Appendix G: Bibliography of ECOTOX Open Literature Used in Risk Assessment

Imazapyr RED 2005 (06/21/2005)
Papers that Were Accepted ECOTOX

Acceptable for ECOTOX and OPP

Fowlkes, M. D., Michael, J. L, Crisman, T. L, and Prenger, J. P. (2003). Effects of the Herbicide Imazapyr on Benthic Macroinvertebrates in a Logged Pond Cypress Dome. Environ.Toxicol.Chem. 22: 900-907.

EcoReference No.: 68204
Chemical of Concern: IZP; Habitat: A; Effect Codes: GRO,POP; Rejection Code: LITE EVAL CODED(IZP). Not evaluated at the species level. Analysis limited. Useful for qualitative description.

Patten, K. (2003). **Persistence and Non-target Impact of Imazapyr Associated with Smooth Cordgrass Control in an Estuary.** *J.Aquat.Plant Manag.* 41: 1-6.

EcoReference No.: 76872
Chemical of Concern: IZP,GYP; Habitat: A; Effect Codes: GRO,POP,BCM; Rejection Code: LITE EVAL CODED(IZP),OK(ALL CHEMS). There were effects to aquatic plants following a dry application; however, there were no effects from application to aquatic plants following application in the water. There were no effects to fish in this study

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Imazapyr post-RED (06/21/2005 - 02/09/2007)

Grisolia, C. K., Bilich, M. R., and Formigli, L. M. (2004). A Comparative Toxicologic and Genotoxic Study of the Herbicide Arsenal, Its Active Ingredient Imazapyr, and the Surfactant Nonylphenol Ethoxylate. *Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf.* 59: 123-126.

EcoReference No.: 80947
Chemical of Concern: IZP; Habitat: AT; Effect Codes: MOR,BCM,CEL; Rejection Code: LITE EVAL CODED(IZP). Mammal information has inappropriate route of administration. Acute data on aquatic invertebrate is for 72 hours and the standard study is for 48 hours. The acute data on terrestrial invertebrates from this paper is less sensitive than the submitted MRID data.