(1-5-88)

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. CHEMICAL: Quinclorac

128974
SN: ~~unassigned~~

2. TEST MATERIAL: TGAI 96.5%

3. STUDY/ACTION TYPE: Avian Dietary LC50 - Bobwhite Quail

4. STUDY IDENTIFICATION:
Munk, R., and K. Friesberb. 1984. Avian dietary LC50 test of Reg. No. 150 732 (=BAS 514..H) (=Test Substance No. 84/150) to the Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus). Prepared by BASF Aktiengesellschaft Laboratory, Rhein, West Germany. Submitted by BASF Corporation, Parsippany NJ. Accession number: 403208-12.

5. REVIEWED BY:

David Johnson, Fishery Biologist
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division

Signature: David Johnson
Date: 30 Nov 1987

6. APPROVED BY:

Otto Gutenson, Acting Head, Section 4
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division

Signature: Otto Gutenson
Date: 1/5/88

7. CONCLUSIONS:

This study shows that when tested on Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus), Quinclorac has a dietary LC50 >5000ppm. Ecological Effects Branch accepts a NOEL of 2500ppm. This study is scientifically sound.

8. RECOMMENDATION: n/a

9. BACKGROUND: This is the first submission for this chemical.

10. DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL STUDIES OR TESTS: n/a

11. METHODS AND MATERIALS:

Test material. The formulated product was administered in this test. The percent active ingredient was listed as 96.5 %.

Species. Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus)

Age. The birds were 10d old when the test was initiated.

Physical condition. The birds were in good health, of uniform size and weight, and were indistinguishable from wild birds.

Source/Acclimation. The birds were purchased from Heinrich Linnenschmidt, Quail breeding, Am Nonenplatz 40, D-4840 Rheda-Wiedenbruck, FRG. The acclimation period was not specified.

Test conditions.

Number of birds per concentration: 10

Pen facilities: 520 x 350 x 490mm, room temperature: ~30°C, brooder temperature not specified, humidity: 40-60%

Photoperiod: 16h-light/8h-dark

Food consumption and weight gain: The treated groups showed no significant difference from the control group.

Dose preparation/administration: The test diets were prepared by mixing the test material into a premix. The premix was then incorporated with the food. Details of this procedure were not provided.

Observation period: once daily x 8 days

Controls: 10 birds

Carrier: none listed

Observable Effects Criteria weight gain, feeding, and mortality

Concentrations: 0, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 ppm

12. REPORTED RESULTS: The authors state that effects were not observed at any test level; even though, one bird died at 2500ppm on day 3.

Gross necropsy All birds were examined. No signs of substance related changes were observed.

Statistical analysis The authors measured no significant difference between the control and treatment groups.

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Calculated LC50 >5000ppm

Raw Data The raw data were not included with the report.

13. STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES:
There was one mortality in 2500ppm group on day 3. Otherwise, all birds were normal in appearance and behavior throughout the test period. There were no mortalities at test concentrations of 5000ppm. There were no treatment related differences in body weight gain or feed consumption between test groups and controls.

14. REVIEWER'S DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY:

A. Test Procedure. The study was performed under conditions that generally comply with current guideline standards.

B. Statistical Analysis. N/A The raw data were not included with the study; however, only one mortality occurred a 2500ppm.

C. Results/Discussion.

This study shows that when tested on Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus), Quinclorac has a dietary LC50 >5000ppm. Ecological Effects Branch accepts a NOEL of 2500ppm. This study is scientifically sound.

D. Adequacy of the Study.

1. Category: core

2. Rationale:

3. Remedial action: none

15. COMPLETION OF ONE-LINER 20 November 1987

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