|  |
| --- |
| **Assessment summary table – Bridging an existing honeybee risk assessment** |
| **Product name & formulation type:** | **Active ingredient name:** |
| **Registration file number:** |
| **Name of the assessor:** | **Date of the assessment:** |

| *Comparison of parameters that may influence honeybee exposure, between an existing risk assessment and a local situation under review* |
| --- |
| **Exposure parameter** | ***Possible effect on the risk of the pesticide*** | **Describe/quantify the parameter for:** | **Toxicity/Exposure in local situation likely to be higher/lower/similar to the existing assessment?** |
| ***Existing risk assessment*** | ***Local situation under review*** |
|  | **Product** |
| 1 | Product name | *--* |  |  |  |
| 2 | Formulation type | *Some formulations types (e.g. micro-encapsulation, sugary baits, DP, WP) 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
|  | **Ecotoxicology** (only if the honeybee species are different) |
| 3 | Acute oral LD50 | *Lower LD50 🡺 higher impact (for similar exposure levels)* |  |  |  |
| 4 | Acute contact LD50 | *Lower LD50 🡺 higher impact (for similar exposure levels)* |  |  |  |
| 5 | Acute oral brood LD50 | *Lower LD50 🡺 higher impact (for similar exposure levels)* |  |  |  |
| 6 | Foliar residual toxicity RT25 | *Higher RT25 🡺 higher impact (for similar exposure levels) & 🡺 lower likelihood of recovery after pesticide impact* |  |  |  |
| 7 | Other toxicity data *(specify)* |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Exposure – Crop** |
| 8 | Crop(s) | *Determinant for factors below* |  |  |  |
| 9 | Crop attractiveness to bees | *If crop is not attractive to bees 🡺 no exposure likely(unless attractive weeds grow in the crop – see below)* |  |  |  |
| 10 | Period(s) in the growing season when the pesticide is applied to the crop | *Determinant for factors below* |  |  |  |
| 11 | Period(s) in the year when the crop(s) flower | *If overlap between flowering of crop and pesticide applications 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
| 12 | Period(s) when weeds are flowering in the crop which may be attractive to wild bees | *If overlap between flowering of weeds and pesticide applications 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
| 13 | Crop has extrafloral nectaries | *If extrafloral nectaries present in crop 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
| 14 | Crop is regularly infested with honeydew producing insects | *If honeydew producing insects present in crop 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
|  | **Exposure – Pesticide application** |
| 15 | Mode of application | *Some modes of application (e.g. dusting, aerial application, drilling treated seed that produces dust) 🡺 higher exposure risk**Some modes of application (e.g. seed/soil treatment with non-systemic pesticide; brushing) 🡺 lower exposure risk (unless soil nesting bees)* |  |  |  |
| 16 | Dose rate (g a.i./ha) | *For the same pesticide product: higher dose rate 🡺 higher exposure/impact risk* |  |  |  |
| 17 | Application frequency | *Higher application frequency 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
| 18 | Application interval | *Shorter interval between applications 🡺 higher exposure risk* |  |  |  |
| Overall comparison between the situation under review and the existing risk assessment: |  |