Application of Aug 9, 1977

EEB BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: IN 9/16/77 OUT 4/13/78 IN ____ OUT ____ IN ____ OUT ____

FISH & WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY EFFICACY

FILE OR REG. NO. 3125-00GRO

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. ____

DATE DIV. RECEIVED ____

DATE OF SUBMISSION ____

DATE SUBMISSION ACCEPTED ____

TYPE PRODUCTS(S): I, D, H, F, N, R, S Azalea Petal Blight

DATA ACCESSION NO(S). 231311

PRODUCT MGR. NO. Wilson (21)

PRODUCT NAME(S) Bayleton 50% Wettable Powder

COMPANY NAME Mobay Chemical Corporation

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Registration

CHEMICAL & FORMULATION 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1 H -1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone...50%

inent ingredients 50%

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100.0 Pesticidal Use

For control of azalea petal blight

100.1.2 Application Methods/Directions/Rates

BAYLETON 50% Wettable Powder fungicide is recommended for control of petal blight of azaleas. A single, properly timed application has given effective control for 4 weeks. BAYLETON is absorbed rapidly and works systemically from within the plant. Good coverage and wetting of the foliage is necessary. BAYLETON 50% Wettable Powder does not cause unsightly residues on foliage.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation, even as soon as 1/2 hour after application does not decrease effectiveness. Control, however, may be less effective on plants suffering from drought stress. Therefore, in order to achieve maximum control, azaleas should be maintained in a vigorously growing state through good cultural practices.

For maximum control, BAYLETON should be applied in the expanded bud stage (color showing). Earlier application may be less effective. Making the application when the first flowers open assures proper timing. Early and late blooming varieties may require treatment on different dates if such varieties are closely interplanted, two applications may be made to the entire planting.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION

CROP	DISEASE	Ounces *BAYLETON 50% WP	
ORNAMENTALS			
Azaleas	Azalea Petal Blight (Ovulinia Azaleae	4 to 8	Mix specified dosage in 100 gallons of water and apply as full coverage foliar spray to point of run-off. IMPORTANT: For best control, application should be made during the expanded bud stage (color showing). Use the high rate for maximum protection. A second application may be made if needed.

101.0 Chemical and Physical Properties

101.1 Chemical Name

1 - (4-chlorophenoxy) -3,3-dimethyl-1-(1 H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl) -2-butanone

101.2 Common Name

BAYLETON

102.0 Behavior in the Environment

At time of this review, there were no environmental chemistry data available.

103.0 Toxicological Properties

See previous review by R. Felthousen 4/13/78 - Manufacturing Use Only.

104.0 Hazard Assessment

104.1 Discussion

Based on the available toxicity data and the proposed use pattern, hazards to non-target organisms, with the possible exception of aquatic invertebrates, are expected to be minimal. However, until all data requirements are satisfied a final comprehensive hazard evaluation and final review cannot be made.

105.0 Conclusions

1. The Environmental Safety Section has found the following studies to be inadequate to support registration. (See review by Felthousen - Manufacturing Use only.)

   a. "Acute oral toxicity of Bayleton to Adult Mallard Ducks."

      This study was found inadequate because parameters as temperature, housing, food consumption and body

weights were not reported. If this information is provided, the study will be adequate to support registration.

b. "Acute and toxicity of Bayleton to the Canary."

This study was found inadequate in that the canary is not a representative wildlife species.

c. In the report entitled, "Acute Toxicity of Bayleton Technical to Bluegill, Channel Catfish and Rainbow Trout", the rainbow trout study was found to be inadequate in that there was an error in the reported mortality figures. Mr. D. Lamb of Chemogro was notified about this and will submit correction. Upon receipt of data this study will be adequate to support registration.

2. There are insufficient data, both for toxicity and environmental chemistry, to make a comprehensive hazard evaluation at this time.

3. Depending upon results of Environmental Chemistry studies, additional Environmental Safety studies may be required.

4. Final label statements and/or precautions will not be made until all outstanding data have been submitted and reviewed.

R. W. Felthousen
Environmental Safety Section
EEEB
April 13, 1978