

(05-04-94)

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. Chemical: Cyromazine
2. Test Material: Technical, 96.2% ai
3. Study Type: Honey bee acute contact LD50

Species tested: Apis mellifera

4. Study ID: Palmer, Susan J. 1993. Cyromazine: An acute contact toxicity study with the honey bee. Wildlife International Ltd. Study No. 108-368. Submitted by Ciba Geigy Corp., Greensboro, NC. EPA Reg. No. 100-654. EPA Acc. No. 431526-01.

5. Reviewed By:

Allen W. Vaughan
Entomologist
EEB/EFED

Signature: Allen W. Vaughan
Date: 04.28.94

6. Approved By

Norman J. Cook
Supervisory Biologist
EEB/EFED

Signature: Norman J. Cook
Date: 05.04.94

7. Conclusions:

This study is scientifically sound, and shows Cyromazine to be practically nontoxic to honey bees. In an acute contact test, the LD50 was determined to be greater than 25 micrograms per bee. This study fulfills the guideline requirement for an acute contact toxicity test on honey bees.

8. Recommendations: N/A

9. Background: This study was submitted in support of registration for Cyromazine.



10. Discussion of Individual Tests: N/A

11. Materials and Methods:

Apparently healthy worker bees, less than seven days of age, were obtained from frames held in an incubator. Test chambers were rolled paper containers. Each container was covered with a plastic petri dish through which a glass vial containing 50% sugar water was inserted. This food source was available to the test bees throughout the study.

Test bees were maintained in the dark except during dosing and daily observations. Test temperatures ranged from 33.6 to 36.6 °C.

Five treatment levels, 1.6, 3.1, 6.3, 12.5, and 25 micrograms per bee, were tested along with a solvent control (ethanol) and a negative control. Two replicates were tested at each dosage, with 25 bees per replicate. The solvent control bees received a volume of ethanol equal to the largest volume used during the test.

Recently collected bees were immobilized with N₂ to facilitate handling. Each bee was individually dosed with the appropriate test solution. Solvent control bees were dosed with ethanol.

Observations on mortality and signs of toxicity were made twice on the day of initiation and once on Day 1 and Day 2 after dosing.

The mortality pattern in this study was not conducive to calculating the LD50 value. An LD50 was estimated by visual inspection of the mortality data.

12. Reported Results:

The study authors found that Cyromazine was practically nontoxic to honey bees, with an LD50 greater than 25 ug per bee.

13. Study Authors' Conclusions/ OA Measures

48-hr. LD50 greater than 25 ug per bee (practically nontoxic).

14. Reviewer's Discussion and Interpretation of the Study

A. Test Procedures: Procedures were in accordance with protocols recommended in the guidelines. There were no problems in this regard.

- B. Statistical Analysis: Due to the nature of the data, no analysis was conducted.
 - C. Discussion/Results: Cyromazine is practically nontoxic to honey bees.
 - D. Adequacy of Study:
 - 1. Classification: Core
 - 2. Rationale: Guidelines protocol
 - 3. Reparability: N/A
15. Completion of One-Liner for Study: Yes, 04/28/94.