

Overview lab studies – deze tabel lijkt een beetje geschreven te zijn voor (semi-)veldstudies, is dat zo? Evt nog even telefonisch overleggen?

Applicant Bayer

Author	5.1.2.e 2006)	(5.1.2.e 2009)	5.1.2.e in 2010)	(5.1.2.e 2010)	(5.1.2.e 2012)	(5.1.2.e , 5.1.2.e 512e et al. 2011)	(5.1.2.e 512e 2010)	(5.1.2.e 2003)	(5.1.2.e 2003)	(5.1.2.e 2003)	(5.1.2.e 2001)
Report number											
Edition number	M-272691-01-1	M-360295-01-1	M-361234-01-1	M-397536-01-1	M-438963-01-1	M-4572717	M-361379-01-1	M-103547-01-1	M-103518-01-1	M-105306-01-1	M-073627-01-1
Test facility	5.1.2.e										
Guideline	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	-	-	-	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	OECD 213 (1998), OECD 214 (1998)	based on EPPO No. 170
Test species	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>	<i>A. mellifera</i>
Applications											
Treatments	Thiacloprid OD 180 G	YRC 2894-amide	6-chloro-picolylalcohol	Thiacloprid technical	Thiacloprid-amide	Calypso	Thiacloprid FS 400 G	Thiacloprid OD 240 + Tebuconazole EW 250	Thiacloprid OD 240 + Prothioconazole EC 250	Thiacloprid OD 240 + Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole EC 250	Calypso SC 480 + various fungicides
Actives						Thiacloprid	Thiacloprid	Thiacloprid			

Test concentration						144 ppm					Calypso SC 480: Dithane DF: 1 kg Euparen M WP 50 kg/ha; Unix WG 75: 1 kg/ha; Amistar 250 SC: 1 L/ha; Folicur EW 250: 1.25 L/ha
Type of application	spray	spray	spray				Seed treatment	spray	spray	spray	spray
Nr. of applications											
Exposure											
Exposure duration [d]											
Post exp. Monitoring [d]											
Results											
Sampling points											
Mortality											
Other Effects?											
Remarks											
Hours necessary											

**Commented [512e2]:** (also Acetamiprid: 100 ppm formulering Epik)

**Commented [512e]:** graag in ug/bij (evt/d) omrekenen indien mogelijk

**Commented [512e]:** Dit zijn toch labstudies? Hoe kan het dan spray of seed treatment zijn? Dit zou toch acuut oraal of acuut contact oid moeten zijn?

**Commented [512e]:** ik denk dat dit vaak ook in uren gemeten wordt. Of bij contact zelfs een eenmalige druppel op thorax

**Commented [512e]:** kan er straks uit

5.1.2.e (2003). Acute toxicity of the mixture of Thiacloprid OD 240 + Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole EC 250 to the honeybee *Apis mellifera* L. under laboratory conditions. 5.1.2.e

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5.1.2.e (2003). Acute toxicity of the mixture of Thiacloprid OD 240 + Tebuconazole EW 250 to the honeybee *Apis mellifera* L. under laboratory conditions.

5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e (2006). Assessment of Side Effects of Thiacloprid OD 180 G to the Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera* L., in the Laboratory. 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e (2010). Thiacloprid technical –Assessment of Chronic Effects to the Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera* L., in a 10 Days laboratory Feeding Test. 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e (2012). Thiacloprid-amide –Assessment of Chronic Effects to the Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera* L., in a 10 Days Continuous Laboratory Feeding Limit Test. 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e et al. (2011). "Toxicity of neonicotinoid insecticides to honey bees: Laboratory tests." *Bulletin of Insectology* **64**(1): 107-113.

Toxic effects on *Apis mellifera* L. of the neonicotinoid insecticides Thiametoxam, Clothianidin, Acetamiprid and Thiacloprid were tested in the laboratory. Commercial formulations, dispersed in sugar syrup and water, at the highest dose level marked on the label were used to carry out oral and indirect contact trials on each pesticide. Clothianidin and Thiametoxam caused higher mortality than the untreated controls and were also tested at decreasing concentrations until mortality was statistically insignificant in comparison with that of the control; the acute oral Lethal Dose50, the acute indirect contact Lethal Concentration50, and the related Hazard Quotient were calculated at 24, 48, and 72 hours from test initiation. On the contrary, Acetamiprid and Thiacloprid caused higher mortality than the untreated controls only in oral toxicity tests when honey bees, which had starved for two hours, were used. Honey bees that died during the trials were analyzed and the quantity of residues of insecticides determined. These quantities resulted much lower than the administered ones.

5.1.2.e (2001). Laboratory Testing for Toxicity of Tank Mixes with Calypso SC 480 + various Fungicides on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) (Hymenoptera, Apidae). 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e (2009). Effects of the metabolite YRC 2894-amide (Acute Contact and Oral) on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) in the Laboratory. 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e (2010). Effects of 6-chloro-picolylalcohol (Acute Contact and Oral) on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) in the Laboratory. 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e (2010). Effects of thiacloprid FS 400 G (Acute Contact and Oral) on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) in the Laboratory. 5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e

