Maximum residue levels for cycloxydim

Published by AGRINFO on 30 Nov 2022

EU amends MRLs on cycloxydim with impacts on certain fruits, vegetables, oilseeds, pulses and animal products

Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/173 of 26 January 2023 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (PAM), cycloxydim, cyflumetofen, cyfluthrin, metobromuron and penthiopyrad in or on certain products

Update

The EU has reduced MRLs for cycloxydim on apples, apricots, mangoes, peaches, pears, cassava, grape leaves, asparagus, globe artichokes, celeries, and peanuts. MRLs are increased on other products.

Impacted products

apples, pears, apricots, peaches, table grapes, wine grapes, mangoes, potatoes, cassava root, manioc, yams, arrowroots, sweet potatoes, beetroots, horseradishes, parsnips, celeriacs, turnip rooted, parsley roots, Hamburg roots, swedes, rutabagas, radishes, salsifies, turnips, garlic, shallots, spring onions, green onions, broccoli, kohlrabi, cauliflowers, head cabbages, Brussels sprouts, leaf vegetables, herbs and edible flowers, lamb's lettuces, corn salads, cresses, other sprouts and shoots, land cresses, Roman rocket, rucola, red mustards, baby leaf crops, grape leaves, watercresses, witloofs, endives, chervil, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil, edible flowers, laurel leaves, bay leaves, tarragon, chives, celery leaves, beans (without pods), peas (with pods), lentils, asparagus, cardoons, Florence fennels, rhubarbs, bamboo shoots, palm hearts, globe artichokes, celeries, lentils, beans, lupini beans, peanuts, groundnuts, sesame seeds, pumpkin seeds, safflower seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, hemp seeds, castor beans, poppy seeds, borage seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds, canola seeds, poppy seeds, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, valerian herbal infusion, ginseng herbal infusion, sugar beet roots, animal products

What is changing?

The changes to cycloxydim MRLs are set out in Table 1.

Why?

EFSA reviewed the MRLs for cycloxydim (EFSA 2020) and recommended lowering the MRLs for apples, pears, apricots, peaches, table and wine grapes, celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries, peas (fresh, with pods), Florence fennels, globe artichokes, rapeseeds/canola seeds, sugar beet roots and poultry (muscle, fat, liver). For other products, EFSA recommended increasing the MRL or maintaining existing levels.

Timeline

The new MRLs will apply from 16 August 2023.

Recommended Actions

Suppliers of fruits, vegetables and oilseeds should verify current use of cycloxydim. Suppliers of apples, apricots, mangoes, peaches, pears, cassava, grape leaves, asparagus, globe artichokes, celeries and peanuts should seek alternatives to the use of cycloxydim.

Background

MRLs are set in accordance with the rules set out in Regulation 396/2005. For information on current MRLs for other substances, please consult the EU Pesticide Residues database.

Resources

EFSA (2020) Review of the existing maximum residue levels for cycloxydim according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. EFSA Journal, 18(1): 5962.

Sources

Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/173

Table & Figures

Table 1
Maximum residue levels for cycloxydim

Food category	Products	Cycloxydim (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Pome fruits	Apples, pears	0.1	0.09*
Stone fruits	Apricots, peaches	0.2	0.09*
Berries and small fruits	Table/wine grapes	0.5	0.4
Miscellaneous fruits	Mangoes	0.2	0.09*
Root and tuber vegetables	Potatoes	3	4
	Cassava root/manioc/yams/arrowroots	0.2	0.09*
	Sweet potatoes	0.2	0.6
	Beetroots, horseradishes, parsnips	0.9	3
	Celeriacs/turnip rooted	5	3
	Parsley roots/Hamburg roots, Swedes/rutabagas	0.2	1
	Radishes	0.2	3
	Salsifies	1.5	3
	Turnips	1	3
Bulb vegetables	Garlic, shallots	1	1.5
	Spring onion/green onions and other bulb vegetables	1	0.3
Brassica vegetables	Broccoli, kohlrabi	2	9
	Cauliflowers, head cabbages	5	9
	Brussel sprouts	6	9
Leaf vegetables, herbs and edible flowers	Lamb's lettuces/corn salads	0.5	2
	Cresses and other sprouts and shoots, land cresses	0.5	1
	Roman rocket/rucola	0.5	3
	Red mustards, baby leaf crops	0.2	3
	Purslanes, chards/beet leaves	0.6	2
	Grape leaves and similar, watercresses, witloofs/Belgium endives	0.2	0.09*
	Chervil, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/bay leaves, tarragon	0.2	2
	Chives	0.2	0.8
	Celery leaves	1	2
Legume vegetables	Beans (without pods)	2	15
	Peas (with pods)	5	2
	Lentils	1	15
Stem vegetables	Asparagus, cardoons, Florence fennels, rhubarbs, bamboo shoots, palm hearts	0.2	0.09*
	Globe artichokes	2	0.09*
	Celeries	1	0.09*
Pulses	Lentils, lupins/lupini beans	5	20
Oilseeds	Peanuts/groundnuts, seeds (sesame, pumpkin, safflower, gold of pleasure, hemp), castor beans	0.2	0.09*
	Poppy seeds, borage seeds	0.2	7
	Sunflower seeds	6	7
	Rapeseeds/canola seeds	9	7
	Mustard seeds	5	6
	Cotton seeds	0.5	7
Herbal infusions from	Valerian, ginseng	7	9
Sugar plants	Sugar beet roots	0.5	0.2
Animal products: bovine & equine & other farmed terrestrial animals	Muscle	0.06	0.1
	Fat	0.01	0.15
	Kidney, edible offals	0.01	0.8
Animal products: sheep & goat	Muscle	0.06	0.1
	Fat	0.1	0.2
	Kidney, edible offals	0.5	0.9
Animal products: poultry	Muscle, fat, liver, kidney, edible offals	0.05*	0.03*
Milk	Cattle, sheep, goat, horse	0.05*	0.06
Bird eggs	Chicken, duck, geese, quail	0.05*	0.15

1 Including degradation and reaction products which can be determined as 3-(3-thianyl)glutaric acid S-dioxide (BH 517-TGSO2) including other mixtures of constituent isomers including cycloxydim-M (sum of isomers).
* Limit of determination.
Shading indicates a decrease in MRL.
Source: based on SANTE/10044/2020, Annex II
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Source: based on Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/173

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