

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

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DATA EVALUATION RECORD

CASE: GS0333

FENAMIPHOS

SAME AS MRLD# 109584

CONT-CAT: 01 GUIDELINES: 71-5

MRID: 25956

Lamb, D.W.; Horton, J.R.; Jones, R.E. (1974) Toxicity of Nema-cur 15% Granular to Natural Bird Population under Field Conditions and Bobwhite Quail under Simulated Field Conditions for Nonbearing Fruit Trees: Report No. 42063. (Unpublished study received March 28, 1979 under 3125-236; submitted by Mobay Chemical Corp., Kansas City, MO; CDL:237905-C).

REVIEW RESULTS:

VALID X INVALID _____ INCOMPLETE _____

GUIDELINE: SATISFIED _____ PARTIALLY SATISFIED _____ NOT SATISFIED X

DIRECT RVW TIME = START DATE: END DATE:

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DATE: 12/06/86

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The bobwhite quail portion of the study did not follow recommended protocol in that pens were not moved daily. Problems with the bird census portion of the study (i.e., inadequate carcass search technique, length of transect lines) also cast doubt on the usefulness of the study to predict hazard. This study cannot be used to satisfy the data requirement for avian field study.

The study does not indicate how the food supplement is given to the test birds. The bird that died was not necropsied.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Study done in Kansas.

The bird census portion of this study noted bird activity in three parameters. These parameters were birds observed in the plot/flying over the plot and birds heard but not seen in the plot. A bird census in an orchard that has been treated with a granular toxic material would be most applicable to those species which as a result of their feeding niche would be most likely exposed. This would probably apply to seed eating birds or duff scratching birds or even birds which tend to be insectivorous but spend time on the ground. If one only considers birds that would be effected in this fashion and not all bird activity a different picture emerges from the field census. Activity of Red-wing blackbirds, Quail, Robins, Sparrows tend to drop off. It should also be noted that the census ~~is~~ taken at a slightly different time of day in each area. The transect that is mentioned was on day 1 and day 15. The Quail that developed toxic symptoms died on day 7. It is possible that the census transects did not find dead birds that occurred and the carcasses were consumed by rodents or other scavengers. The length of the transect lines are not listed.

The simulated field study rising Quail did not mention movement of the pens on a regular basis. The Granular material was incorporated into the soil but one mortality was noted. The dead bird was not necropsied, and the 62 grams that it lost in body weight was not considered when the authors made weight change calculations. It is not likely, however that if the bird that died and the one that replaced it were eliminated from a comparison of weight changes that any significant difference would be found. The study is not clear as to the method and timing of food used supplements during the study.