



38th UNITAB EUROPE CONGRESS

European tobacco outlook
regulatory challenges and market opportunities

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A Quick Look at the Field

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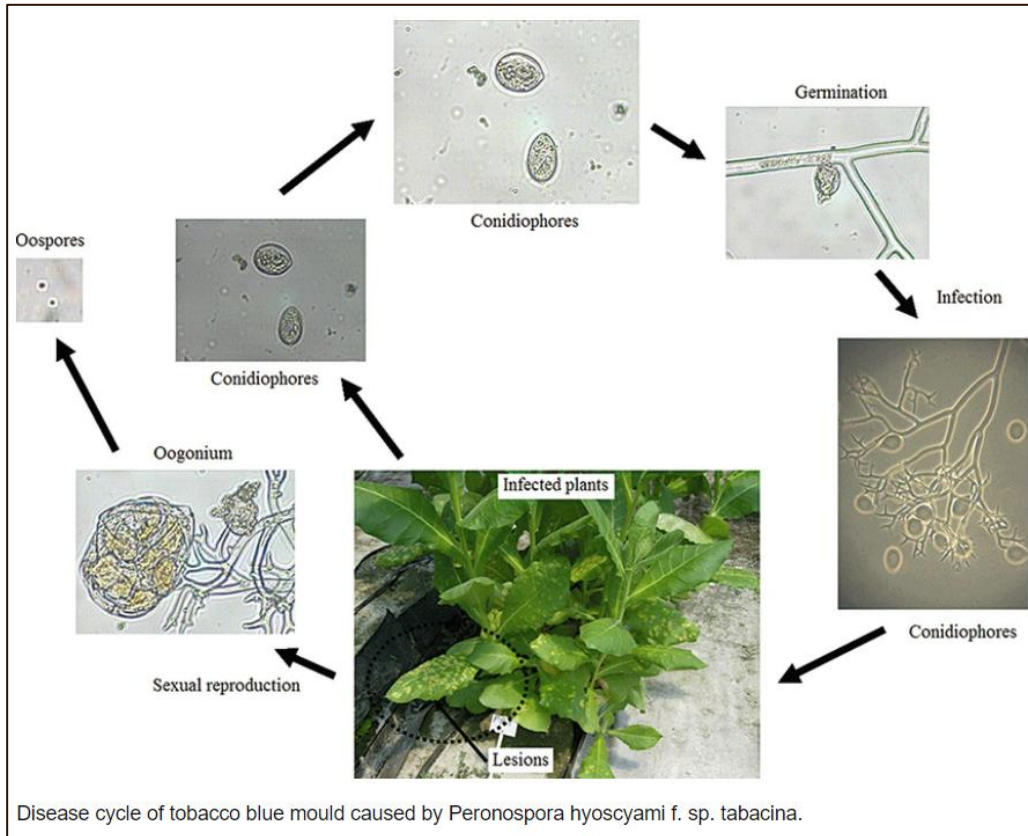


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The control of blue mold



Borras-Hildago et al., 2010





The control of blue mold

- **GENETIC**

Producing resistant plants reduces some stages of the fungus' development, such as the number and size of lesions, the number of lesions capable of sporulating, the degree of sporulation, and the incubation and lag periods.

- **AGRONOMICAL**

- Eliminate crop residues
- Select suitable seedbed locations with good sunlight, ventilation, and drainage
- Avoid excessive planting density per square meter
- Inspect seedlings before transplanting; destroy any remaining seedlings in the seedbed after transplanting, as they are not protected with fungicides
- Eliminate residues, even in open fields
- Advance harvest as early as possible

- **CHEMICAL**





The control of blue mold / The state of the art in Italy

- Recent withdrawal of fungicide active ingredients such as **Mancozeb**, **Dimetomorf**, **Acibenzolar-S-methyl** (one of the molecules of Bion MX; the other is the systemic Metalaxil-M) and the unavailability of **Oxathiapiprolin** for tobacco cultivation (due to an ethical position taken by Corteva, which apparently will be reviewed after years)
- If high disease pressure: limited effectiveness of some molecules, such as **Cymoxanil + Zoxamide** or **Cyazofamid**
- Others: **Copper**, **Orange oil**



POTENTIAL EMERGENCY
in case of
SEVERE PRESSURE
of the disease





The control of blue mold / The 2025 season in Italy

- Article 53 Reg (CE) 1107/2009 (120-day emergency authorization): The agrochemical company Syngenta obtained emergency authorization from the Competent Authorities for the active substance **Mandipropamid** (pc Pergado SC) on tobacco, effective June 1, 2025.
- Article 51 (CE) 1107/2009 (120-day emergency authorization): The agrochemical company Syngenta (definitive extension of authorization for minor uses): The Italian competent authorities have granted the Decree to Sipcam for **Potassium phosphonates** (pc Mikonos).





The control of blue mold / The defense strategies in 2025

Active Ingredient	Commercial product	Dosage hectolitre	Dosage hectare	Harvest time days
STRATEGY A				
Cimoxanil + Zoxamide	Lieto	400-450 ml	4-4,5 lt	14
Fosfonato di potassio puro	Mikonos	150-250 ml	0,45-2,5 lt	15
STRATEGY B				
Cimoxanil	Vitene Ultra SC, Cymbal	65-90 ml	540 ml	7
Fosfonato di potassio puro	Mikonos	150-250 ml	0,45-2,5 lt	15
STRATEGY C				
Cimoxanil	Vitene Ultra SC, Cymbal	65-90 ml	540 ml	7
Mandipropamid	Pergado	75 ml	0,6 lt	nd
STRATEGY D				
Cimoxanil	Vitene Ultra SC, Cymbal	65-90 ml	540 ml	7
Mandipropamid	Pergado	75 ml	0,6 lt	nd
Cyazofamid	Ranman Top	50 ml	0,5 lt	nd





The control of blue mold / What's next?

- Syngenta: experimental trials throughout Italy with a commercial product based on pure **Metalaxyl-M** (c.p. Ridomil Gold SL)
- UPL: field trials with **Cymoxanil + Propamocarb** (c. p. Proxanil)





The control of blue mold / Europe 2025

- **HUNGARY:** No significative attacks / Registered a.i.: fosetil-Al; azoxystrobin; orange oil; propamocarb
- **POLAND:** No significative attacks / Registered a.i.: ametoctradin; orange oil
- **SWISS:** No significative attacks / Registered a.i.: mandipropamide; cyazofamid; dimetomorph; mandipropamide + difenoconazole; azoxystrobine
- **FRANCE:** significative attacks / Registered a.i.: cyazofamide; orange oil; mandipropamide + difenconazole; zoxamide + mandipropamid (Art. 53)
- **SPAIN:** early attacks in Tietar and Alagón valleys / Registered a.i.: orange oil, copper oxychloride; Metalaxyl (Art. 53)
- **N. MACEDONIA:** among others, mostly used a.i. are metalaxyl-M + folpet; cymoxanil; fosetyl aluminium -> depending of situation, seedbeds or transplanted plants etc.
- **GERMANY:** No significative attacks / Registered a.i.: ametoctradin, azoxystrobin, cyazofamid; mandipropamide + difenconazole





Minor crops and minor uses: Definition and Importance

Minor uses of plant protection products are uses on niche, speciality or minor crops (hereafter referred to as ‘minor crops’) which often have a high economic value for farmers, but usually a low economic interest for the agro-pesticide industry.

These minor crops include most vegetables, fruits, nursery plants (e.g. ornamentals, herbs, spices), seed production, tobacco, hops, and some arable crops. It is estimated that overall, these crops are worth more than 60 billion EUR per year, which equates to 20% of the total EU plant production value. A minor use can also be a harmful organism/pest that on occasion is damaging a major crop.

Because of the extensive data packages required for the authorization to market plant protection products, applicants face increasing difficulties in gaining authorization for minor uses.

This leads to a lack of authorized products on the market for farmers to use on these crops which in turn can lead e.g. to:

- Reduction of the yield.
- Increase of the prices of the products for the customers.
- Farmers choosing to no longer grow certain crops.
- Illegal uses of plant protection products.

However, the cultivation of minor crops holds a considerable significance that goes beyond their monetary value:

www.minoruses.eu

Recent News

The 22nd Newsletter is now available !

The 22nd Newsletter of the MUCF is now available, featuring the latest updates and activities from the Facility.

With spring in full bloom and summer ahead, the MUCF team wishes you a successful and productive season!

[Click here](#) to access the 22nd Newsletter of the MUCF.

[Click here to manage your subscription](#)

'minor uses'

as defined in Article 3(26) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009



A **Minor Use** means use of a plant protection product in a particular EU Member State on plants or plant products which are:

- (a) **not widely grown** in that Member State; or
- (b) **widely grown**, to meet an **exceptional** plant protection need.



[Upcoming Meetings organised by MUCF](#) ▴





The control of blue mold / Digitalization

■ OBJECTIVES

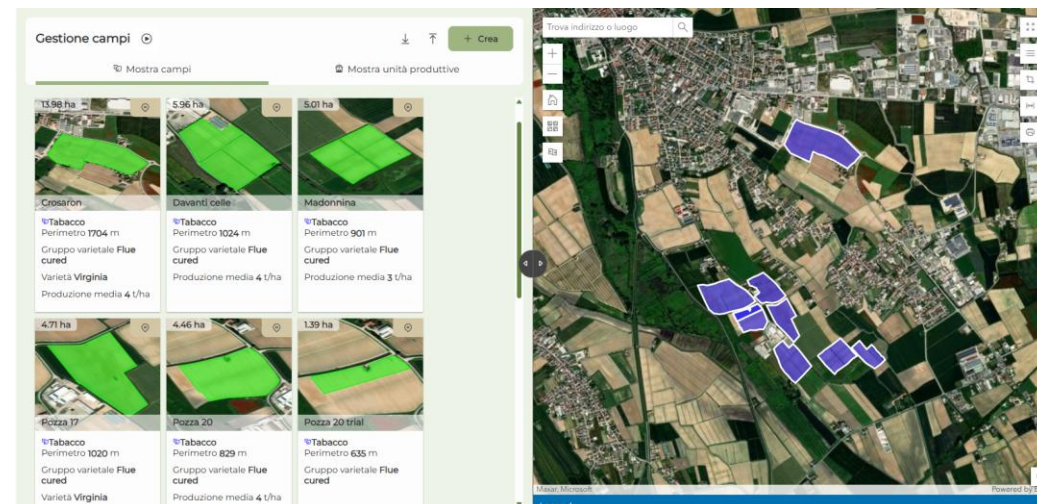
- Integrate the decisional supporting system in the tobacco farms defence strategy
- optimize the usage of CPAs

■ DEVELOPMENT PLAN TIMELINE

- CY15
 - kick-off pilot test on FCV area, weather station installation, data collection
- CY16 – CY25
 - 19 weather stations installed in the 3 tobacco regions; Campania, Umbria, Veneto
 - Implementation and validation of the forecast models (blue mold and Helicoverpa armigera)
 - Implementation of usability of mobile Agriculus application
 - Pilot farms network and field visits to monitor the cultivation status
 - Phytosanitary alerts spread among farmers through the application Agriculus

■ RESULTS

- 100% FCV farmers + 25% BU farmers on-board
- 100% plots designed and geolocalized by farmers
- 100% alert spread have been received and read by farmers
- Awareness of Farmers and FTs increased through dedicated training





The control of blue mold / Test farms

VENETO



C1042 / Bissoli



C1046 / Melotti



C0054 / Latini



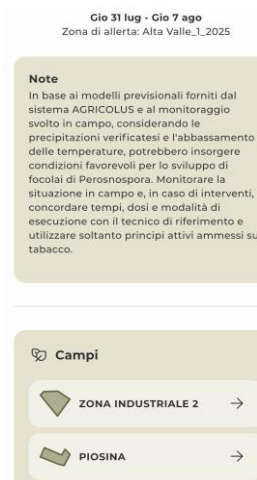
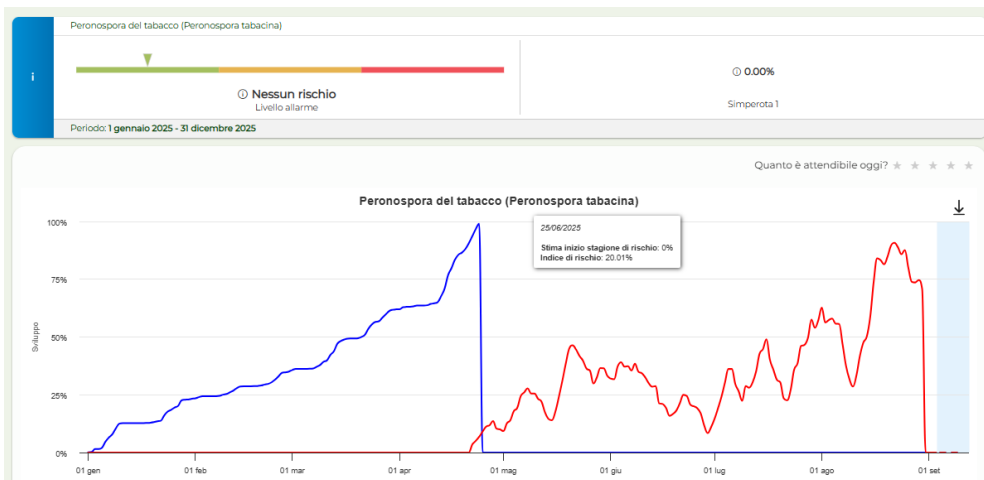
C1047 / Salvi



C1437 / Trotta



C1647 / Guida





The control of blue mold

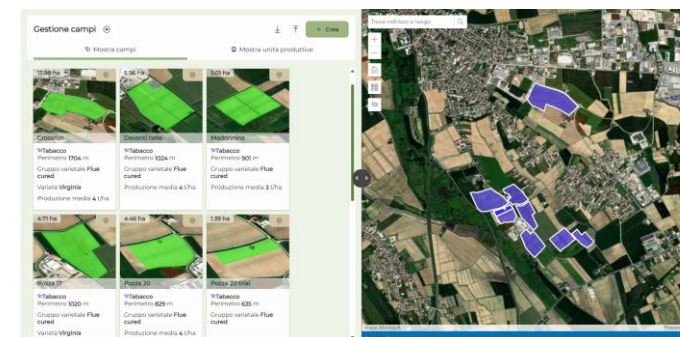
PERFORMED ACTIVITIES

Weather stations maintenance 100 %

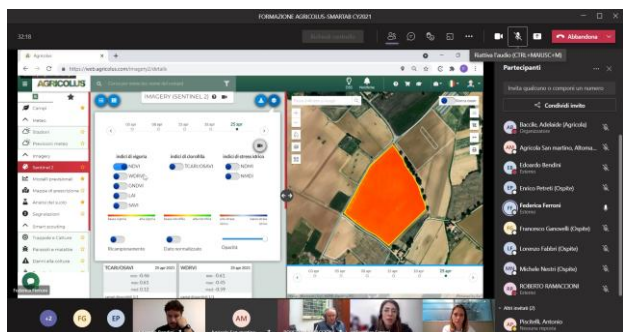


ACHIEVED OBJECTIVES

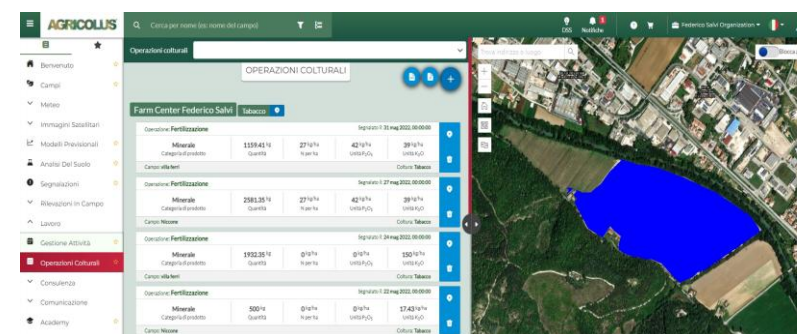
Plot design



100% farmers in DSS use support



Phytosanitary bulletin spread



**Grazie per la
vostra attenzione!**

