DATA EVALUATION RECORD PAGE 1 OF

CASE: GS0333 FENAMIPHOS

Same As MRID# 109584

CONT-CAT: 01 GUIDELINES: 71-5

MRID: 25956

Lamb, D.W.; Horton, J.R.; Jones, R.E. (1974) Toxicity of Nemacur 15% Granular to Natural Bird Population under Field Conditions and Bobwhite Quail under Simulated Field Conditions for Nonbearing Fruit Trees: Report No. 42063. (Unpublished study received March 28, 1979 under 3125-236; submitted by Mobay Chemical Corp., Kansas City, MO; CDL:237905-C).

REVIEW RESULTS:

VALID X INVALID ____ INCOMPLETE ____

GUIDELINE: SATISFIED ___ PARTIALLY SATISFIED ___ NOT SATISFIED X

DIRECT RVW TIME = START DATE: END DATE:

REVIEWED BY: Richard W. Felthousen

TITLE: Wildlife Biologist

ORG: EEB/HED

LOC/TEL: 557-1392

SIGNATURE: DATE: 12/06/86

APPROVED BY: O. Gutenson

TITLE: Acting Registration Standard Coordinator

ORG: EEB/HED

LOC/TEL:

SIGNATURE: DATE: 12/24/87

The bobwhite quail portion of the study did not follow recommended protocol in that pens were not moved daily. Problems with the bird census portion of the study (i.e., inadequate carcass search technique, length of transect lines) also cast doubt on the usefulness of the study to predict hazard. This study cannot be used to satisfy the data requirement for avian field study.

3 pages

103.5.0 Field Toxicity

DATA REVIEW NUMBER: ES CC4

TEST: Simulated Field Study

SPECIES: Bobwhite Quail (colinus virginianus)

RESULTS: The treatment area was a peach orchard. Birds populations were monitored on pretreatment Ex. days 8, 6, 4 and 1 and post-treatment days 1, 3, 8, 10, 13 and 15 by recording whether birds flew over, landed or were heard. The control area was monitored from 7:30 to 8:00 a.m., the treated area from 8:00 to 8:30 a.m. on each observation day. A transect was used on both control and treated area on Ex. day 1 and 15. This portion of the study did not produce any effect in noted bird populations that could be attributed to the treatment.

In the quail simulated field study one treated female died on experiment day 7 after losing 62 grams. The bird exhibited toxic symptoms similiar to cholin-eatrase poisioning.

CHEMICAL: Nemacur 15% Granular applied at 133 lbs Formulation/ acre (20 lbs. A.I.).

TITLE: Toxicity of Nemacur 15% Granular to natural bird population under field conditions and Bobwhite quail under simulated field conditions for non bearing fruit trees.

ACCESSION NO: Report No. 42063

STUDY DATE: November 13, 1974

RESEARCHER: Lamb, D. W.; J. R. Horton and R. E. Jones
Chemagro Agricultural Division
Research and Development

REGISTRANT: Chemical Research Oivision

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

CATEGORY REPAIRABILITY: No - the Bobwhite portion of the study did not follow recommended protocol for a simulated field study. The cages were not moved daily.

The study does not indicate how the food supplement is given to the test birds. The bird that died was not necropsied.

ADDITIONAL INFDRMATIDN: Study done in Kansas.

The bird census portion of this study noted bird activity in three parameters. These parameters were birds observed in the plot/flying over the plot and birds heard but not seen in the plot. A bird census in an orchard that has been treated with a granular toxic material would be most applicable to those species which as a result of their feeding niche would be most likely exposed. This would probably apply to seed eating birds or duff scratching birds or even birds which tend to be insectivorus but spend time on the ground. If one only considers birds that would be effected in this fashion and not all bird activity a different picture emerges from the field census. Activity of Red-wing blackbirds, Quail, Robins, Sparrows tend to drop off. It should also be noted that the census was taken at a slightly different time of day in each area. The transect that is mentioned was on day 1 and day 15. The Quail that developed toxic symptoms died on day 7. It is possible that the census transects did not find dead birds that occurred and the carcasses were consumed by rodents or other scavengers. The length of the transect lines are not listed.

The simulated field study rising Quail did not mention movement of the pens on a regular basis. The Granular material was incorporated into the soil but one mortality was noted. The dead bird was not necropsied, and the 62 grams that it lost in body weight was not considered when the authors made weight change calculations. It is not likely, however that if the bird that died and the one that replaced it were eliminated from a comparison of weight changes that any significant difference would be found. The study is not clear as to the method and timing of food used supplements during the study.