposition values used for the assessment, the crop free zone should always be specified on the label.

Downward spraying

For *herbicide* use in fruit cultivation, downward spraying using specific machines can be employed (see Evaluation manual for specific drift values).

As in practice it cannot be excluded that this application is performed using normal tractor mounted spraying equipment, the following restriction sentence should be stated when the risk assessment is based on these specific drift deposition values:

Om …. te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek voor neerwaartse onkruidbestrijding in fruitteelt en boomteelt (followed by the mentioning of the DRT class, if DRT75 does not suffice)

Lane trees (sub-category of tree nursery crops in the DTG list)

Upward and sideways spraying

The assessment is split into the three stages that can be discerned in lane tree cultivation:

1. spindle trees (in Dutch: spillen)

2. transplanted trees (in Dutch: opzetters)

3. high lane trees (in Dutch: hoge laanbomen)

The generic reduction aim laid down in the Activity Decree is the use of DRT75 (with a standard requirement of 500 cm crop-free zone with respect to the surface water body).

If the assessment is not passed at DRT75, a second step is required, using a higher DRT class and/or an additional crop-free zone, leading to a restriction on the label.

Please note that currently there are no DRT75 techniques approved for spindles and transplanted trees, only for high lane trees. This means that for spindles and transplanted trees the farmer should in practice use DRT90, since it is obliged to comply with the Activity Decree. For risk assessment, however, the following approach applies, since it cannot be excluded that DRT75 techniques will be developed in the (near) future:

- The initial assessment can be based on the values for the standard application technique and the standard crop-free zone. If this leads to an acceptable risk, then no restriction is required on the label.
- If a DRT90 technique is required to arrive at an acceptable risk, then this technique should be stated on the label, since it is more than the requirement from the Activity Decree.
- If a higher reduction is required (*i.e.*, a higher DRT class and/or additional crop-free zone) then this should also be on the label.

Please note that the options in the Evaluation Manual concerning the use of a standard spraying technique or DRT50 technique with an additional crop-free zone in which a buffer crop is grown has become obsolete, since the application technique should be at least DRT75.

Downward spraying

For *herbicide* use in lane trees, downward spraying using specific machines can be employed (see Evaluation manual for specific drift values).

As in practice it cannot be excluded that this application is performed using normal tractor mounted spraying equipment, the following restriction sentence should be stated when the risk assessment is based on these specific drift deposition values:

Om …. te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek voor neerwaartse onkruidbestrijding in fruitteelt en boomteelt (followed by the mentioning of the DRT class, if DRT75 does not suffice)

2.2 Terrestrial non-target arthropods and plants

Arable crops (downward spraying)

Non-target arthropods (NTA)

For the NTA assessment for downwards sprayed crops the drift percentage belonging to the reference spray technique of the DRT75 class (differentiated for crop growth stage[5] and for position of the last nozzle with regard to the last crop row), will be used as the baseline.

Table 1a and 1b of the Evaluation Manual version 2.5, NL part, chapter 7 Ecotoxicology; terrestrial; non target arthropods and plants (August 2021), mentions the drift% for the different DRT classes. It is clear that the DRT classification does not always correspond to the reduction that is achieved at the evaluation zone for non-target arthropods.

If the use of higher DRT classes is insufficient to achieve the necessary mitigation, a larger crop-free zone can be proposed and corresponding drift deposition values can be found in the Wageningen Drift Calculator (WDC)).

Keep also in mind that with an additional crop-free zone of 1 meter, the drift is the same as on the evaluation zone for non-target terrestrial plants (see below). For non-target plants the DRT classification corresponds much better to the reduction achieved at the evaluation zone for non-target terrestrial plants, so it could be possible to apply DRT classes in combination with an additional crop-free zone of 100 centimeter (the total crop-free zone is then 200 centimeter).

Non-target terrestrial plants (NTP)

For the NTP assessment for downwards sprayed crops the drift percentage belonging to the reference spray technique of the DRT75 class (differentiated for crop growth stage[5] and for position of the last nozzle with regard to the last crop row), will be used as the baseline.

Table 4a and 4b of the Evaluation Manual version 2.5, NL part, chapter 7 Ecotoxicology; terrestrial; non target arthropods and plants (August 2021), mentions the drift% for the different DRT classes. For NTP the DRT

[5] Depending on the crop growth stage the values from the applicable drift curve should be selected. In cases in which the application window exceeds the boundary at which the crop height is 20 cm, the most conservative drift deposition value of the two drift curves should be used for the assessment. The BBCH at which the height of 20 cm is exceeded, is listed for each field crop in the WDC

classification corresponds better to the reduction that is achieved at the evaluation zone for non-target plants in comparison with non-target arthropods.

If the use of higher DRT classes is insufficient to achieve the necessary mitigation, a larger crop-free zone can be proposed and corresponding drift deposition values can be found in the Wageningen Drift Calculator (WDC)).

Fruit

Non-target arthropods and terrestrial plants (NTA and NTP)

Upward and sideways spraying

For NTA and NTP the baseline for drift is DRT75 and 4.5 m crop-free for the dormant stage , and DRT90 and 3 m crop-free for the full leaf stage. The baseline drift% for NTA and NTP are presented in Table 2a of the Evaluation Manual (version 2.5).

The drift dataset for fruit is based on measurements in large fruit (apple trees). There are no separate drift data for other types of upward/sideways sprayed fruit trees and shrubs. See explanation in the surface water section for the drift values for soft fruit, hop cultivation, tree nuts and other fruit crops.

Downward spraying

For *herbicide* use in fruit cultivation, downward spraying using specific machines can be employed (see Evaluation manual for specific drift values).

As in practice it cannot be excluded that this application is performed using normal tractor mounted spraying equipment, the following restriction sentence should be stated when the risk assessment is based on these specific drift deposition values:

Om …. te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek voor neerwaartse onkruidbestrijding in fruitteelt en boomteelt (followed by the mentioning of the DRT class, if DRT75 does not suffice)

Lane trees (sub-category of tree nursery crops in the DTG list)

Non-target arthropods and terrestrial plants (NTA and NTP)

Upward and sideways spraying

The assessment is split into the three stages that can be discerned in lane tree cultivation:

1. spindle trees (in Dutch: spillen)

2. transplanted trees (in Dutch: opzetters)

3. high lane trees (in Dutch: hoge laanbomen)

The generic reduction aim laid down in the Activity Decree is the use of DRT75. For the terrestrial non-target evaluation zone, the minimum crop-free zone considered in the assessment is based on the agronomic minimum zone since not all field edges are adjacent to water.

If the assessment is not passed at DRT75, a second step is required, using a higher DRT class and/or an additional crop-free zone, leading to a restriction on the label. Please note that currently there are no DRT75 techniques approved for spindles and transplanted trees, only for high lane trees. This means that for spindles and transplanted trees the farmer should in practice use DRT90, since it is obliged to comply with the Activity Decree. For risk assessment, however, the following approach applies, since it cannot be excluded that DRT75 techniques will be developed in the (near) future:

- The initial assessment can be based on the values for the standard application technique and the agronomic minimum crop-free zone. If this leads to an acceptable risk, then no restriction is required on the label. *(note that for spindle trees the drift deposition value is the same for the standard technique as for the DRT90 class at the minimum agronomic crop free zone, which implies that there is no drift reducing effect at that evaluation zone)*
- If a DRT90 technique is required to arrive at an acceptable risk (i.e. for transplanted trees), then this technique should be stated on the label, since it is more than the requirement from the Activity Decree.
- If a higher reduction is required (*i.e.*, a higher DRT class and/or additional crop-free zone) then this should also be on the label

Please note that the options in the Evaluation Manual concerning the use of a standard spraying technique or DRT50 technique with an additional crop-free zone in which a buffer crop is grown has become obsolete, since the application technique should be at least DRT75.

All drift% for lane trees are mentioned in table 3a of the Evaluation Manual version 2.5, NL part, chapter 7 Ecotoxicology; terrestrial; non target arthropods and plants.

From this table it appears that it will be difficult to achieve a high degree of drift mitigation by applying DRT classes for NTA/NTP in the case of transplanted and spindle trees, especially with a crop-free zone of 1.5/2m, since a higher DRT class can have a similar percentage. Therefore, if more drift reduction is needed than possible based on DRT classes, a larger crop-free zone can be proposed and corresponding drift deposition values can be found in the Wageningen Drift Calculator (WDC)).

Downward spraying

For *herbicide* use in lane trees, downward spraying using specific machines can be employed (see Evaluation manual for specific drift values).

As in practice it cannot be excluded that this application is performed using normal tractor mounted spraying equipment, the following restriction sentence should be stated when the risk assessment is based on these specific drift deposition values:

Om …. te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek voor neerwaartse onkruidbestrijding in fruitteelt en boomteelt (followed by the mentioning of the DRT class, if DRT75 does not suffice)

Section 3 Formulation of restriction sentences for the label

3.1 Format of restriction sentences

For the format for drift restriction sentences see also https://www.ctgb.nl/gewasbeschermingsmiddelen/documenten/toetsingskader-gewasbeschermingsmiddelen/2019/03/27/restrictiezinnen, sentence 73-76)

General format

"Om …. te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] (op percelen die [niet] grenzen aan oppervlaktewater) uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van [een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx] (in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste xx centimeter) [*only when required, just mention total crop-free zone*]."

When specific mentioning of the crop free zone is required, then it should also be indicated how this zone should be determined. This differs for each protection goal, as follows:

Aquatic organisms

"Om in het water levende organismen te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van [een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx] (in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste xx centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot) [*only when required, just mention total crop-free zone*]."

Terrestrial non-target organisms

“Om niet tot de doelsoorten behorende [geleedpotigen/ insecten/planten] te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] (op percelen die niet grenzen aan oppervlaktewater) uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van [een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx] (in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste xx centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de perceelgrens) [*only when required, just mention total crop-free zone*].”

Combined sentence

“Om in het water levende organismen en niet tot de doelsoorten behorende [geleedpotigen/ insecten/planten] te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van […] uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van [een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx] (in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste xx centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot of de perceelgrens) [*only when required, just mention total crop-free zone*].”

NB for soft fruit (bushes/shrubs), the term plant or tree is not accurate and the term ‘struik’ can be used instead.

<u>General rules:</u>

1. only mention restrictions that exceed the requirements already laid down in the Activity Decree (but mind the transitional measures)

2. mention that the restriction is for the whole field (in Dutch: ‘***op het gehele perceel***’**)**

3. when an additional crop-free zone is required, mention the total crop-free zone (minimum agronomic zone and/or as in Activity Decree, summed with the additional crop-free zone), in centimeters

4. for **intensively sprayed crops** (see article 3.80 sub 1 of the Activity Decree) in case DRT90 or more is required due to the risk assessment the default crop-free zone of 150 centimeter should be mentioned if the restrictions apply to surface water.

This concerns the following crops: potatoes, onions, flower bulbs/tubers, strawberries, asparagus, leek, salsify, lettuce, carrots, perennials, downward sprayed tree nursery crops (in Dutch in Activity Decree: ***aardappelen, uien, bloembollen en bloemknollen, aardbeien, asperges, prei, schorseneren, sla, wortelen, vaste planten, en in neerwaartse richting te bespuiten boomkwekerijgewassen)***

See section 2.2 specific guidance how to formulate this when restrictions are needed for both intensively sprayed crops and other crops.

<u>When should restriction sentences for different protection goals be combined (and when not)?</u>

- if the restrictions for aquatic organisms are more stringent than for NTA/NTP then two different restrictions are required: one for fields bordering surface water and one for fields not bordering surface water. Each of the two sentences should contain the protection goal and the type of field (adjacent/not adjacent to surface water)

- if the restrictions for NTA/NTP are more stringent than for aquatic organisms then only one restriction sentence is required (valid on all fields, so no need to mention fields adjacent to surface water or not)

    - as a consequence, when additional crop-free zones are required (also in the case that 150 centimeter is required for the intensively sprayed crops), it should be specified for which side(s) of the field these apply.

- The following phrases should be used in case an *additional* crop-free zone (with respect to the minimum defined for each protection goal) is needed, then the *total* crop-free zone should be mentioned:
    - When required for water: 'teeltvrije zone gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot'
    - When required for NTA/NTP: 'teeltvrije zone gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de perceelgrens'
    - When required for water and NTA/NTP combined: 'teeltvrije zone gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot of de perceelgrens'

NB for soft fruit (bushes/shrubs), the term plant or tree is not accurate and the term 'struik' can be used instead.

3.2 Specific guidance

<u>Agreements when more than one technique class is possible (in different combinations with crop free buffer zones):</u>

Use bullet points. First mention the DRT class without additional crop free zones (i.e., the higher DRT class first)

…..uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van:

- *een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx, of*
- *een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxxx in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van xx centimeter, of*

<u>Multiple crops with the same restriction</u>

If a restriction is valid for all crops on the label, there is no need to list the crops in the restriction sentence. <u>Exception:</u> when part of the crops are intensively sprayed crops, and all crops need DRT90 or higher for surface water, then the intensively sprayed crops should be mentioned as follows:

Om in het water levende organismen te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van [xxx] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx, ***waarbij in de teelt van [xxx] een teeltvrije zone van tenminste 150 centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij of de laatste plant in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot dient te worden aangehouden.***

List of intensively sprayed crops (Article 3.80 sub 1 and 2 of the Activity Decree).

NL: aardappelen, uien, bloembollen en bloemknollen, aardbeien, asperges, prei, schorseneren, sla, wortelen, vaste planten, en in neerwaartse richting te bespuiten boomkwekerijgewassen

UK: potatoes, onions, flower bulbs, strawberries, asparagus, leek, salsify, lettuce, carrots, perennials, tree nursery crops (downward sprayed)

- Dose differentiation

It depends on the number of dose rates and the number of restrictions how this can be described best. In case of different dose rates in the same crops, the sentences can be constructed as follows:

Option 1 (multiple dose rates and one restriction per dose rate) :

Om […] te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van [xxx] op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan
- indien bij een dosering tot en met x L/ha op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTx, en
- indien bij een dosering tussen x en xx L/ha op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx.

Option 2 (multiple restrictions for one dose rate, in case lower dose rates do not need mitigation):
Om […] te beschermen is toepassing in de teelt van [xxx] met een dosering groter dan [x] L/ha tot maximaal [xx] L/ha, uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van:

- een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTx, of

- een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste xx centimeter (gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot EN/OF tot aan de perceelgrens), of

- een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxxx in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste xxx centimeter (gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij/bomenrij of de laatste plant/boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot EN/OF tot aan de perceelgrens).

NB for soft fruit (bushes/shrubs), the term plant or tree is not accurate and the term 'struik' can be used instead.

3.3 Special situations per crop group

Arable crops

In the case that the crop-free zone of 150 centimeter for intensively sprayed crops must be mentioned, the following phrase applies:
Om in het water levende organismen te beschermen, is toepassing op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx, ***waarbij in de teelt van [xxx] een teeltvrije zone van tenminste 150 centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste gewasrij of de laatste plant in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot dient te worden aangehouden.***

List of intensively sprayed crops (Article 3.80 sub 1 and 2 of the Activity Decree).

NL: aardappelen, uien, bloembollen en bloemknollen, aardbeien, asperges, prei, schorseneren, sla, wortelen, vaste planten, en in neerwaartse richting te bespuiten boomkwekerijgewassen

UK: potatoes, onions, flower bulbs, strawberries, asparagus, leek, salsify, lettuce, carrots, perennials, tree nursery crops (downward sprayed)

Fruit crops

In the case that a distinction must be made in applications in fruit before the 1st of May and from the 1st of May onwards the following sentence applies:

Om in het water levende organismen te beschermen, is toepassing in de teelt van appel en peer op percelen die grenzen aan oppervlaktewater uitsluitend toegestaan indien:
- voor 1 mei op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van:
** een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxxx, of*
** een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste [xxx] centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste bomenrij of de laatste boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot.*

- vanaf 1 mei op het gehele perceel gebruik wordt gemaakt van:
** een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTxx, of*
** van een techniek uit tenminste de klasse DRTx in combinatie met een teeltvrije zone van tenminste [xxx] centimeter gemeten vanaf het midden van de laatste bomenrij of de laatste boom in de rij tot aan de insteek van de sloot.*

NB for soft fruit (bushes/shrubs), the term plant or tree is not accurate and the term 'struik' can be used instead.

Restrictions in the form of a table.

In exceptional (complex) cases listing of restriction sentences may be unclear. In that case the restrictions may be given in a tabulated format. This will be decided by Ctgb on a case-by-case basis.