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FILE

DATE: November 8, 1982

SUBJECT: Meeting on Cyromazine

PARTICIPANTS: Adam Heyward, RD; S. Creeger, C. Fletcher, EFB, HED

SUBJECT: EFB review 10/1/82, Cyromazine. CIBA-Geigy request for information.

Based on a ^{14}C-cyromazine spring wheat rotational crop study, EFB concluded that rotational crops may take up residues of cyromazine. Spring wheat, when mature, will have low levels of cyromazine (CGA-72662) and its degradation product, melamine, in straw and hulls. Residues will probably occur in straw and hulls of other small grain crops which dry during maturity.

EFB recommended that a restriction be added to the label prohibiting the use of manure treated with CGA-72662 as a soil fertilizer supplement for small grain crops. To remove the restriction, the registrant must submit a cold field rotational crop study which shows no detectable residues of CGA-72662 and melamine using spring wheat as the rotational crop.

CIBA-Geigy contacted the RD PM Team 17 stating that, to do a cold field study using spring wheat grown in soil amended with manure treated with CGA-72662, the manure would have to be shipped from North Carolina to North Dakota where spring wheat is primarily grown. Spring wheat is not grown in North Carolina. CIBA inquired whether another small grain crop could be substituted for spring wheat.

EFB response: CIBA has two options for conducting the study:

1) Use different small grain or,
2) Use spring wheat.

If CIBA chooses option 1, then both a ^{14}C-labeled and a cold study are needed (greenhouse or field).

If Option 2 is choosen, then only a cold study (in the greenhouse or field) is needed.

Since spring wheat is not be the major small grain grown where manure treated with CGA-72662 will be a soil fertilizer supplement, it is not necessary that the study be conducted in North Dakota.

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