6-15-74

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DATA REVIEW NUMBER: ES-V-1

TEST: Avian Reproduction Study

SPECIES: Bobwhite Quail

ABSTRACT: An avian reproduction (fertility/hatchability) test was performed using technical 26019 R.P. feed to 25-30 week old Bobwhite Quails. Sixty male and 60 female birds were tested in each of 4 dose levels (0,13,31, and 114 ppm). Birds were housed under normal conditions with light provided 24 hours per day. The test was conducted for a total of 8 weeks during the egg laying period. The first 4 weeks birds (except control) were fed treated diets and the last 4 weeks the birds received untreated diets. Three males and females as well as 5 eggs from each dose level were sacrificed periodically for residue determination (results not reported).

RESULTS: The registrant claimes "the feeding of 26019 R.P. @ 13,31, or 114 ppm for 4 weeks did not appear to have any detrimental effects on body weight, feed consumption, mortality, egg production, fertility or hatchability in Bobwhite Quail under the condition of the experiment." These conclusions can not be verified due to lack of data.

CHEMICAL: 26019 R.P. Technical (% a.i. unknown)

TITLE: The effect of dietary 26019 R.P. on body weight, feed consumption, reproduction and the production 26019 R.P. residues in body tissues and eggs of Bobwhite Quail.

ACCESSION NO.: 232703

STUDY DATE: June 15, 1974

RESEARCHER: C.H. McGinnis, Jr; Research Department Hess & Clark.

REGISTRANT: Rhodia, Inc.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

CATEGORY REPAIRABILITY: None

RATIONAL: The study does not meet standards for acceptable studies. The following are areas where the protocol used deviate from acceptable.

1. The study feed treated diets just during the first four weeks of egg laying; a treated diet should be fed 10 weeks prior to and throughout egg laying.

2. The study provided light 24 hours per day throughout the test. Light regimes of 7 hours light per day for the first 8 weeks increasing to 16-17 hours of light are acceptable.

3. The study failed to observe or did not report the condition of chicks.

4. Data on the number of cracked shells and/or egg shell thickness was not reported.