

TECHNOLOGYPROFILE

Baciva™

Baciva focuses on *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* D747 and its role in biological disease management. Public uses of this defined strain span selected foliar diseases and root or crown diseases, with control and suppression distinguished for each crop and market.

1 Product identification

Field	Detail
Product name	Baciva™
Category	Biological crop protection
Principal components	<i>B. amyloliquefaciens</i> D747
Target crops	Tomato · Pepper · Cucumber · Lettuce · Soybean · Common bean · Cowpea · Pigeon pea · Mung bean · Black gram · Peanut · Citrus · Grapes · Strawberry · Blueberry · Alfalfa
Agricultural purpose	Integrated crop-health management

2 Product role and biological basis

Selected foliar disease management

The United States liquid label includes grape gray mold caused by *Botrytis cinerea* and grape powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe necator* as control uses. Lettuce Sclerotinia provides a further crop-specific reference for this strain.

Root and crown protection

The liquid label describes root association and lists *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* and *Phytophthora* in vegetable root- and crown-disease entries. These entries define a genus-level use scope rather than a result for every pathogen species.

Suppression within integrated management

Some uses have a narrower claim: grape and cucumber downy mildew, tomato and pepper powdery mildew, and citrus *Phytophthora* root or collar rots are labelled for suppression. This distinction defines the biological input's role within the wider crop-protection programme.

3 Composition and material characteristics

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens D747

D747 is the strain identifier in the cited United States liquid label. The French WG registration uses *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* subsp. *plantarum* strain D747. Retaining these document names preserves the connection between the biological identity and each regional formulation.

Living bacterial activity

The public formulations declare a living bacterial component, described through strain identity and a viable-count measure. This biological specification is separate from product mass, liquid volume and the composition of formulation materials.

Liquid formulation context

The United States reference is an aqueous suspension. The French reference is a water-dispersible granule. Sharing strain D747 does not make these forms interchangeable or establish the same crop uses, stability or compatibility.

4 Biological targets and application evidence

1. Public label evidence — United States, D747 aqueous suspension; specimen version 16 June 2026.

Grape Botrytis and powdery mildew, cucumber powdery mildew and lettuce Sclerotinia are listed control uses. Grape and cucumber downy mildew and tomato or pepper powdery mildew are suppression uses.

Agricultural relevance

The distinction belongs to the crop, disease and liquid formulation. The label supplies use evidence without a numerical efficacy comparison or proof of equivalent performance by another D747 formulation.

D747 — United States, EPA 70051-107, liquid label (2026)

2. Public label evidence — United States, D747 liquid root- and crown-disease entries.

Vegetable entries list *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* and *Phytophthora*; *Verticillium* is specifically marked for suppression. The entire citrus root- and collar-rot entry is marked for suppression.

Agricultural relevance

A genus-level *Phytophthora* entry should retain that level of precision. It does not independently establish efficacy against *Phytophthora capsici* in pepper or make vegetable and citrus claims interchangeable.

D747 — United States, EPA 70051-107, liquid label (2026)

3. Official registration evidence — France, D747 WG, ANSES E-Phy record updated 6 July 2026.

Authorised entries include pepper powdery mildew, lettuce gray mold and Sclerotinia diseases, and grape gray mold. The registration states that efficacy is variable and partial.

Agricultural relevance

These are French WG uses. They do not establish a France-wide grape powdery- or downy-mildew claim from the United States liquid label, or a registration for another formulation.

ANSES E-Phy — D747, France, WG registration 2160841

5 Crop programmes and application context

Crop-specific biological protection connects the identified disease with the relevant strain, formulation and growing system. The following records outline those application contexts.

Tomato, pepper, cucumber and lettuce

Vegetable selection should identify the disease first. Public liquid-label examples include root and crown pathogens, lettuce Sclerotinia and cucumber powdery mildew. Pepper Phytophthora entries remain genus-level; they do not independently demonstrate activity against *Phytophthora capsici*.

Grapes, berries and citrus

Grape gray mold and powdery mildew have a different label status from grape downy mildew and citrus root or collar rots. Berry decisions also distinguish highbush blueberry from strawberry and lowbush blueberry: their gray-mold entries do not carry the same claim strength.

Legumes, peanut and alfalfa

The United States crop list explicitly includes soybean, common bean, cowpea, pigeon pea, mung bean and urd bean. Peanut has its own entry. Alfalfa uses exclude California. Broad label coverage should be narrowed to the locally important disease and the exact crop commodity.

Soilborne & root diseases

Tomato · Pepper · Cucumber · Lettuce · Soybean · Common bean · Cowpea · Pigeon pea · Mung bean · Black gram · Peanut

D747 · US LC label: damping-off and root/crown disease involving *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* and *Phytophthora*; label-listed control.

Soilborne & root diseases

Citrus

D747 · US LC label: suppression of *Phytophthora* root and collar rot in citrus.

Powdery mildew

Grapes · Cucumber

D747 · US LC label: powdery-mildew control on grape and cucumber crop groups.

Powdery mildew

Tomato · Pepper · Strawberry

D747 · US LC label: powdery-mildew suppression for these crops.

Downy mildew

Grapes · Cucumber

D747 · US LC label: suppression only; grape and cucumber downy mildews have different pathogens.

Botrytis & grey mould

Grapes · Tomato · Pepper · Blueberry

D747 · US LC label: *Botrytis* control; the blueberry entry concerns highbush blueberry.

Sclerotinia diseases

Lettuce · Soybean · Common bean · Cowpea · Pigeon pea · Mung bean · Black gram · Peanut

D747 · US LC label: *S. sclerotiorum* control. This is distinct from southern blight caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii*.

Soilborne & root diseases

Strawberry

D747 · US LC label: control of Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium and Phytophthora root/crown diseases within the low-growing berry group.

Botrytis & grey mould

Strawberry

D747 · US LC label: suppression of Botrytis grey mould in strawberry; distinct from the highbush-blueberry and grape control entries.

Soilborne & root diseases

Alfalfa

D747 · US LC label: Aphanomyces and Phytophthora root-disease uses in forage crops; excludes California. Genus-level scope does not establish activity against every pathogen race.

Spring black stem

Alfalfa

D747 · US LC label: Ascochyta medicaginicola; this use excludes California.

6 Quality and compatibility

Strain identity and batch linkage

The technical record should identify D747 and connect it with the batch, formulation and supporting documents. A different Bacillus strain requires its own evidence, even when the species name is similar.

Viable count and specification basis

A liquid viable-count declaration needs a clear unit, analytical method and product-life reference. Compare release and shelf-life records on the same basis; a granule's declaration cannot simply be transferred to a liquid.

Suspension consistency and stability

Suspension behaviour, redispersibility, pH and packaging integrity complement the biological specification. Storage and compatibility should be supported by records for the exact liquid formulation.

United States liquid-label uses and French WG registration uses are presented separately. These references describe public strain uses and do not establish the registration or performance of a Huasheng formulation.

The French registration describes efficacy as variable and partial. A labelled use, a field-trial result and a commercial supply claim are different forms of information and should be assessed separately.

7 Product questions

Are control and suppression the same in the D747 records?

No. The cited records distinguish the level of effect by crop and disease. Some entries state control, while others state suppression or partial and variable efficacy; those distinctions remain with the corresponding use.

Does a shared D747 strain make liquid and WG formulations equivalent?

No. The liquid and water-dispersible-granule records refer to different finished formulations and market documents. Crop scope and supporting results remain tied to the formulation evaluated.

8 References and technical documents

Product specifications and application guidance are provided in the applicable technical data sheet and market label.

1. D747 — United States, EPA 70051-107, liquid label (2026)
2. ANSES E-Phy — D747, France, WG registration 2160841

Product information and technical support

Contact Huasheng