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CASE PM

CHEM Chlorsulfuron (formerly DPX-W4189) CLEAN

BRANCH Ecological Effects DISC TOPIC Avian and Mammalian Testing

FORMULATION Technical (Information known to reviewer)

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Eight-Day Dietary LC50 - Bobwhite Quail
H-12,700-02
Final Report
J. B. Beavers and R. Fink November 25, 1981
Wildlife International Ltd.
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Conclusion

This study is scientifically valid.

The 8-day dietary LC50 of chlorsulfuron to 14-day-old bobwhite quail is greater than 5620 ppm.

This study generally conforms to EPA proposed guidelines in Sec. 163.71-2 (page 65, Draft, March 7, 1980).

Methods

Groups of 10, 14-day-old bobwhite quail were fed chlorsulfuron incorporated into basal diet at concentrations of 562, 1000, 1780, 3160 and 5620 ppm. Solvent (corn oil) and positive/laboratory standard (dieldrin) controls were used.

Study conduct included hatching from production stock, acclimation for 2 weeks, 5 days feeding of test diets, 3 days feeding of basal diet and sacrifice without necropsy. Recorded parameters included daily observations for mortality and toxicity, pen body weights at initiation and termination and feed consumption during the 5-day exposure period. Mortality was evaluated by probit analysis.

Results

No mortalities occurred in any of the chlorsulfuron-fed or solvent controls. Dieldrin controls showed a dose-related increase in mortality and decrease in feed consumption.

All birds fed chlorsulfuron were normal in appearance and behavior throughout the test. A slight reduction in body weight gain was observed at both the 1780 and 5620 ppm feeding levels.

Discussion

This study was conducted by acceptable methods and the collected data support the reported conclusions.

Birds received a vitamin solution in their drinking water but did not receive any antibiotic medication.