

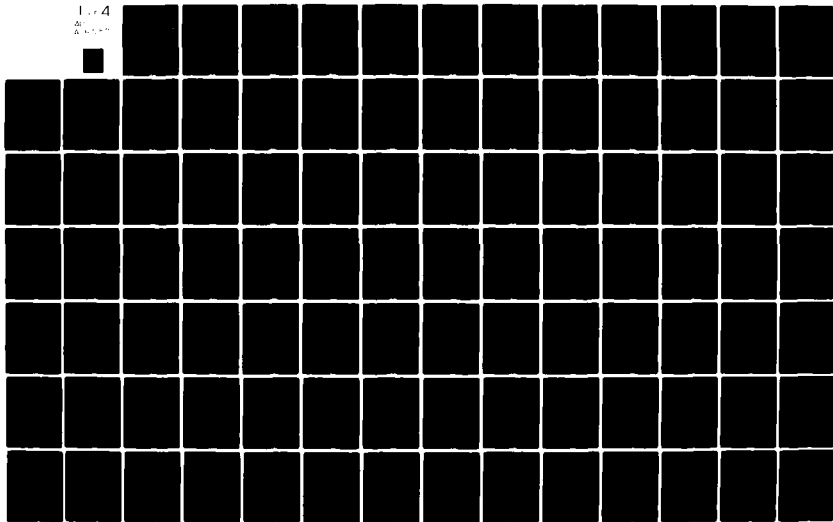
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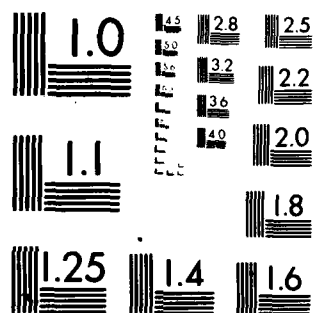
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**TOXICOLOGY STUDY OF DIISOPROPYL
METHYLPHOSPHONATE AND DICYCLOPENTADIENE
IN MALLARD DUCKS, BOBWHITE QUAIL, AND MINK**

FINAL REPORT

LEVEL II

R. J. Aulerich
T. H. Coleman
D. Polin
R. K. Ringer
K. S. Howell
R. E. Jones
T. J. Kavanagh

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Supported by
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Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701

Contract No. DAMD17-76-C-6054

**Poultry Science Department
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824**

Project Officer: CPT Victor W. Robbins, VC
Environmental Protection Research Division
U.S. Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory

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The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

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This study was conducted to determine the toxicity, and tissue residue accumulation, of diisopropyl methylphosphonate (DIMP) and dicyclopentadiene (DCPD) in wildlife. The toxicity was evaluated by acute (LD₅₀), subacute (LC₅₀) and chronic tests with Mallard ducks, Bobwhite quail, and mink. Tissue residue analyses for DIMP and DCPD were conducted with Mallard ducks and Bobwhite quail. Based on the results of the LD₅₀ tests, DIMP was only slightly toxic to		

the test animals. An LD₅₀ of 1490, 1000, and 503 mg/kg of body weight was determined for the Mallard, Bobwhite, and mink, respectively.

An LC₅₀ for DIMP in the Mallard and Bobwhite could not be determined due to lack of mortality, even though the daily consumption of DIMP in these tests exceeded the LD₅₀ values for these species. The 21-day subacute LC₅₀ of DIMP for mink was estimated to be greater than 10000 ppm.

In the chronic test, 3200 ppm dietary DIMP resulted in decreased feed consumption and 10000 ppm caused a reduction in egg production in Mallard ducks. No other consistent adverse effects on reproduction, behavior, feed consumption, growth, hematology, or mortality were observed in the DIMP-fed ducks or quail on the 24-week test. The chronic ingestion of DIMP had no adverse effects on growth or reproductive performance of the mink, although slightly higher mortality occurred in females fed the DIMP-treated diets.

Mallard ducks and Bobwhite quail on the tissue residue study received ¹⁴C-DIMP at 100 mg per kg of diet or were dosed per os at 100 mg per kg of body weight. Plasma, liver, adipose, skin, red blood cells, kidney, brain and muscle samples were obtained from the birds at days 3 and 5 while they were being fed the ¹⁴C-DIMP diet and at days 3 and 5 after withdrawal of the treated diets. Tissue samples of the birds dosed with ¹⁴C-DIMP were obtained at 0, 2, 24, and 48 hours.

The birds fed the diets with radioactive DIMP had ¹⁴C residues averaging less than 1 ppm which declined to less than detection limits, averaging 0.04 ppm, in most tissues, by the 3rd day after withdrawal. All tissues but skin were clear of residue by day 5 off radioactive feed. Skin had 0.05-0.1 ppm at that time.

In the dosing experiment, residues at the second hour were 5.1 to 756 ppm, depending upon tissue and species. The residues, however, decreased rapidly with a biological half-life of 12.7 hours. Most tissues were at, or below, detection limits in 48 hours and clear at 65 hours, based on the half-life value. DIMP was not concentrated in the adipose tissue of either the ducks or quail.

DCPD was found to be relatively non-toxic to Mallards. An LD₅₀ could not be determined, even when levels as high as 40000 mg per kg were administered. For Bobwhites the LD₅₀ for DCPD was 1010 mg per kg. The acute oral toxicity of DCPD for mink was estimated to be greater than 1000 mg per kg of body weight.

An LC₅₀ for the birds could not be determined due to insufficient mortality on diets that contained up to 90000 and 18000 ppm DCPD for the Mallards and Bobwhite, respectively. The 21-day LC₅₀ of DCPD for mink was established as 6800 ppm.

The ingestion of DCPD by the ducks, quail, and mink had no significant effects on any of the parameters (growth, feed consumption, mortality, behavior, reproductive performance, hematology, etc.) measured during the chronic tests.

In the DCPD tissue residue study, Mallards and Bobwhites were fed or dosed with ¹⁴C-DCPD at the same levels and the same tissues collected for analysis as described for the ¹⁴C-DIMP-treated birds.

Both the ducks and quail fed the ¹⁴C-DCPD-treated diets had residues averaging less than 1 ppm which declined to less than detection limits, averaging 0.04 ppm, in most tissues by the 3rd day after withdrawal. All tissues except quail skin and duck liver and kidney were clear of residue by day 5 off the radioactive diets. In the dosing experiment, maximum residues at the second hour were 5.6 to 50.1 ppm, depending upon tissue and species. DCPD-tissue residues, however, decreased rapidly with a biological half-life of 12.7 hours. Most tissues were at or above detection limit in 48 hours. DCPD was not concentrated in adipose tissue of either species.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was conducted to determine the toxicity, and tissue residue accumulation, of diisopropyl methylphosphonate (DIMP) and dicyclopentadiene (DCPD) in wildlife.

The toxicity was evaluated by acute (LD₅₀), subacute (LC₅₀), and chronic tests with Mallard ducks, Bobwhite quail, and mink. Tissue residue analyses for DIMP and DCPD were conducted with Mallard ducks and Bobwhite quail.

Based on the results of the LD₅₀ tests, DIMP was only slightly toxic to the test animals. An LD₅₀ of 1490, 1000, and 503 mg/kg of body weight was determined for the Mallard, Bobwhite, and mink, respectively.

An LC₅₀ for DIMP in the Mallard and Bobwhite could not be determined due to lack of mortality, even though the daily consumption of DIMP in these tests exceeded the LD₅₀ values for these species. The 21-day subacute LC₅₀ of DIMP for mink was estimated to be greater than 10000 ppm.

In the chronic test, 3200 ppm dietary DIMP resulted in decreased feed consumption and 10000 ppm caused a reduction in egg production in Mallard ducks. No other consistent adverse effects on reproduction, behavior, feed consumption, growth, hematology, or mortality were observed in the DIMP-fed ducks or quail on the 24-week test. The chronic ingestion of DIMP had no adverse effects on growth or reproductive performance of the mink, although slightly higher mortality occurred in females fed the DIMP-treated diets.

Mallard ducks and Bobwhite quail on the tissue residue study received ¹⁴C-DIMP at 100 mg per kg of diet or were dosed per os at 100 mg per kg of body weight. Plasma, liver, adipose, skin, red blood cells, kidney, brain, and muscle samples were obtained from the birds at days 3 and 5 while they were being fed the ¹⁴C-DIMP diet and at days 3 and 5 after withdrawal of the treated diets. Tissue samples of the birds dosed with ¹⁴C-DIMP were obtained at 0, 2, 24, and 48 hours.

The birds fed the diets with radioactive DIMP had ¹⁴C residues averaging less than 1 ppm which declined to less than detection limits, averaging 0.04 ppm, in most tissues, by the 3rd day after withdrawal. All tissues but skin were clear of residue by day 5 off radioactive feed. Skin had 0.05 - 0.1 ppm at that time.

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Both the ducks and quail fed the ¹⁴C-DCPD-treated diets had residues averaging less than 1 ppm which declined to less than detection limits, averaging 0.04 ppm, in most tissues by the 3rd day after withdrawal. All tissues except quail skin and duck liver and kidney were clear of residue by day 5 off the radioactive diets. In the dosing experiment, maximum residues at the second hour were 5.6 to 50.1 ppm, depending upon tissue and species. DCPD-tissue residues however, decreased rapidly with a biological half-life of 12.7 hours. Most tissues were at or above detection limit in 48 hours. DCPD was not concentrated in adipose tissue of either species.

FORWARD

In conducting the research described in this report, the investigators adhered to the "Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care", as promulgated by the Committee on the Guide for Laboratory Animal Resources, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	1
FORWARD	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
LIST OF TABLES	7
LIST OF FIGURES	16
LIST OF APPENDIXES	19
INTRODUCTION	20
I. Statement of Problem	20
II. Background	20
A. Dicyclopentadine (DCPD)	20
B. Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate (DIMP)	21
TOXICITY OF DIMP TO MALLARD DUCKS	22
I. Test 1 - Acute (LD ₅₀)	23
A. Procedure	23
1. Testing	23
2. Statistical Analysis	24
B. Results	24
C. Discussion	29
II. Test 2 - Subacute (LC ₅₀)	30
A. Procedure	30
1. Testing	30
2. Statistical Analysis	32
B. Results	32
C. Discussion	37
III. Test 3 - Chronic	43
A. Procedure	43
1. Testing	43
2. Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation	44
3. Histopathology	45
4. Hematological Preparation	45
5. Statistical Analysis	45
B. Results	45
C. Discussion	54
IV. Conclusions	68
TOXICITY OF DIMP TO BOBWHITE QUAIL	69
I. Test 1 - (LD ₅₀)	70
A. Procedure	70
1. Testing	70
2. Statistical Analysis	71
B. Results	71
C. Discussion	75
II. Test 2 - Subacute (LC ₅₀)	77
A. Procedure	77
1. Testing	78
2. Statistical Analysis	78
B. Results	78
C. Discussion	87

	<u>Page</u>
III. Test 3 - Chronic	89
A. Procedure	89
1. Testing	89
2. Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation	90
3. Histopathology	90
4. Hematological Preparation	91
5. Statistical Analysis	91
B. Results	91
C. Discussion	98
IV. Conclusions	108
TOXICITY OF DIMP TO MINK	109
I. Test 1 - Acute (LD ₅₀)	110
A. Procedure	110
1. Testing	110
2. Statistical Analysis	110
B. Results	110
C. Discussion	113
II. Test 2 - Subacute (LC ₅₀)	113
A. Procedure	113
1. Testing	113
2. Statistical Analysis	114
B. Results	114
C. Discussion	126
III. Test 3 - Chronic	127
A. Procedure	127
1. Testing	127
2. Statistical Analysis	129
B. Results	129
C. Discussion	143
IV. Conclusions	148
TISSUE RESIDUES IN BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCKS FED OR DOSED ¹⁴ C-DIISOPROPYL METHYLPHOSPHONATE	149
I. Introduction	150
II. Methods and Procedures	150
A. Feeding	150
B. Dosing Experiment	151
C. Killing and Tissue Harvesting	154
D. Preparation of Tissues for ¹⁴ C Counting, and Counting Methodology	154
E. Calculations for Radioactivity in Tissues	156
F. Extraction of Feed for Radioactivity	158
III. Results	158
A. Body Weight, Feed Intake, and Hematocrit ...	158
1. Feeding Experiments	158
2. Dosing Experiments	160
3. Tissue Residues	165
4. Radioactivity in Stored Feed	169
IV. Discussion	169
V. Conclusions	171

<u>DCPD</u>	<u>Page</u>
TOXICITY OF DCPD TO MALLARD DUCKS	172
I. Test 1 - Acute (LD ₅₀)	173
A. Procedure	173
1. Testing	173
2. Statistical Analysis	174
B. Results	174
C. Discussion	174
II. Test 2 - Subacute (LC ₅₀)	177
A. Procedure	177
1. Testing	177
2. Statistical Analysis	178
B. Results	178
C. Discussion	187
III. Test 3 - Chronic	188
A. Procedure	188
1. Testing	188
2. Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation	189
3. Histopathology	189
4. Hematological Preparation	190
5. Statistical Analysis	190
B. Results	190
C. Discussion	199
D. Conclusions	210
TOXICITY OF DCPD TO BOBWHITE QUAIL	211
I. Test 1 - Acute (LD ₅₀)	212
A. Procedure	212
B. Results	213
C. Discussion	219
II. Test 2 - Subacute (LC ₅₀)	220
A. Procedure	220
1. Testing	220
2. Statistical Analysis	221
B. Results	221
C. Discussion	230
III. Test 3 - Chronic	230
A. Procedure	230
1. Testing	231
2. Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation	231
3. Histopathology	232
4. Hematological Preparation	232
5. Statistical Analysis	232
B. Results	233
C. Discussion	246
IV. Conclusions	250
TOXICITY OF DCPD TO MINK	251
I. Test 1 - Acute (LD ₅₀)	252

	<u>Page</u>
A. Procedure	252
B. Results	252
C. Discussion	252
II. Test 2 - Subacute (LC ₅₀)	253
A. Procedure	253
1. Testing	253
2. Statistical Analysis	254
B. Results	254
C. Discussion	265
III. Test 3 - Chronic	266
A. Procedure	266
1. Testing	266
2. Statistical Analysis	270
B. Results	270
C. Discussion	281
IV. Conclusions	289
TISSUE RESIDUES IN BOBWHTIE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCKS	
FED OR DOSED ¹⁴ C-DICYCLOPENTADIENE	290
I. Introduction	291
II. Methods and Procedures	291
A. Feeding	291
B. Dosing Experiments	292
C. Killing and Tissue Harvesting	295
D. Preparation of Tissues for ¹⁴ C- Counting, and Counting Methodology	295
E. Calculations for Radioactivity in Tissues	297
F. Extraction of Feed for Radioactivity	299
III. Results	299
A. Body Weight, Feed Intake, and Hematocrit	299
1. Feeding Experiments	299
2. Dosing Experiments	302
3. Tissue Residues	306
4. Radioactivity in Stored Food	310
IV. Discussion	310
V. Conclusions	312
LITERATURE CITED	313
GLOSSARY	320
APPENDIXES	321

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1. Mortality of adult Mallard ducks during a 14-day period following a single <u>per os</u> dosing with DIMP	25
Table 2. Body weight changes of Mallard ducks during 14-day post-treatment observation period following a single <u>per os</u> treatment with DIMP	27
Table 3. Feed consumption of Mallard ducks during 14-day post-treatment observation period following a single <u>per os</u> treatment with DIMP	28
Table 4. Comparative LD ₅₀ 's from the literature for the Mallard duck at various ages	31
Table 5. Calculated DIMP intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 12-day-old Mallard ducklings on LC ₅₀ trial	38
Table 6. Body weight gain of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings during 3 day post-treatment on non-treated feed after withdrawal of DIMP-treated feed	40
Table 7. Comparative LC ₅₀ 's from the literature, for Mallard ducklings two to three weeks old	41
Table 8. Overall toxicity of DCPD and DIMP compared with 10 commercial compounds	42
Table 9. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for eight weeks before commencement of egg production on body weight changes of adult Mallards	48
Table 10. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet before egg production starts and after egg production commences on body weight change of adult Mallards during their first reproductive cycle	49
Table 11. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the feed for 24 weeks on eggshell thickness values of adult Mallard eggs from females during their first reproductive cycle	51
Table 12. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on incubation parameters of Mallard duck eggs laid in March, April, and May 1977	52
Table 13. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet over the first reproductive cycle on the mean 14-day livability of progeny over 16 hatch periods, one hatch/week	53

Table 14.	Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on hemoglobin values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	55
Table 15.	Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on hematocrit values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	56
Table 16.	Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks, on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of adult Mallard ducks (calculated from the data in Tables 14 and 15)	57
Table 17.	Effect of feeding DIMP in the diet at various levels for 24 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	58
Table 18.	Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on liver and gonad(s) weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	59
Table 19.	Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on organ weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	60
Table 20.	Dates of mortality and removals of adult Mallards during the DIMP chronic test, 12-27-76 to 6-14-77	61
Table 21.	Results of DIMP LD ₅₀ range finding trials	72
Table 22.	Mortality of adult Bobwhite quail during a 14-day period following a single <u>per os</u> dosing with DIMP	72
Table 23.	Quail body weight changes during post-treatment for LD ₅₀ (mean values)	74
Table 24.	Quail feed consumption (g/b/d) during post-treatment for LD ₅₀	74
Table 25.	The LD ₅₀ values of twelve compounds for the Bobwhite quail at various ages	76
Table 26.	Calculated DIMP intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks on LC ₅₀ trial	84
Table 27.	Body weight change of Bobwhite chicks during 3-day period after withdrawal of DIMP-treated diets	86
Table 28.	Median lethal concentrations (LC ₅₀ 's) of various pesticidal chemicals for Bobwhite quail chicks two to three weeks of age	88

	<u>Page</u>
Table 29. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels on body weight change of Bobwhites for the 10 weeks prior to the onset of egg production	94
Table 30. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on body weight change of Bobwhites during the 10-week reproductive period	95
Table 31. Effects of feeding DIMP on mortality of Bobwhites during the 29-week chronic study	96
Table 32. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 29 weeks on incubation parameters of Bobwhite quail eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977	99
Table 33. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on shell thickness values of adult Bobwhite eggs	100
Table 34. Effects of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 29 weeks on gonad and liver weights of adult Bobwhites	102
Table 35. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on organ weight of adult Bobwhites	103
Table 36. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on hemoglobin and hematocrit values of adult Bobwhites	104
Table 37. Effects of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) of adult Bobwhites	105
Table 38. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Bobwhites	106
Table 39. Acute oral toxicity of DIMP to adult female mink	111
Table 40. Mortality associated with a subacute 21-day dietary administration of DIMP and a 7-day post-treatment recovery period	115
Table 41. Change in body weight of mink on 21-day dietary LC ₅₀ test and post-treatment recovery	117
Table 42. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP administration upon percent change in mink body weight taken at weekly intervals	119
Table 43. Feed consumption of mink on 21-day dietary LC ₅₀ test and post-treatment recovery period	120

	<u>Page</u>
Table 44. Feed consumption, body weight, and amount of chemical ingested by adult mink fed DIMP at various levels for 21 days	122
Table 45. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP upon mink hematocrit values and differential leukocyte counts	123
Table 46. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP upon female mink organ weights	124
Table 47. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP upon male organ weights	125
Table 48. Mortality of mink fed DIMP at various levels for 12 months	130
Table 49. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon body weight ($g \pm S.E.$) gain by date	131
Table 50. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon mean percent change in body weight ($g \pm S.E.$) by date	132
Table 51. Effect of chronic administration of DIMP to mink upon feed consumption ($g \pm S.E.$) by date	137
Table 52. Calculation of estimated daily intake of DIMP at various levels for 12 months	138
Table 53. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean packed cell volume (hematocrit %)	139
Table 54. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon peripheral blood hemoglobin concentration	140
Table 55. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	141
Table 56. Effect of chronic administration of DIMP to adult mink upon differential leukocyte count	142
Table 57. Effect of DIMP on reproductive performance of mink	144
Table 58. Performance of suckling offspring and dams fed DIMP	145
Table 59. Effect of chronic administration of DIMP to mink on organ weights ($g \pm S.E.$) at necropsy	146

Table 60.	The protocol to determine the distribution of ^{14}C from ^{14}C -labeled DIMP in two species of birds (Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks) given the radio-labeled compound in the diet, and the pattern for depletion of ^{14}C after withdrawal of the radioactive diet and substitution of feed without the above chemical	152
Table 61.	The composition of the diet fed to quail in the feeding experiments with ^{14}C -DIMP	153
Table 62.	The protocol to determine the distribution and depletion pattern of ^{14}C -DIMP in adult Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks after a single oral dose	155
Table 63.	Body weights of Bobwhite quail fed ^{14}C -DIMP @ 100 ppm or feed without DIMP, and hematocrit at time of sacrifice	159
Table 64.	The amount of feed and ^{14}C -DIMP consumed by Bobwhite quail fed the radioactive compound at 100 ppm in the diet	161
Table 65.	Body weights and hematocrits of Mallard ducks fed ^{14}C -DIMP @ 100 ppm or feed without DIMP	162
Table 66.	The amount of feed and ^{14}C -DIMP consumed by Mallard ducks fed the radioactive compound at 100 ppm in the diet	163
Table 67.	Body weight, hematocrit, and amount of radioactive chemical given to Bobwhite quail dosed orally with ^{14}C -DIMP at 100 mg/kg body weight	164
Table 68.	Body weight, hematocrit, and amount of radioactive chemical given to Mallard ducks dosed orally with ^{14}C -DIMP at 100 mg/kg body weight. Ducks were killed at 0, 2, 24, or 48 hours after dose	166
Table 69.	Summary of data, based on group means, of ^{14}C activity in tissues from Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks given ^{14}C -DIMP via the feed or dosed <u>per os</u>	167
Table 70.	Body weight changes of Mallard ducks during 14 day post-treatment observation period following a single <u>per os</u> treatment with DCPD	175
Table 71.	Feed consumption of Mallard ducks during 14-day post-treatment observation period following a single <u>per os</u> treatment with DCPD	176
Table 72.	Calculated DCPD intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 12-day-old Mallard ducklings on LC ₅₀ trial	183

	<u>Page</u>
Table 73. Body weight gain of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings during 3-day post-treatment on non-treated feed after withdrawal of DCPD-treated feed	185
Table 74. Feed consumption, body weight change, and amount of chemical ingested by 23-week-old male Mallards fed diets treated with DCPD, at various levels, for 32 days	186
Table 75. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for eight weeks before commencement of egg production on body weight changes of adult Mallards	193
Table 76. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet before egg production starts and after egg production commences on body weight change of adult Mallards during their first reproductive cycle	194
Table 77. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the feed for 22 weeks on eggshell thickness values of adult Mallard eggs from females during their first reproductive cycle	196
Table 78. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on incubation parameters of Mallard duck eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977	197
Table 79. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet over the first reproductive cycle on the mean 14-day livability of progeny over 16 hatch periods, one hatch/week	198
Table 80. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on hemoglobin values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	200
Table 81. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on hematocrit values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	201
Table 82. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of adult Mallard ducks (calculated from the data in Tables 31 and 32	202
Table 83. Effect of feeding DCPD in the diet at various levels for 22 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	203

Table 84.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on liver and gonad(s) weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	204
Table 85.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on organ weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle	205
Table 86.	Dates of mortality of adult Mallards during the DCPD chronic test, 12-27-76 to 6-2-77	206
Table 87.	Results of DCPD LD ₅₀ range finding trials	214
Table 88.	Mortality of adult Bobwhite quail during a 14-day period following a single <u>per os</u> dosing with DCPD	215
Table 89.	Quail body weight changes during post-treatment for LD ₅₀ (mean values)	217
Table 90.	Quail feed consumption (g/b/d) during post-treatment for LD ₅₀	218
Table 91.	Calculated DCPD intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks on LC ₅₀ trial	227
Table 92.	Body weight change of Bobwhite chicks during the 3-day period after withdrawal of DCPD-treated diets	229
Table 93.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels on body weight changes of Bobwhites for the 10 weeks prior to the onset of egg production	235
Table 94.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on body weight change of Bobwhites during the 10-week reproductive period	236
Table 95.	Effect of feeding DCPD on mortality of Bobwhites during the 28-week chronic study	237
Table 96.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on incubation parameters of Bobwhite quail eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977	240
Table 97.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on shell thickness values of adult Bobwhite eggs	241
Table 98.	Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on liver and gonad weights of adult Bobwhites	243

	<u>Page</u>
Table 99. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on organ weight in adult Bobwhites	244
Table 100. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on hemoglobin and hematocrit values of adult Bobwhites	245
Table 101. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of adult Bobwhites	247
Table 102. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Bobwhites	248
Table 103. Mortality associated with a subacute 21-day dietary administration of DCPD and a 7-day post-treatment recovery period	255
Table 104. Change in body weight of mink on 21-day dietary LC50 test and post-treatment recovery	257
Table 105. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD administration upon percent change in mink body weights taken at weekly intervals	260
Table 106. Feed consumption of mink on 21-day dietary LC50 trial and post-treatment recovery period	261
Table 107. Feed consumption, body weight, and amount of chemical ingested by adult mink fed DCPD at various levels for 21 days	262
Table 108. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD upon mink hematocrit values and differential leukocyte counts	264
Table 109. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD upon male mink organ weights	267
Table 110. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD upon female mink organ weights	268
Table 111. Mortality of mink fed DCPD at various levels for 12 months	271
Table 112. Effect of chronic dietary DCPD administration to male and female mink upon body weight (g $\pm$ S.E.) gain by date	272
Table 113. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon percent change in body weight ($\pm$ S.E.) by data	275

	<u>Page</u>
Table 114. Effect of chronic administration of DCPD to mink upon feed consumption	278
Table 115. Calculation of estimated daily intake of DCPD by mink fed DCPD at various levels for 12 months	279
Table 116. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean packed cell volume (hematocrit %)	280
Table 117. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean hemoglobin concentration	282
Table 118. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	283
Table 119. Effect of chronic administration of DCPD to adult mink upon differential leukocyte count	284
Table 120. Effect of DCPD on reproductive performance of mink	285
Table 121. Performance of nursing offspring and dams fed DCPD	286
Table 122. Effect of chronic administration of DCPD to mink on organ weights ($g \pm S.E.$) at necropsy	287
Table 123. The protocol to determine the distribution of ^{14}C and ^{14}C -labeled DCPD in two species of birds (Bobwhite quail and Mallard duck) given the radiolabeled compounds in the diet, and the pattern for depletion of ^{14}C after withdrawal of the radioactive diet and substitution of feed without the above chemicals	293
Table 124. The composition of the diet fed to quail in the feeding experiments with ^{14}C -DCPD	294
Table 125. The protocol to determine the distribution and depletion pattern of ^{14}C -DCPD in adult Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks after a single oral dose	296
Table 126. Body weights of Bobwhite quail fed ^{14}C -DCPD @ 100 ppm or feed without DCPD, and hematocrit at time of sacrifice	300
Table 127. The amount of feed and ^{14}C -DCPD consumed by Bobwhite quail fed the radioactive compound at 100 ppm in the diet	301

	<u>Page</u>
Table 128. Body weights and hematocrits of Mallard ducks fed ^{14}C -DCPD @ 100 ppm or feed without DCPD	303
Table 129. The amount of feed and ^{14}C -DCPD consumed by Mallard ducks fed the radioactive compound at 100 ppm in the diet	304
Table 130. Body weight, hematocrit, and amount of radioactive chemical given to Bobwhite quail dosed orally with ^{14}C -DCPD at 100 mg per kg body weight	305
Table 131. Body weight, hematocrit, and amount of radioactive chemical given to Mallard ducks dosed orally with ^{14}C -DCPD at 100 mg per kg body weight. Ducks were killed at 0, 2, 24, or 48 hours after dose	307
Table 132. Summary of data, based on group means, of ^{14}C activity in tissues from Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks given ^{14}C -DCPD via the feed or dosed <u>per os</u>	308

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Percent mortality of adult Mallards, equal numbers of each sex, given a single oral dose of DIMP and observed for 14 days post-treatment	26
Figure 2. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the feed for 5 days on feed consumption of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings	33
Figure 3. Regression equations of the data shown in Figure 2	34
Figure 4. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the feed for 5 days on body weight gain of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings	35
Figure 5. Regression of the data shown in Figure 4	36
Figure 6. Feed consumption of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings fed non-treated diet during 3-day post-treatment after withdrawal of DIMP-treated diet	39
Figure 7. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on feed consumption of adult Mallards	47

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 8. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on egg production of adult Mallard hens in their first reproductive cycle	50
Figure 9. Percent mortality of adult Bobwhites (equal numbers of each sex) given a single <u>per os</u> dose of DIMP and observed for 14 days post-treatment	73
Figure 10. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for five days on feed consumption of 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks	80
Figure 11. Regression equation of the data shown in Figure 10	81
Figure 12. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for five days on body weight change of 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks	82
Figure 13. Regression equation of the data shown in Figure 12	83
Figure 14. Feed consumption of Bobwhite chicks fed untreated feed during three-day post-treatment period after withdrawal of DIMP-treated diets	85
Figure 15. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for 29 weeks on feed consumption of adult Bobwhites	92
Figure 16. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for 29 weeks on egg production of adult Bobwhites in their first reproductive cycle	97
Figure 17. Percent livability of offspring of adult Bobwhites fed various levels of DIMP in their diet for 29 weeks	101
Figure 18. Regression equation of the data shown in Table 39	112
Figure 19. Mean body weights of mink on the 21-day sub-acute test fed DIMP at various levels	118
Figure 20. Regression lines for the data presented in Table 43	121
Figure 21. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the feed for 5 days on feed consumption of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings	179
Figure 22. Regression equations of the data shown in Figure 21	181

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 23. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the feed for 5 days on body weight change of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings	182
Figure 24. Feed consumption of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings fed non-treated diet during 3-day post-treatment after withdrawal of DCPD-treated diet	184
Figure 25. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on feed consumption of adult Mallards	192
Figure 26. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on egg production of adult Mallard hens in their first reproductive cycle	195
Figure 27. Percent mortality of adult Bobwhites (equal numbers of each sex) given a single <u>per os</u> dose of DCPD and observed for 14-days post-treatment	216
Figure 28. The effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for five days on feed consumption of 14-day-old Bobwhite quail chicks	222
Figure 29. The regression equation of the data shown in Figure 28	224
Figure 30. Effect of feeding various levels of DCPD in the diet for five days on body weight change of 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks	225
Figure 31. Regression equation of the data shown in Figure 30	225
Figure 32. Feed consumption of Bobwhite chicks fed untreated feed during three-day post-treatment period after withdrawal of DCPD-treated diets	228
Figure 33. Effect of feeding various levels of DCPD in the diet for 28 weeks on feed consumption of adult Bobwhites	234
Figure 34. Effect of feeding various levels of DCPD for 28 weeks on egg production of adult Bobwhites in their first reproductive cycle	238
Figure 35. Percent survival of offspring of adult Bobwhites fed various levels of DCPD for 28 weeks	242
Figure 36. Regression line for the data presented in Table 103	256

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 37. Mean body weights of mink on the 21-day subacute test fed DCPD at various levels	258
Figure 38. Regression lines for the data presented in Table 107	263

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Analysis of Feed	322
Appendix B. Diet Preparation	323
Appendix C. Histopathologic Technique	326
Appendix D. Preparation of Drabkin's Reagent	326
Appendix E. Determination of Hemoglobin Concentration	327
Appendix F. Preparation of Wright's Stain and Buffer	329
Appendix G. Composition of Feed	330
Appendix H. Diet Preparation	331
Appendix I. Mink Feed Constituents and Diet Preparation	333
Appendix J. ¹⁴ C activity in tissues of Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks ded or dosed with ¹⁴ C-DIMP	334
Appendix K. ¹⁴ C activity in tissues of Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks fed or dosed with ¹⁴ C-DCPD	339

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

Army arsenals throughout the territorial United States have stockpiled chemical and biological warfare substances. Some of these substances have been manufactured on the arsenal and others were merely stored there. One such arsenal is the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Colorado (RMA). This installation has been used in the production, testing, and disposal of various potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances. Recently, a number of these chemicals (industrial waste materials and by-products) have been recovered from the surface and sub-surface water surrounding the RMA; thus, they are a cause of probable concern for the human, as well as the animal, population. Preventative measures have been and are being taken to minimize the chance of a chemical toxicity incident, but problem areas exist and pose a threat to the environment on the RMA.

Since many chemicals are present at RMA, each must be evaluated for its distribution, concentration, and predictability of toxicity. Thus, compounds that have widespread distribution, substantial amounts released, and an unknown toxicity are high on the testing priority list.

Of the possible contaminants, two, dicyclopentadiene (DCPD) and diisopropyl methylphosphonate (DIMP), were supplied to Michigan State University for toxicological investigation on Mallard ducks, Bobwhite quail, and mink.

Background

In the past, a number of toxicological incidents allegedly related to the RMA and its disposal of waste material have occurred. These incidents may have had environmental consequences such as injury to plants and animals, including wild birds, wild mammals, and domestic livestock. Two compounds which have been detected off post, DIMP and DCPD, are being investigated to determine their toxicity to birds and mammals.

Dicyclopentadiene (DCPD)

DCPD is used as a starting material for organochlorine insecticide production. DCPD and cyclopentadiene (CPD) are also used in the manufacture of elastomers, cycloaliphatic epoxides in resin coatings, rubber hydrocarbons, plastics, and other materials. CPD spontaneously converts to DCPD on standing and, thus, testing for its toxicity is not necessary. DCPD has been found in sampling wells and in surface water inside and outside RMA. Shell Chemical Company, which has an organochlorine insecticide manufacturing plant on RMA land, has stated that accidental spillage of pesticides and other chemicals has occurred at times. The chemicals have gotten into a stream and have, thus, been transported to a nearby lake.

At the lake, semiannual kills of migrating waterfowl feeding on snails and other foodstuff have prompted investigation of this compound. Since DCPD has very limited water solubility and very low odor threshold, it is unlikely that this pollutant could be unknowingly ingested.

Diisopropyl methylphosphonate (DIMP)

DIMP is a by-product produced during the manufacture of isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate (GB), a nerve gas, but is not a metabolite nor environmental product of GB. DIMP is usually found at 2-3 percent in isopropyl methylphosphonate (IMP) waste and has been discovered in sampling wells both on and off the RMA. Since DIMP is a liquid at room temperature and is slightly soluble in water, there is a fairly high chance of ingestion by animals.

Mallard ducks were selected for this study because they are representative of species at the site of contamination, are readily available for toxicological testing and represent an aquatic form of avian wildlife. Bobwhite quail were selected because they, too, are a representative species at the contamination site, are readily available for testing and represent a ground dwelling form of avian wildlife. Mink were selected because as a carnivore they are at the top of the food chain, they are indigenous to the region and are one of the few wild mammals which reproduce readily in captivity and about which a large amount of base data has been accumulated.

Toxicity of DIMP to Mallard Ducks

The research was divided into three tests. Test 1 was concerned with the lethal dose for 50 percent of the animals (LD₅₀); test 2 dealt with the lethal chronic level (LC₅₀), and test 3 was a long term chronic study. Mallard ducks¹ (Anas platyrhynchos) were used in all three tests. The Mallards were procured from two locations:

1. Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Dundee, IL 60118
2. Frost Game Farm, Coloma, WI 54930

All tests were conducted in a windowless house at the Michigan State University Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center.

TEST 1 - ACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the single oral dose LD₅₀ of diisopropyl methylphosphonate (DIMP) to the Mallard.

Adult Mallards, approximately one year of age in non-laying condition, were utilized. The birds were held indoors in batteries. The batteries measured 122 cm (l) X 78.7 cm (w) X 35.6 cm (h) and there were ten ducks per battery for 960 cm² floor space/bird. The birds were held for one week and then body weights were taken. A two week acclimatization period followed. Birds were reweighed at the termination of the two weeks to note if any significant weight loss occurred before range finding began.

Preliminary range finding was done to establish the approximate lethal dose and a series of dosages was employed for the test to give mortality ranging from 10 to 90 percent.

Testing

Birds used for testing were maintained on duck breeder developer (Appendix A: Analysis of Feed). This feed was free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the testing period. Food consumption was determined weekly for all groups. Before oral administration of chemicals, a fasting period of at least 15 hours was utilized.

Twenty birds were used per dose level, ten of each sex; the control groups consisted of ten birds of each sex dosed with water. All birds were weighed before dosing and on days 3, 7, and 14 after dosing. Administration was by drenching per os from a syringe with a length of tubing attached to the needle. The length of tubing used corresponded with the distance from the back of the oral cavity to the esophageal opening of the proventriculus. This insured a uniform location for introduction of the chemical. The syringe was either 3 cc or 5 cc, the needle was 20 ga, 3.81 cm long, and the tubing measured 1.143 mm ID and 1.575 mm OD. The total volume of chemical had a constant volume to body weight factor per animal.

¹ Phenotypically indistinguishable from wild Mallards.

Minimum observation time for each animal was: during the first hour after dosing, four to five hours after dosing, and daily thereafter.

Necropsies were performed on all birds, including controls, at the time of death or at termination of the 14 days of observation. A general gross inspection was performed with special emphasis on the digestive tract, liver, kidneys, heart, and spleen.

Statistical Analysis

The LD₅₀ was analyzed by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949). Feed consumption was analyzed by ordinary t-test, and approximate t-test. Weight changes were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance with Dunnett t-test.

Results

Mortality for the ducks treated per os with DIMP is listed in Table 1. Determination of acute oral LD₅₀ by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949) was 1490 mg/kg. The 95% confidence interval was 1416.1-1567.7. Mortality for DIMP-dosed ducks is plotted in Figure 1. All deaths occurred within the first 24 hours after dosing with DIMP. There was no mortality nor clinical sign differences between the sexes among the treated groups. The first clinical signs occurred within 20 minutes after dosing. All the birds began to salivate and weave their heads. The salivation continued while the nutation increased. By the end of an hour, the animals were unable to lift their heads from the cage floor. Soon the birds became comatose with bradypnea and continued salivating. In many of those ducks that died, drowning on the copious amount of saliva was the attributing factor.

During the 14-day post-treatment period, no further signs of intoxication nor significant weight changes were noted except in the group dosed at 1800 mg/kg where a 14.8 percent loss in weight was observed (Table 2). Necropsies of all birds, i.e., those that died and those that were sacrificed at the end of the post-treatment period, showed no gross pathological changes.

Feed consumption, for the 14-day post-treatment period, is listed in Table 3 for the ducks dosed with DIMP. Feed consumption during the first week was depressed significantly from the control in the 1300, 1400, 1700, and 1800 mg/kg dosed groups by 22.6 percent, 37.8 percent, 23.4 percent, and 56.4 percent, respectively. During the second week, feed consumption was depressed significantly in the 1300 mg/kg group by 6.3 percent and by 39.8 percent in the 1800 mg/kg group; all others were equal to or above the control.

Table 1. Mortality of adult Mallard ducks during a 14-day period following a single per os dosing with DIMP

Treatment level (mg/kg)	Groups mean body weight (gms)	Mortality ¹		
		No. died/No. treated		Combined percent
		Male	Female	
0	1217	0/10	0/10	0
1300	1143	1/10	2/10	15
1400	1098	5/10	7/10	60
1500	1083	4/10	3/10	35
1600	1038	6/10	6/10	60
1700	1186	8/10	6/10	70
1800	1149	8/10	10/10	90

¹All deaths occurred within the first 24 hours after dosing.

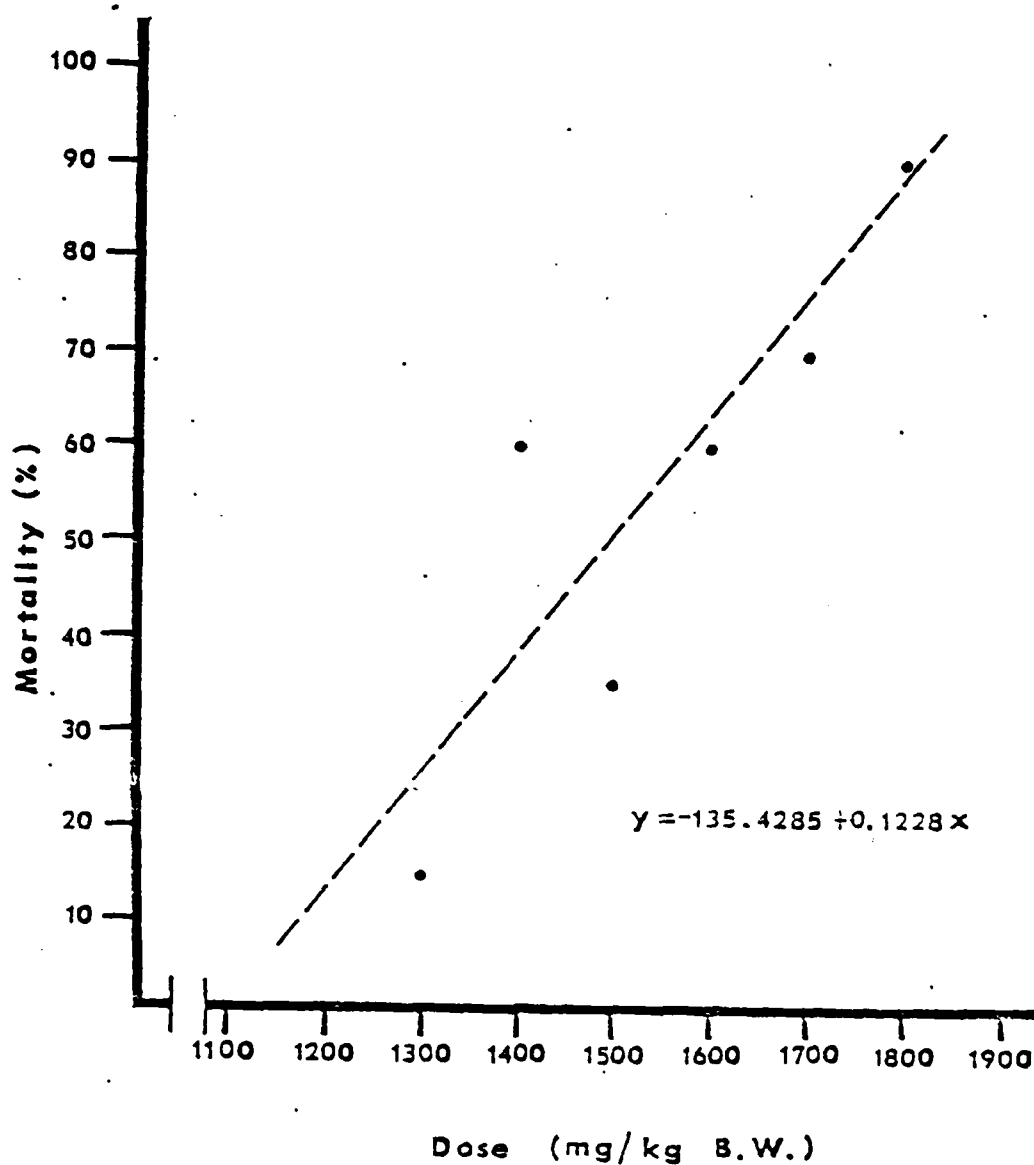


Figure 1. Percent mortality of adult Mallards, equal numbers of each sex, given a single oral dose of DIMP and observed for 14 days post-treatment. In the regression equation x = dose of DIMP in mg/kg of body weight and y = percent mortality.

Table 2. Body weight changes of Mallard ducks during 14 day post-treatment observation period following a single per os treatment with DIMP

Treatment	Treatment level (mg/kg)	n	Mean body weight		Mean change
			Day 0	Day 14	
DIMP	0	20	1217	1215	- 2 ¹ _a
DIMP	1300	17	1151	1190	39 _a
DIMP	1400	8	1111	1133	22 _a
DIMP	1500	13	1060	1126	66 _a
DIMP	1600	8	1052	1121	69 _a
DIMP	1700	6	1187	1232	45 _a
DIMP	1800	2	1263	1076	-187 _b

¹Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$). Means having a different subscript are significantly different from control ($P = 0.01$).

Table 3. Feed consumption of Mallard ducks during 14-day post-treatment observation period following a single per os treatment with DIMP

Treatment	Treatment level (mg/kg)	n	Day 0-7 ¹ g/b/d	Day 8-14 ¹ g/b/d
DIMP	0	20	66.35 ± 1.745	61.55 ± 1.653
DIMP	1300	17	51.35 ₂ ± 1.892	57.70 ₂ ± 1.793
DIMP	1400	8	41.30 ₂ ± 2.758	69.84 ₄ ± 2.614
DIMP	1500	13	57.94 ₄ ± 2.164	67.32 ₂ ± 2.051
DIMP	1600	8	65.15 ₄ ± 2.758	73.40 ₂ ± 2.614
DIMP	1700	6	50.36 ₃ ± 3.185	64.93 ₄ ± 3.019
DIMP	1800	2	28.93 ₂ ± 5.517	37.07 ₂ ± 5.229

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Significantly different from control (P < 0.0005)

³Significantly different from control (P < 0.01)

⁴Not significantly different from control (P > 0.05)

Discussion

The Mallard LD₅₀ for DIMP (1490 mg/kg) is, in general, higher than those reported for mammals. This value is in agreement with data presented in this report where the LD₅₀ value for Bobwhite was determined as 1000 (934.2 - 1070.5) mg/kg. The quail LD₅₀ is near that of the male mouse (1041 mg/kg) the male rat (1125 mg/kg) (Dacre and Hart, 1977), while the duck LD₅₀ range (1416 - 1568 mg/kg) is within the female mouse LD₅₀ range (1165 - 1594 mg/kg) (Dacre and Hart, 1977). The values for these animals place DIMP in the slightly toxic range, based on the following chart (Hodge and Sterner, 1949):

<u>Term</u>	<u>Range (mg/kg)</u>
Extremely toxic	1 or less
Highly toxic	1 - 50
Moderately toxic	50 - 500
Slightly toxic	500 - 5000
Practically nontoxic	5000 - 15000
Relatively harmless	> 15000

Since the slope of the dosage-mortality curve measures the change in mortality with a change in dose, then the "steeper" the slope of the curve the less variability expected. Consequently, a "flat" curve indicates extreme variability to that chemical. The dose-response slope (0.1228) for DIMP (Figure 1) is slightly "flat" and thus the variability of the data is to be expected.

No difference by sex was found in ducks dosed with DIMP. This lack of difference by sex in birds in response is consistent with Dahlen and Haugen (1954), Tucker and Crabtree (1970), Tucker and Haegle (1971), where no difference by sex was found in young non-breeding birds of 22 species treated with a maximum of 108 different pesticides. In mammals, such as rats and mice dosed with DIMP, a difference by sex was found (Dacre and Hart, 1977).

Of the two surviving ducks dosed at the highest level (1800 mg/kg), body weight and feed consumption were affected more than in any other group of surviving birds (Tables 2 and 3). All groups below 1800 mg/kg appeared, by the second week, to have recovered in their feed consumption, while the 1800 mg/kg dosed group had eaten only about 8 g/b/d more the second week than their first week consumption. This slight increase in the 1800 mg/kg second week consumption was 24.5 g/b/d lower than the control groups' second week consumption. Some internal damage may have occurred that caused a loss of appetite. An altered appetite may have resulted from the chemical altering the blood hormones, such as thyroxine or glucocorticoids, and/or circulating substates, such as glucose, glucagon, or amino acids which would affect the hypophysis (Leclercq-Meyer and Mailhe, 1970; Samsel et al., 1972; Karmann and Mialhe, 1973) and/or the hypothalamic satiety and hunger centers (Laurent and Mialhe, 1976). Another mechanism whereby appetite may be altered would be if the chemical had damaged the hunger center and the animal felt satisfied most of the time (Hawkes and George, 1975).

Also, if the chemical had damaged the gastrointestinal tract, then a decreased intake may have resulted while the intestinal wall was healing. If damaged, the intestinal wall may not have been absorbing nutrients in the normal manner thus giving a decrease in body weight gains.

A list of compounds with LD₅₀'s from Tucker and Crabtree (1970) is presented in Table 4 along with LD₅₀'s of DIMP as a comparison of relative toxic levels. DIMP is 3.9 times less toxic for Mallards than dieldrin which is used as a standard for comparison in many studies. Toxicity index as calculated from Sun (1950) equals (LD₅₀ of standard/LD₅₀ of sample) x 100. For DIMP, the index is 25.57. As the route of administration is one of the most influential factors in modifying the LD₅₀, this index gives a more constant number for comparison between different routes of administration.

TEST 2 - SUBACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

This subacute test was designed to determine the maximum repeated dosage tolerable to Mallard ducklings on DIMP-treated diets. A random selection of healthy twelve-day-old ducklings was employed for two reasons: (1) to avoid any possible interference of chemical intake by the yolk sac absorption and (2) to exclude any late hatching mortality. Sex of the bird was not taken into account, because determination of sex was not practical for birds of this age. The ducklings were held indoors in a Petersime Brood unit² from one day of age through the end of the test.

A range finding pilot test was performed to determine the effect of the chemical on feed consumption and body weight. A series of dosages was employed in the test to determine the point of zero feed consumption rather than 50 percent mortality, since no deaths occurred during range finding.

Testing

The ducklings were maintained on duck starter diet (Appendix A: Analysis of Feed). This feed was free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the testing period. The test ran a total of eight days; the treated diets were fed for the first five days and untreated feed was provided for the last three days. The three days post-treatment period was used to avoid bias due to overestimating the dose by not taking into account mortality that would not have occurred because the compound did not have time to act. Treated feeds were prepared by adding a chemical: corn oil solution to the duck starter (Appendix B: Diet Preparation). In the DIMP-treated diets,

² Petersime Incubator Co., Gettysburg, OH 45328

Table 4. Comparative LD₅₀'s from the literature for the Mallard duck at various ages.

Compound	Primary use	Age (months)	Sex	LD ₅₀ mg/kg (95% conf. limits)
Thimet	I ¹	3-4	F	0.616 (0.367-1.03)
Parathion	I	2-3	F	1.90 (1.37-2.64)
Parathion	I	3-4	M	2.31 (1.54-2.96)
Diazinon	I	3-4	M	3.54 (2.37-5.27)
Methyl Parathion	I	3	M	10.0 (6.12-16.3)
Co-Ral.	I	3-4	M	29.8 (21.5-41.3)
Abate	I	--	M,F	80 - 100
Dieldrin	I	6-7	F	381 (141-1030)
Aldrin	I	3-4	F	520 (229-1210)
Chlordane	I	4-5	F	1200 (954-1510)
Malathion	I	3-4	F	1485 (1020-2150)
DIMP		12	M,F	1490 (1416-1568)
Lindane	I	3-4	M	>2000
Arochlors	Industrial	10	M	>>2000
DDT	I	3	F	>2240
Mires	I	3-4	M	>2400
Pyrethrum	I	3-4	F	>10000
DCPD	°	12	M,F	>40000

¹I = insecticide

the chemical-corn oil solution was a constant two percent of the diet. The control diet consisted of two parts corn oil to 98 parts feed by weight. For DIMP ten dietary treatments were used: 0, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 12000, 14000, 16000, and 18000 ppm diets. Ten ducklings of undetermined sex were placed on each dietary treatment.

All signs of intoxication and abnormal behavior were noted throughout the eight days and all surviving animals were necropsied at the end of the test.

Estimates of average feed consumption with observation on excess spillage were made for determination of maximum repellency (estimated zero feed consumption).

Statistical Analysis

Slopes of feed consumption and body weight changes and predicted zero feed consumption were determined by regression analysis.

Results

Results of the five-day range finding trial were:

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Level in diet (ppm)</u>	<u>Change in body wt. (g/b/d)</u>	<u>Feed consumed (g/b/d)</u>	<u>Percent mortality</u>
DIMP	6000	27.9	58.12	0
DIMP	9000	-1.6	6.26	0

Feed consumption of ducklings (Figure 2) on the 12000, 14000, and 16000 ppm diets was decreased as compared to that of those on the control diet by 57.4 percent, 43.0 percent, and 51.4 percent, respectively (mean decrease was 50.6 percent or 28.4 g/b/d), whereas intake of the 10000 ppm diet was decreased by only 20.8 percent (11.7 g/b/d). Thus, feed consumption of birds on the three highest levels (12000, 14000, and 16000 ppm) was decreased by more than two times that on any other diet. For the diets 0 through 8000 ppm the slope was only -0.465 while the diets of 8000 through 16000 ppm had a slope of -3.224 (Figure 3). Calculated zero feed consumption from the second slope equals 23222 ppm DIMP in the diet.

Body weight gain (Figure 4) showed changes similar to feed consumption. Birds on lower levels, 2000 to 8000 ppm, showed only a slight decrease of 21.2 percent (6.06 g/b/d) as compared to controls and a slope of -0.616 (Figure 5), while those on the higher levels, 10000 to 16000 ppm, showed a continuous decrease from 19.9 to 8.4 g/b/d (Figure 4) with a slope of -1.906 and a high correlation between feed consumed and level of DIMP in the diet of -0.996 as compared to the lower correlation for the lower DIMP treated levels of -0.630 (Figure 5). Predicted zero body weight gain was 20439 ppm DIMP in the diet. There was no mortality in

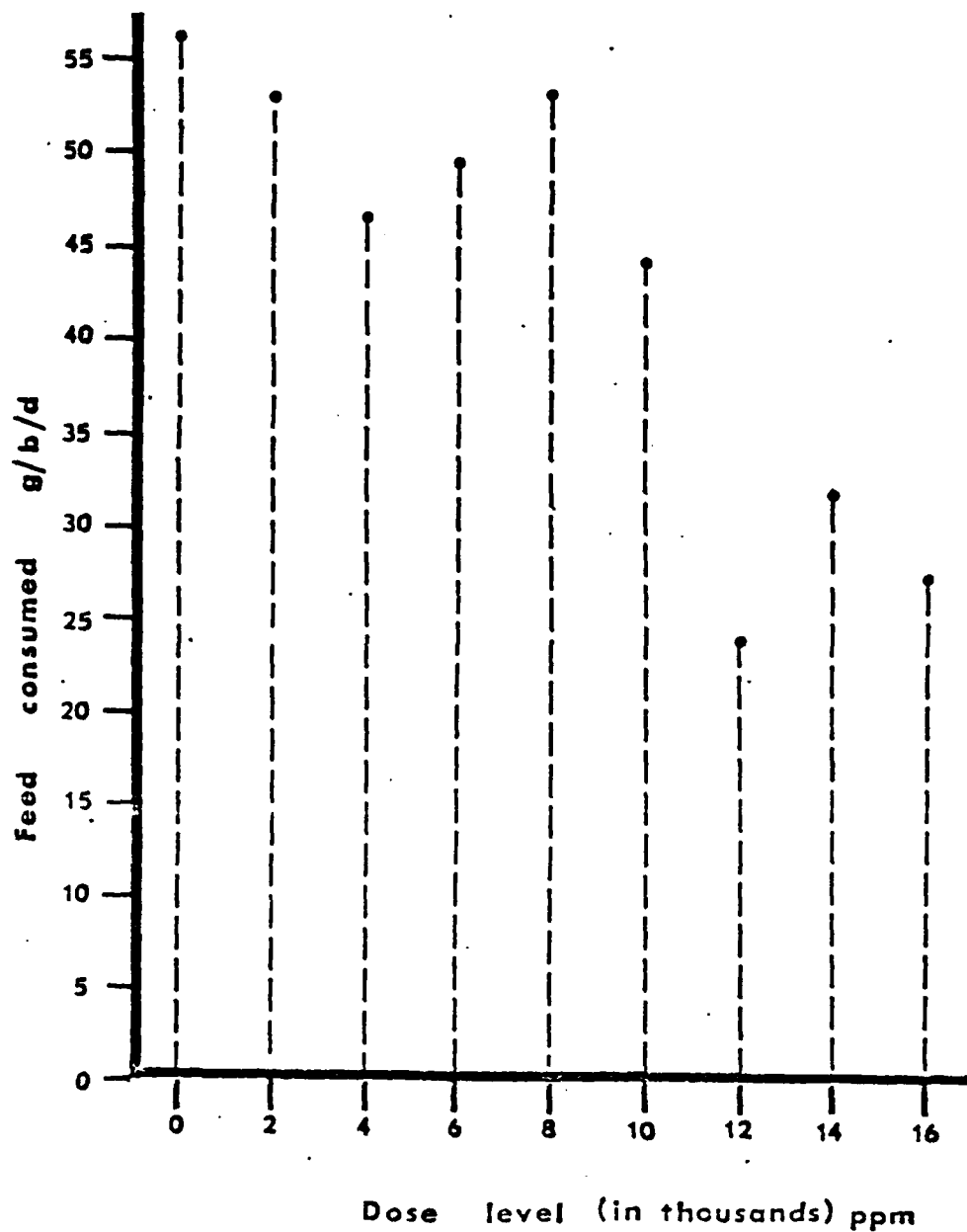


Figure 2. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the feed for 5 days on feed consumption of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings.

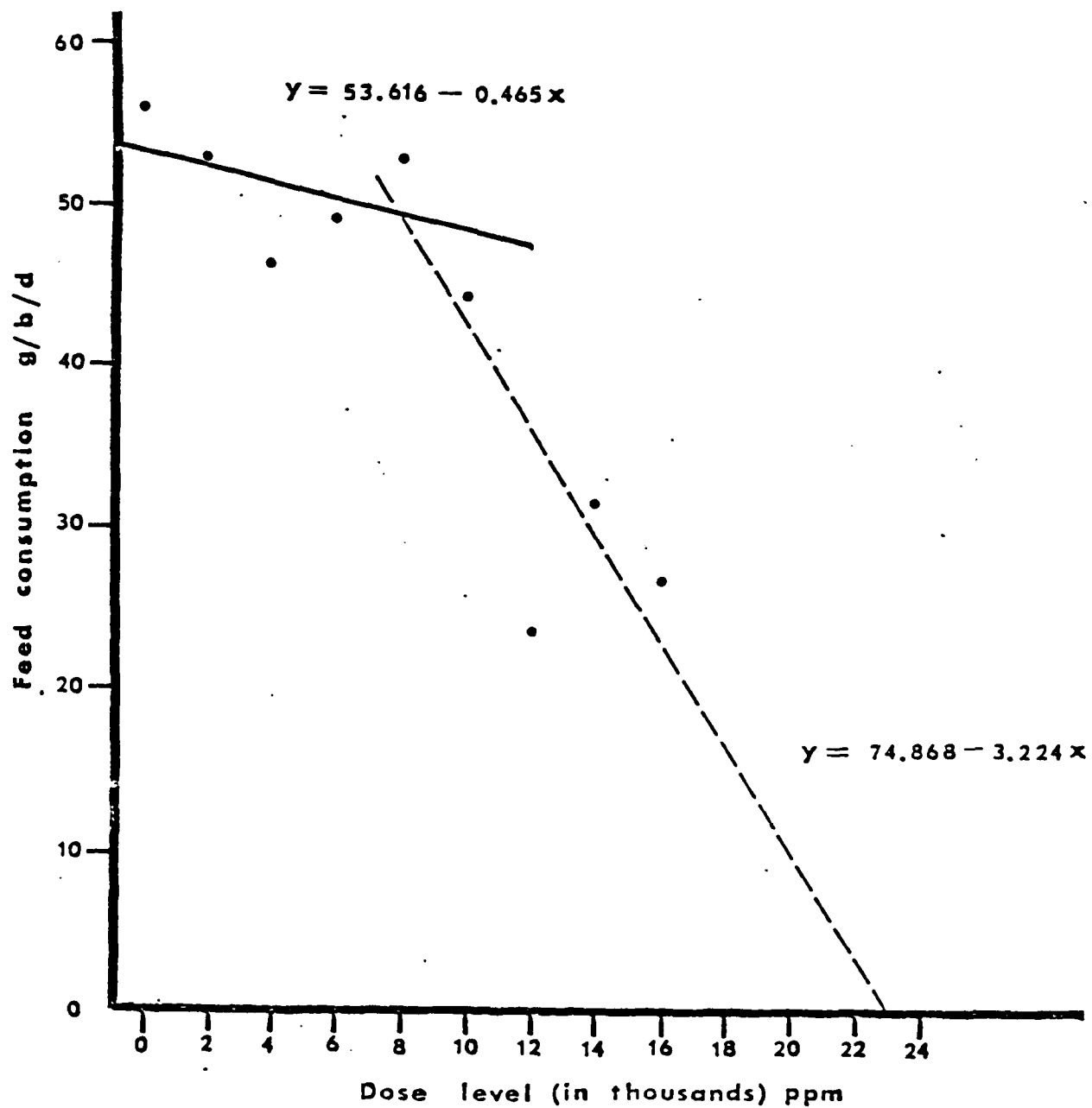


Figure 3. Regression equations of the data shown in Figure 2. In the regression equations x = ppm of DIMP in the feed and y = feed consumption in g/b/d.

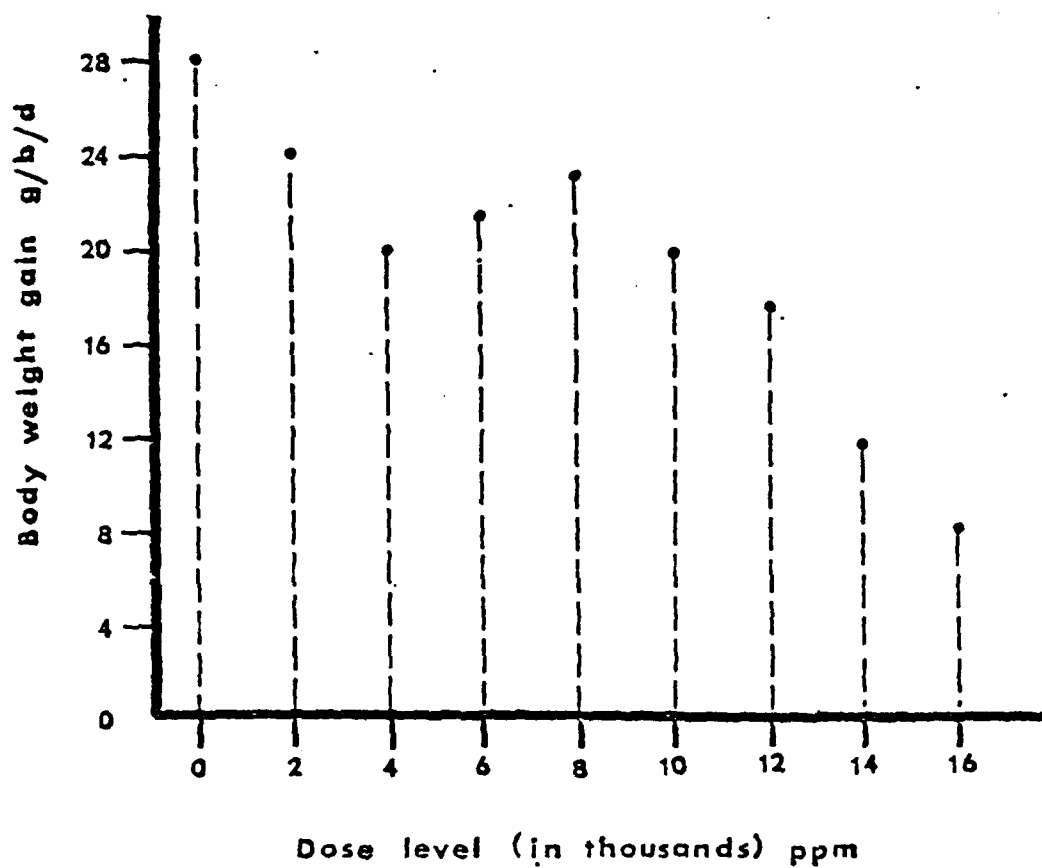


Figure 4. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the feed for 5 days on body weight gain of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings.

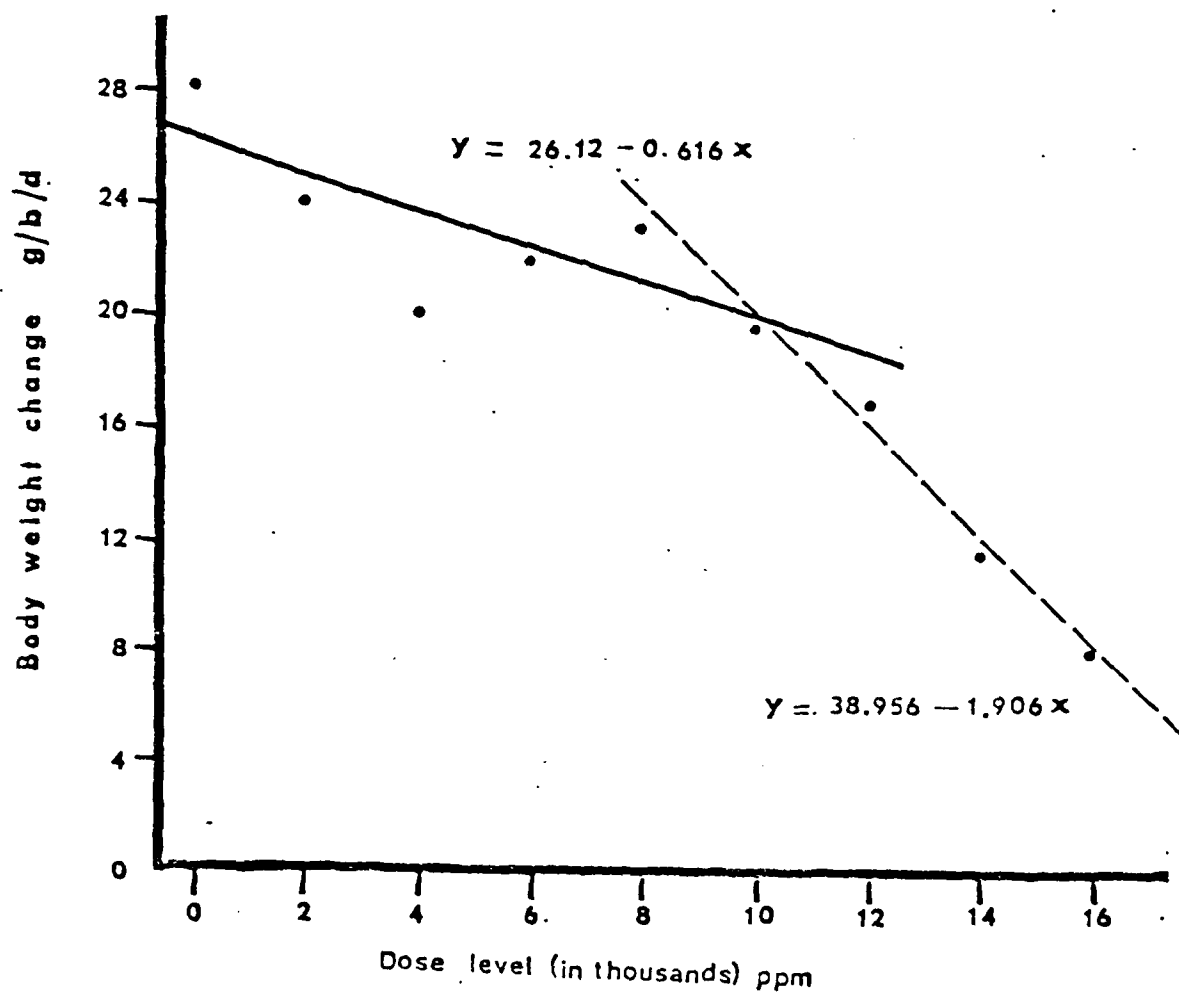


Figure 5. Regression of the data shown in Figure 4. In the regression equation x = ppm of DIMP in the feed and y = feed consumption in g/b/d.

any group even though the amount of DIMP ingested (Table 5) ranged from 403 to 2062 mg/kg/day which bracketed the LD₅₀ of 1490 mg/kg.

During the three-day post-treatment period, level of feed consumption (Figure 6) generally was higher in those groups of ducklings which had shown the greatest decrease in consumption during the five-day treatment period. The ducklings which had been receiving DIMP containing feed averaged 2.73 g/b/d greater than the control groups and showed a general increase toward the highest level, 16000 ppm, (slope +0.832, correlation between level of chemical in the diet and feed consumption was +0.885). The three lower levels, 2000, 4000, and 6000 ppm, during the 3 day post-treatment period showed a mean decrease of 6.85 g/b/d intake of feed as compared to the control group's consumption. Body weight changes during post-treatment (Table 6) show that all treatment groups, except the 6000 ppm group, gained more weight, from 0.6 to 14.3 g/b/d, than did the control. These seven treatment groups had a mean increase of 5.53 g/b/d as compared to the control.

Necropsies showed no gross pathological changes in treated groups as compared to controls.

Discussion

The lethality of a chemical mixed in the diet can differ markedly from that of the pure chemical administered as a single oral dose (Stickel *et al.*, 1965). This lethality difference appeared to be the case for DIMP, where no mortality occurred in the LD₅₀ test and the LD₅₀ was calculated at 1490 mg/kg.

A comparison of LC₅₀ values taken from Heath *et al.*,³ (1972) is listed in Table 7. There are a number of compounds with no LC₅₀ determinations, mostly in non-insecticides, as there was little or no mortality.

Of 12 compounds given in Tables 6 and 7, listed in order of relative toxicities (see Table 8), DIMP placed low on the list; thus, it is less toxic than most other compounds used in commerce.

For DIMP-treated ducks, a continual decrease in feed consumption did not occur until the level of DIMP ingested per day was higher than the determined LD₅₀ level (Table 5), i.e., 10000 ppm and greater. Fitshugh and Schouboe (1965) reported that it is unusual for animals to tolerate more than the LD₅₀ amount in mg/kg, per day. Levels of DIMP of less than 10000 ppm in the diet showed very little effect as intoxication from organophosphates tends to reverse more rapidly than intoxication from some other compounds such as DDT (Hill, 1971). The decrease in feed consumption at levels above 8000 ppm may have been from a loss of appetite, but

³ Except for DDT on 5-7 day old Mallard ducklings from Heath and Stickel (1965) and Mallards treated with DIMP or DCPD from this study.

Table 5. Calculated DIMP intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 12-day-old Mallard ducklings on LC₅₀ trial

Dose (ppm)	Mg DIMP consumed/day	Mean body wt. (g)	Mg DIMP/ kg/day	Percent mortality
0	0	277.3	0	0
2,000	106.1	263.1	403.3	0
4,000	187.4	285.3	656.9	0
6,000	297.0	286.2	1037.7	0
8,000	426.1	295.7	1441.0	0
10,000	444.8	249.1	1785.6	0
12,000	286.8	284.7	1007.4	0
14,000	448.0	249.4	1796.3	0
16,000	436.2	211.5	2062.4	0

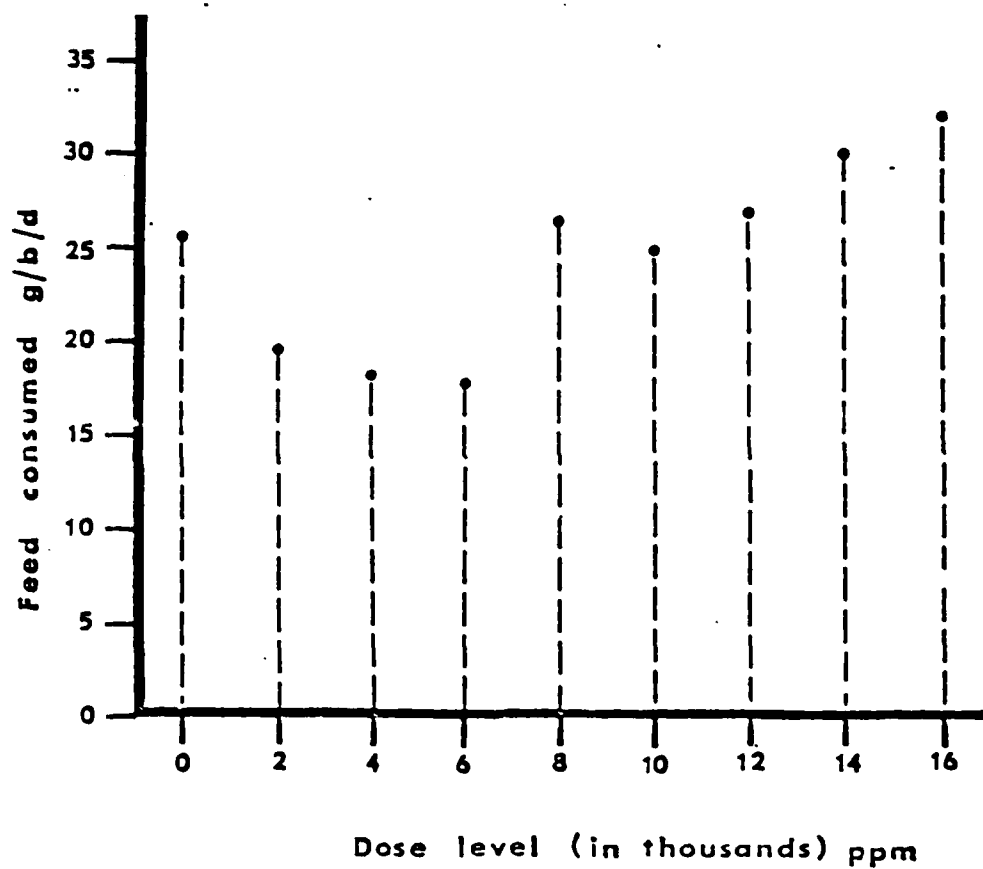


Figure 6. Feed consumption of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings fed non-treated diet during 3-day post-treatment after withdrawal of DIMP-treated diet.

Table 6. Body weight gain of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings during 3 day post-treatment on non-treated feed after withdrawal of DIMP-treated feed

DIMP level in the diet (ppm)	Weight gain g/b/d	Feed consumed/ weight gain
0	3.36	7.59
2,000	3.96	4.98
4,000	4.36	4.19
6,000	-10.80	-1.66
8,000	4.90	5.44
10,000	8.50	2.93
12,000	6.93	3.92
14,000	15.93	1.90
16,000	17.66	1.82

Table 7. Comparative LC₅₀'s from the literature, for Mallard ducklings two to three weeks old

Compound	Primary use	LC ₅₀ (ppm)	95% conf. limits
Endrin	I ¹	22	17-31
Aldrin	I	155	129-186
Dieldrin	I	185	152-217
Diazinon	I	191	138-253
Parathion	I	275	183-373
Methyl Parathion	I	682	541-892
Co-Ral	I	709	521-1032
DDT	I	875 ²	650-1140
Abate	I	894	575-1910
DDT	I	1869	1500-2372
DDD	I	4814	3451-7054
Lindane	I	40% mortality at 5000	
DDVP	I	30% mortality at 5000	
Amitrole	H ³	5000 ⁴	
Aramite	A ⁵	5000 ⁴	
Captan	F ⁶	5000 ⁴	
Mirex	I	5000 ⁴	
Nabam	F	5000 ⁴	
Picloram	H	5000 ⁴	
Tetradifon	I,A	5000 ⁴	
TFM	L ⁷	5000 ⁴	
DIMP		16000 ^{4,8}	
DCPD		30% mortality at 60000 ⁸	

¹I = insecticide

²S-7 days old

³H = herbicide

⁴No mortality

⁵A = acaricide

⁶F = fungicide

⁷L = lampricide

⁸11-13 days

Table 8. Overall toxicity of DCPD and DIMP compared with 10 commercial compounds

Chemical name	LD ₅₀ ¹ placing	LC ₅₀ placing	Overall placing
Parathion	1	4	1
Diazinon	2	3	1
Methyl Parathion	3	5	3
Co-Ral	4	6	6
Abate	5	7	7
Dieldrin	6	2	3
Aldrin	7	1	3
DIMP	8	11	10
Lindane	9	9	8
DDT	10	8	8
Mirex	11	10	11
DCPD	12	12	12

¹In decending order of toxicity. (1 = most toxic, 12 = least toxic).

was probably just a refusal to eat the diets containing higher concentrations of chemical (1.0 - 1.6 percent) in the diet. During the three-day post-treatment, increases in consumption were inversely related to the five-day treatment intake. The 16000 ppm group that had consumed the least during the first five days consumed the most during the post-treatment period (Figure 6); thus, showing no residual effects on appetite, if it had been affected.

Another parameter, related to feed consumption, is body weight change. Weight gains for ducks on DIMP-treated diets followed the same pattern as the food consumption data with the 16000 ppm group gaining the least (Figures 4 and 6). This observation conforms to the action of organophosphates. These compounds when given in the diet over a period of time are degraded by the body, as they are relatively unstable compounds. During the three-day post-treatment period, all groups gained more weight in relationship to feed intake than did the control, except for the 6000 ppm group which lost weight.

TEST 3 - CHRONIC

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the toxicological effects on adult Mallards and their progeny from continuous exposure to DIMP over a reproductive cycle.

Four test groups of randomly selected ducks were used. One group served as a control and three groups as treatment birds. Each group consisted of a pen of two males and five females and was replicated three times. All groups were randomly assigned to pens. The size of each pen was 1.47 m x 1.55 m x 0.7 m high with no top. Wing feathers were clipped to prevent the birds from escaping.

Testing

Diets were prepared by adding a chemical-corn oil solution to the pelleted feed (Appendix B: Diet Preparation). The control diet consisted of corn oil at two parts mixed to 98 parts of pelleted feed. Water and prepared diets were provided ad libitum throughout the entire 24 weeks. The animals were on the treated feed a minimum of ten weeks before commencement of egg production and a minimum of ten weeks after 50 percent production level was attained. Duck breeder-developer feed was fed for the first six weeks and breeder-layer feed was fed for the remainder of the trial. Food consumption was measured at biweekly intervals during the entire test.

The room was kept at approximately 7°C and six hours of light/day before egg production (December 28 to March 3) and raised to approximately 12.8°C and 19 hours of light/day to induce egg production. Temperatures ranged from 8.3°C to 32.3°C for the rest

of the study (March 4 to June 13). The higher room temperatures generally occurred toward the end of the test.

Body weight were taken at weeks 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and at termination of treatment. During egg laying no weights were taken because of the adverse effects that handling may have had on egg production.

Mortality was recorded along with gross pathology of the animals. Morbidity and clinical signs were observed throughout the study. Any animals that died were necropsied, a gross examination performed, and the following organs weighed: liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, proventriculus, gizzard, gonad(s), heart, and brain.

Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation

Percent egg production was based on hen-day production, where each day's collection is divided by the number of hens alive and multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. Eggs were collected and marked daily from each pen and stored at 12.8 to 15.6°C. Eggs were set once a week in a Jamesway, single stage, 252 incubator.³ The eggs were incubated for 23 days at an average temperature of 37.5°C, and at an average relative humidity of 56 percent, with a range from 52 to 65 percent. After the first 23 days of incubation, the eggs were transferred to a hatching unit at an average temperature of 37.2°C, with a range from 36.8°C to 38.1°C and a relative humidity of 65 to 70 percent. All eggs were candled on day 0 for shell cracks and on day 14 of incubation to measure fertility and early deaths of embryos. All eggs that did not hatch were checked for abnormalities and placed in one of the following categories: dead in shell, live in shell, pipped live, or pipped dead.

At hatching all ducklings were wing banded and housed in a Petersime battery brooder and observed for two weeks while on duck-starter feed. Mortality of all ducklings was recorded for the 14-day period and percent livability calculated.

At biweekly intervals all eggs from one day's collection were measured for eggshell thickness. Eggs to be measured were cracked open at the girth, contents washed out, and shell and membranes air dried for at least 48 hours before thickness was determined. Measurements were taken of the dried shell plus the shell membranes at four points around the girth using a micrometer⁴ calibrated to 0.01 mm units.

³ James Manufacturing Company, Inc. (a subsidiary of Butler Manufacturing Co.), Fort Atkinson, WI 53538.

⁴ Federal Products Crop. (a subsidiary of Esterline Corp.), 1144 Eddy Street, Providence, RI 02901.

Histopathology

At the termination of the test all surviving animals were killed by cervical dislocation, a gross examination of the carcasses performed and the organs (liver, spleen, kidney, pancreas, proventriculus, gizzard, heart, and brain) excised and weighed. A sample of these organs plus lungs, adrenals, duodenum and sciatic nerve were then placed in ten percent neutral buffered formaldehyde (Luna, 1968) and prepared for histopathologic examination according to routine procedures, as described in Appendix C.

Hematological Preparation

Hemoglobin concentration, packed red cell volume (hematocrit value), and differential counts were determined for all birds at the termination of the experiment (see Appendix D, E, and F).

Statistical Analysis

Treatment groups were compared to their respective control by analysis of variance. Sample units were the individual pens within each experimental group except for body weights, organ weights, and hematology where sample units were the individual animals. Egg production and feed consumption were analyzed by split-plot design (Gill, 1978).

Results

The reproduction period was chosen as it offers a unique set of physiological and behavioral conditions in both parents and progeny. The endocrine changes in the parents, and embryo and prenatal developments in the young may accentuate any toxicological effects from the addition of a substance to the diet. Most notable effects are embryo mortality and teratogenicity, the induction of fetal malformations.

The purpose of the reproductive test was to establish an exposure level that may be absorbed over a long period without producing any toxicological effects characteristic for the same chemical when given in larger amounts; since a chemical may be innocuous in terms of acute mortality but still impair reproduction. Thus, if a compound significantly decreased spermatogenesis in the drake or had an adverse effect on the ovaries of the hen, then a decrease in fertility would result or possibly a decrease in numbers of eggs laid, such as reabsorption of developing follicles. Another objective was the determination of the long-term effects, if any, such as degenerative or carcinogenic changes, and/or unsuspected behavioral or physiological reaction not previously observed.

For the chronic study, including reproduction, animals were given the test substance in the feed for a period (minimum of 10 weeks) prior to onset of egg laying, and drug administration was continued throughout the reproductive cycle. Levels of chemical

employed in the chronic test were derived from the subacute test. Thus, DIMP, which did not affect body weights at levels below 10000 ppm but did decrease feed consumption and body weight gains at levels above 10000 ppm, was set at 10000 ppm and below for the chronic test.

Chemical intake is stated as ppm and not as mg/kg/day as in test 2. Expressing dose in mg/kg/day can be misleading when animals are exposed over a long time. Animals that die early, and have consumed less in terms of milligrams than surviving birds, point to the erroneous conclusion that lower dosages of a drug are more toxic than higher dosages. Furthermore, an accurate measurement of mg/kg/day is impossible during the egg laying period as birds would have to be weighed periodically. This handling might stress them sufficiently to cause cessation of egg laying or even cause mortality. Also, excretion of chemical through the urine and feces would need to be measured and chemical content determined to measure excretion of chemical per day, thus giving level of chemical in the body per day.

In the ducks treated with DIMP (Figure 7), those receiving the 3200 ppm diet had a significant increase in consumption during the reproductive period ($P = 0.161$), but feed consumption of those receiving the other two diets (1000 and 10000 ppm) was not significantly different than that of the control.

Mean body weight changes are reported in Table 9. All DIMP-treated groups lost less weight than did their control.

Body weight changes from before start of egg laying to end (or near end) of the egg production period are listed in Table 10. All treated groups gained weight with no significant difference between treated groups and the control.

For DIMP-treated ducks (Figure 8), only those receiving the 10000 ppm diet had a decrease in egg production of 14.42 percent overall (significant at $P < 0.096$). The other two groups, 1000 and 3200 ppm, were not significantly different.

Eggshell thickness for DIMP-treated Mallards is listed in Table 11. No significant difference was found between treated groups and the control. All eggs used for eggshell thickness measurements were not included in any calculated percentages other than production.

Incubation parameters for DIMP-treated ducks are listed in Table 12. The values for percent fertile eggs are based on the number of settable eggs. Percent hatchability, early dead, dead in shell, live in shell, pipped live, and pipped dead are based on the total number of fertile eggs. There were no significant differences between any treated group and the control, nor were there any trends. Livability of all ducklings for the 14-day period after hatching is listed in Table 13. There was no significant difference between any treated group of parents' ducklings and the control parents' ducklings.

Figure 7. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on feed consumption of adult Mallards. Each point represents the mean of three cages of two males and five females each.

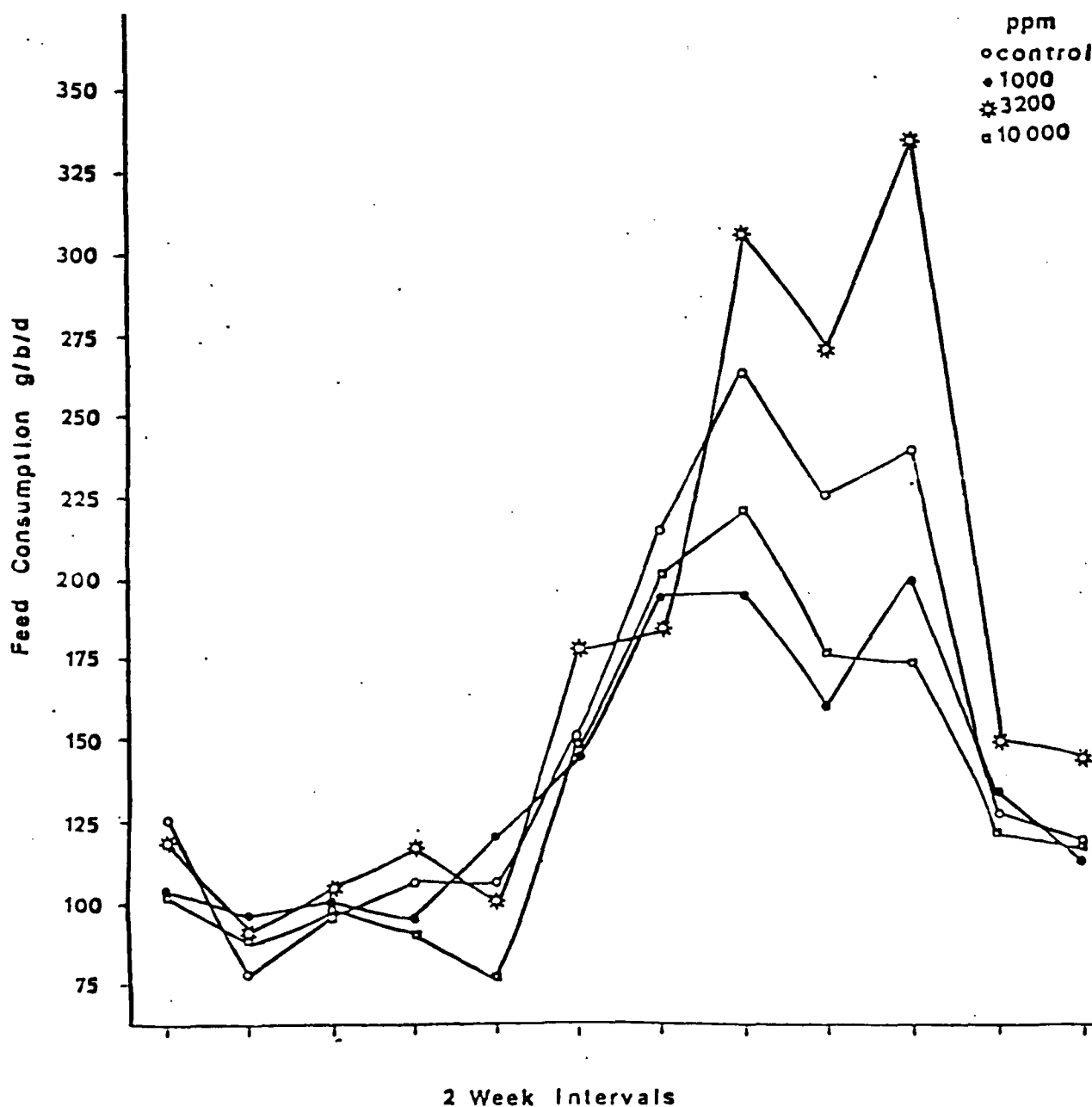


Table 9. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for eight weeks before commencement of egg production on body weight changes of adult Mallards.

Treat- ment	Level in the diet (ppm)	n	Mean body weight change					
			Weeks 1-4		Weeks 5-8		Combined	
			gms	As a % of body wt. ¹	gms	As a % of body wt. ¹	gms	As a % of body wt. ¹
DIMP	0	21	-22.90	-1.48	-4.40	-0.26	-27.30 _a ²	-1.74
DIMP	1000	21	-18.21	-1.48	-0.90	0.05	-19.11 _a	-1.43
DIMP	3200	21	-6.12	-0.32	3.50	0.23	-2.62 _a	-1.09
DIMP	10000	21	0.98	0.15	0.93	0.23	1.91 _a	0.38

¹ Average percentage change by individual.

² Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

Table 10. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet before egg production starts and after egg production commences on body weight change of adult Mallards during their first reproductive cycle

Treatment	Level in the diet (ppm)	Mean body weight (gms)		Change	
		Before production	End of production	% BW/gms	
DIMP	0	1215.4	1300.0	6.96	84.6 ¹ _a
DIMP	1000	1200.0	1255.6	4.63	55.6 _a
DIMP	3200	1179.9	1241.1	5.19	61.2 _a
DIMP	10000	1208.2	1275.1	5.54	66.9 _a

¹Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly lower than their respective control group ($P > 0.05$).

Figure 8. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on egg production of adult Mallard hens in their first reproductive cycle. Each point represents the mean of three cages of five females each. Percents calculated from hen-day production.

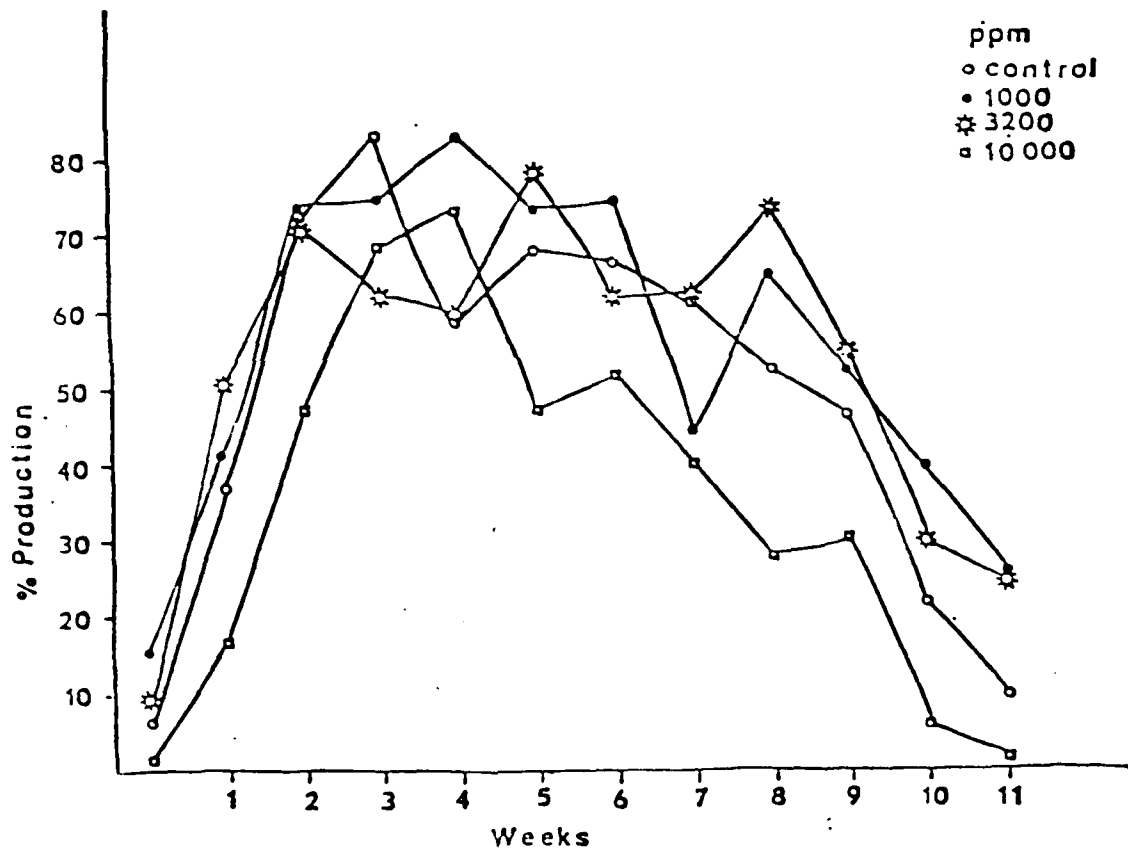


Table 11. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the feed for 24 weeks on eggshell thickness values of adult Mallard eggs from females during their first reproductive cycle

Treatment	Level in the diet (ppm)	Cage	N	Mean thickness ¹ (mm x 10 ⁻²)	Combined	
					N	Mean
DIMP	0	5	18	40.3 $\pm$.513	53	40.30 $\pm$.381 _a ²
	0	22	13	41.9 $\pm$.822		
	0	23	22	39.3 $\pm$.623		
	1000	1	16	39.5 $\pm$.557	45	39.26 $\pm$.414 _a
	1000	12	11	39.1 $\pm$.959		
	1000	16	18	39.1 $\pm$.590		
	3200	8	22	38.9 $\pm$.557	69	38.84 $\pm$.334 _a
	3200	19	28	38.7 $\pm$.618		
	3200	21	19	38.9 $\pm$.565		
	10000	9	12	38.6 $\pm$.539	36	38.88 $\pm$.462 _a
	10000	13	10	38.6 $\pm$.973		
	10000	14	14	39.3 $\pm$.933		

¹Data given as group mean $\pm$ standard error.

²Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

Table 12. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on incubation parameters of Mallard duck eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977

Parameter	Level in diet (ppm)	March	April	May	Combined
Cracked	0	2.78	6.79	4.31	5.01 ¹
	1000	4.62	4.50	5.71	4.72 ^a
	3200	2.50	3.42	1.74	2.65 ^a
	10000	5.95	4.15	1.35	3.09 ^a
Fertile	0	80.71	90.00	65.77	82.49 ¹
	1000	92.12	92.04	89.39	91.47 ^b
	3200	77.56	79.88	53.85	71.77 ^b
	10000	86.08	84.23	86.30	84.77 ^b
Hatched	0	80.53	57.14	52.05	62.33 ¹
	1000	77.63	69.92	59.32	69.78 ^c
	3200	78.51	66.67	51.65	66.82 ^c
	10000	83.82	67.98	61.91	70.06 ^c
Early dead	0	2.66	6.35	8.22	5.71 ¹
	1000	1.32	9.40	7.63	6.72 ^d
	3200	2.48	4.76	7.69	4.74 ^d
	10000	4.41	14.78	1.59	10.18 ^d
Dead in shell	0	7.97	29.76	32.88	24.66 ¹
	1000	17.11	15.04	27.97	18.47 ^e
	3200	12.40	20.00	31.87	20.38 ^e
	10000	10.29	13.79	30.16	16.17 ^e
Live in shell	0	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.46 ¹
	1000	0.66	0.38	0.00	0.37 ^f
	3200	0.83	0.95	1.10	0.95 ^f
	10000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 ^f
Pipped live	0	5.31	5.95	4.11	5.48 ¹
	1000	3.29	4.14	2.54	3.54 ^g
	3200	4.96	5.24	2.20	4.50 ^g
	10000	0.00	2.96	0.00	1.80 ^g
Pipped dead	0	1.77	0.79	2.74	1.37 ¹
	1000	0.00	1.13	2.54	1.12 ^h
	3200	0.83	2.38	5.50	2.61 ^h
	10000	1.47	0.49	6.35	1.80 ^h

¹Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

Table 13. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet over the first reproductive cycle on the mean 14-day livability of progeny over 16 hatch periods, one hatch/week.

Treatment	Level in parents' diet (ppm)	Percent of hatched ducklings alive at end of 14 days	No. died/no. hatched
DIMP	0	99.63 ¹ _a	1/273
	1000	99.20 _a	3/374
	3200	99.65 _a	1/282
	10000	96.58 _a	8/234
Total		98.88	13/1163

¹Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Histopathologic examination of the tissues taken from the treated groups of Mallards revealed no differences from the controls.

Hemoglobin (Hb) values for DIMP-treated Mallards are listed in Table 14. There was no significant difference by sex nor by level of chemical in the diet as compared to the control. Hematocrit (Hct) values for DIMP-treated Mallards are listed in Table 15. There was no significant difference by sex, nor by level of chemical in the diet as compared to the control. Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) was determined by the formula: $MCHC = (Hb \times 100) / Hct$, where Hb equals hemoglobin gm/dl and Hct equals packed cell volume. MCHC is listed in Table 16 for DIMP-treated ducks. Ranges for DIMP-treated Mallards were 26.80 to 35.29 percent for 0 ppm, 26.67 to 32.00 percent for 1000 ppm, 27.24 to 37.50 percent for 3200 ppm, and 27.22 to 30.95 percent for 10000 ppm. There was no significant difference in MCHC between sexes, nor between treatment levels as compared to the control. Leukocyte counts of the Mallards treated with DIMP are listed in Table 17. There was no significant difference between any treated group and its control for any type of leukocyte.

Organ weights for DIMP-treated Mallards are listed in Tables 18 and 19. The liver and gonads showed differences by sex. Thus, they were divided into male, females with developing follicles, and females without developing follicles. There were very few males in the reproductive state at the time of termination and, thus, they were not divided into reproductive state groups. There was no significant difference in any organ weight on any treatment level as compared to the organ weight of the controls.

Mortality and birds removed from cages are listed in Table 20. Ducks were removed either for reasons of cannibalism from other ducks or, in the case of some females, excessive forced mating. The ducks had been harassed to such an extent that they would have died if left in the cage. Most of the deaths were from cannibalism by the more aggressive males. There was no significant difference in mortality between dietary treatment groups.

Discussion

In contract to the subacute test, the chronic study determines whether a small amount of the compound given for a long time differs from the effects of a larger amount of the chemical given for a short time.

Food consumption followed the typical pattern during the egg production period (Figures 7 and 8), that is, feed intake increased during the reproductive period to accomodate for the increase in metabolism and decrease in intake as production terminated (Scott et al., 1969). The ducks receiving 3200 and 10000 ppm levels of DIMP consumed more feed than did the control. The 3200 ppm group was significantly greater and the 10000 ppm group was above the control's feed consumption, though not significantly. This increase

Table 14. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on hemoglobin values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle.

Treatment	Level (ppm) in the diet	N	Male Hb gm/dl	N	Female Hb gm/dl	N	Combined ¹ Hb gm/dl
DIMP	0	6	13.05	13	13.08	19	13.07 ± .228 ² _a
DIMP	1000	6	12.72	14	12.85	20	12.18 ± .222 _a
DIMP	3200	3	12.87	15	13.01	18	12.98 ± .234 _a
DIMP	10000	3	13.13	15	12.84	18	12.89 ± .234 _a
Total		18	12.92	57	12.94	75	12.94 ± .113

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 15. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on hematocrit values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle.

Treatment	Level (ppm) in the diet	Male		Female		Combined ¹	
		N	Hct %	N	Hct %	N	Hct %
DIMP	0	6	43.96	13	45.90	19	45.30 ± .726 ² _a
DIMP	1000	6	43.50	14	44.36	20	44.10 ± .707 _a
DIMP	3200	3	44.83	15	44.08	18	44.21 ± .746 _a
DIMP	10000	3	43.50	15	44.00	18	43.92 ± .746 _a
Total		18	43.87	57	44.54	75	44.38 ± .363

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

Table 16. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks, on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of adult Mallard ducks (calculated from the data in Table 14 and 15).

Treatment	Level (ppm) in the diet	N	Male MCHC %	N	Female MCHC %	N	Combined ¹ MCHC %
DIMP	0	6	29.74	13	28.52	19	28.91 ± .417 ² _a
DIMP	1000	6	29.24	14	28.97	20	29.05 ± .406 _a
DIMP	3200	3	28.68	15	29.70	18	29.53 ± .428 _a
DIMP	10000	3	30.17	15	29.18	18	29.35 ± .428 _a
Total		18	29.47	57	29.12	75	29.20 ± .206

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 17. Effect of feeding DIMP in the diet at various levels for 24 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle.

Cell	Level DIMP in diet (ppm)	N	Mean ¹	Range
Basophil	0	19	2.05 $\pm$.309 ²	0-6
	1000	20	1.50 $\pm$.301 ^a	0-4
	3200	18	1.50 $\pm$.317 ^a	0-4
	10000	18	1.00 $\pm$.317 ^a	0-3
Total		75	1.52 $\pm$.155	0-6
Eosinophil	0	19	1.58 $\pm$.443 ²	0-6
	1000	20	2.65 $\pm$.432 ^b	0-7
	3200	18	1.72 $\pm$.455 ^b	0-9
	10000	18	2.33 $\pm$.455 ^b	0-8
Total		75	2.08 $\pm$.223	0-9
Heterophil	0	19	19.84 $\pm$ 2.63 ²	6-52
	1000	20	22.85 $\pm$ 2.56 ^c	10-55
	3200	18	24.39 $\pm$ 2.70 ^c	3-50
	10000	18	17.06 $\pm$ 2.70 ^c	7-46
Total		75	21.07 $\pm$ 1.32	3-55
Lymphocyte	0	19	73.00 $\pm$ 2.71 ²	40-89
	1000 ³	20	69.25 $\pm$ 2.64 ^d	39-83
	3200	18	67.78 $\pm$ 2.79 ^d	40-89
	10000	18	76.11 $\pm$ 2.79 ^d	46-87
Total		75	71.49 $\pm$ 1.37	39-89
Monocyte	0	19	3.53 $\pm$.491 ²	1-7
	1000	20	3.57 $\pm$.479 ^e	0-7
	3200	18	4.61 $\pm$.540 ^e	0-10
	10000	18	3.50 $\pm$.504 ^e	0-9
Total		75	3.84 $\pm$.247	0-10

¹Data given as group mean $\pm$ standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

³Some lymphocytes showing magenta granules in 5 of the 20 ducks.

Table 18. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on liver and gonad(s) weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Organ	Level of DIMP in diet (ppm)	Mean organ weight (gms)				Organ weight as percent of					
		N	M	N	F ¹	F ²	Body weight			Brain weight	
							M	F ¹	F ²	M	F ¹ F ²
Liver	0	6	33.0	13	26.9 ^b	3	2.26	2.19	--	581.3	560.0 --
	1000	6	23.8	13	27.5 ^b	1	1.77	2.25	3.45	440.4	560.0 1001.0
	3200	3	29.7 ^a	12	29.7 ^b	3	2.11	2.49	4.11	561.8	609.2 1147.7
	10000	3	35.3 ^a	15	32.5 ^b	--	2.26	2.68	--	658.8	654.5 --
Combined		18	29.7	53	29.3	4	2.07	2.41	3.95	544.0	598.5 1111.0
Gonad(s)	0	6 ⁴	2.89 ^d	13	0.71 ^e	3	0.21	0.057	--	53.3	14.4 --
	1000	6	19.46 ^d	13	0.77 ^e	1	1.46	0.063	3.85	366.0	15.7 1117.2
	3200	3	2.20 ^d	12	0.66 ^e	3	0.17	0.054	4.05	52.6	13.5 1129.8
	10000	3	3.00 ^d	15	0.62 ^e	--	0.20	0.051	--	57.1	12.6 --
Combined		18	8.32	53	0.69	4	0.62	0.056	4.00	156.4	14.0 1126.7

¹Females without developing follicles.

²Females with developing follicles.

³Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

⁴Five of the six males were still in a reproductive state; no other males were.

Table 19. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 24 weeks on organ weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Organ	Level in diet (ppm)	N	Mean organ weight (gms)	Organ weight as percent of:	
				Body weight	Brain weight
Spleen	0	19	0.683 ¹	0.053	13.43
	1000	20	0.688 ^a	0.055	13.62
	3200	18	0.567 ^a	0.046	11.51
	10000	18	0.619 ^a	0.049	12.25
Kidney	0	19	8.76b ¹	0.677	173.08
	1000	20	8.67 ^b	0.689	172.37
	3200	18	8.57 ^b	0.694	175.46
	10000	18	8.45 ^b	0.668	168.32
Pancreas	0	19	3.99 ¹	0.307	78.67
	1000	20	3.86 ^c	0.306	76.37
	3200	18	3.97 ^c	0.319	80.71
	10000	18	3.90 ^c	0.307	77.71
Proventriculus	0	19	3.72 ¹	0.287	73.45
	1000	20	3.72 ^d	0.293	73.41
	3200	18	4.22 ^d	0.339	85.94
	10000	18	4.04 ^d	0.320	80.31
Gizzard	0	19	36.47 ¹	2.80	718.21
	1000	20	34.06 ^e	2.70	671.73
	3200	18	33.77 ^e	2.73	684.78
	10000	18	36.43 ^e	2.85	721.50
Heart	0	19	8.57 ¹	0.678	173.32
	1000	20	8.88 ^f	0.706	175.75
	3200	18	8.06 ^f	0.653	164.26
	10000	18	8.34 ^f	0.656	165.74
Brain	0	19	5.069 ¹	--	--
	1000	20	5.054 ^g	--	--
	3200	18	4.925 ^g	--	--
	10000	18	5.040 ^g	--	--

¹Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 20. Dates of mortality and removals¹ of adult Mallards during the DIMP chronic test, 12/27/76 to 6/14/77

Compound	Level	Sex	Date of:		Cage
			Mortality	Removal	
DIMP	0	F	4/25		22
	0	F	5/1		22
	1000	F	4/6		16
	3200	M		3/15	19
	3200	M	3/24		21
	3200	M	4/7		8
	10000	M		1/30	13
	10000	M	3/15		9
	10000	M		3/15	14

¹ Birds were removed from a group because of either cannibalism from other birds or, in the case of some females, excessive rape (Lebret, 1961; McKinney, 1975; Barash, 1977) by males.

in consumption shows a trend to eat more of a feed that contains less nutrients and less energy. High levels of any non-nutrient ingredient added to a diet would give less energy per gram of feed. Since birds normally eat to satisfy their energy requirement, they would tend to consume more feed to meet their requirement (Scott et al., 1976).

The pre-egg production feed intake (77.9 to 126 g/b/d) for ducks that weighed about 1200 grams was similar to that reported by Gasaway and Buss (1972) of 36.0 to 73.7 g/b/d for Mallards weighing about 900 grams. Irby et al. (1967) reported feed consumption of 45 to 68 g/b/d for Mallards weighing about 900 to 1100 grams.

Changes in body weight for DIMP-treated ducks ranged from -2.16 to +0.38 percent of their weight, at the beginning of the experiment. This change was less than that reported by Gasaway and Buss (1972) for control Mallards of 96 to 104 percent of the animals' weight at the start of their study. These larger changes may have been because of the lighter weight (900 grams) or the fact they only had three birds of each sex. Grandy et al. (1968), using 18-month-old Mallard drakes as controls, reported body weight changes of 8 percent over a 30-day period. Irby et al. (1967) recorded changes in the controls of 14 percent in a 60-day period with 24 ducks of 18 months of age. Changes in body weight while going through a reproductive phase was consistent with normal cycles for birds in that they gained weight for the reproductive period and lost weight at the end, or near the end of their reproductive cycle (Scott et al., 1976).

Total number of eggs laid for all hens on all treatments of DIMP was 2349 in 77 days with an average of 41.2 eggs per hen per season. Normal values range from 28 to 38 eggs per hen per season (Heath et al., 1969; Davison and Sell, 1974; "Federal Register," 1975). Only DIMP at 10000 ppm decreased eggs laid to 29.2 eggs per hen per season which was a 34 percent decrease from all other groups. A decrease in egg laying may be from the fact that any non-nutrient additive at 10000 ppm would give a decrease in the number of eggs laid as there are less nutrients and energy available in the diet. The 10000 ppm group did not increase their feed intake enough to offset the decrease in eggs laid as the 3200 ppm group appeared to have done. Other mechanisms that would have decreased the number of eggs laid might have been an increase in oviposition time or if the chemical had interfered with calcium metabolism. The overall increase in egg numbers as compared to previous reports, may be due to the fact that all eggs were collected, as the ducks were in cages rather than uncaged and/or the strain of duck used was partially domesticated. Egg production curves followed the normal shape; a sharp rise after initiation of egg production followed by a maintained level of 55 to 75 percent for a few weeks, thereafter declining though not as rapidly as the increase in the beginning (Hafez, 1974).

Eggshell thickness conformed to reports by Heath et al. (1969), Longcore et al. (1971), Heath and Spann (1973), Heinz (1974), Davison and Sell (1974), though their means were slightly lower,

ranging from 35 to 39 mm x 10⁻². This difference may have been due to a difference in procedure or strain of Mallard used. Exterior shell quality was not affected as no significant numbers of abnormally shaped eggs nor increased numbers of soft shell eggs were noted.

Normal comfort movements noted were the body-shake (körper-schütteln), wing-shake (Flugelschütteln), head-shake (köpfshütteln), and wing-flap (Sich-Flugeln) and were in agreement with observations by McKinney (1965; 1975). The body-shake starts with a tail-wag followed by the erection of many body feathers. The shake moves forward on the body to the wings and then head. The wing-shake proceeds as above except there is no head movement and the tail-wag may not occur. The head-shake consists of shaking the bill laterally from side to side. The wing-flap occurs when the bird rises up to its toes slightly and fully opens the wings then flaps them a few times, as in flight.

Sexual behavior also appeared normal, as it was consistent with the findings of Lebret (1961) and Deforges and Wood-Gush (1975a; 1975b; 1976). Pumping of the head in a prelude to mating, social display ("Gesellschaftsspiel") with the head drawn firmly between the shoulders and head feathers erected were noted. Rape (Lebret, 1961; McKinney, 1975; Barach, 1977) was observed by repulsive actions from the harassed female, and is a normal occurrence during the reproduction period in Mallards.

Incubation parameters for the eggs laid by Mallards treated with DIMP are comparable to values given by Prince et al. (1968; 1969b; 1970), Heath et al. (1969), Heath and Spann (1973), Davison and Sell (1974):

Parameter	Ranges	
	Reported	DIMP
	%	%
Cracked	2.6-3.0	
	5.0	3.2-6.2
	7.0-11.9	
Fertile	50-100	
	75-89	65-89
	81-89	
Hatched	52-74	
	61-73	55-73
	63-68	

Greatest mortality during incubation occurred from approximately the 19th day until hatching as was noted by percent dead in shell (Table 12). This high mortality is consistent with the 38 to 66 percent of total mortality for the same period reported by Prince et al. (1969a).

Livability of the hatched ducklings raised for two weeks ranged from 96.6 to 99.6 percent (Table 13) and was within the range of normal values of 94 to 99 percent stated in the "Federal Register" (1975).

Hemoglobin gives an indication of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity since one gram of hemoglobin can combine with 1.34 ml of O₂ (Sturkie, 1976). Mean hemoglobin values of drakes treated with DIMP ranged from 12.7 to 13.1 gm/dl. Mean hemoglobin values for hens treated with DIMP ranged from 12.8 to 13.1 gm/dl (Table 14). These values are consistent with other reported values:

Species	Sex	Reported Value (gm/dl)	Reference
Mallard adult	-	9-21	Altman and Dittmer, 1964
3 mo.-1 yr.	-	7.5-16.5	Hemm and Carlton, 1967
7-15 weeks	-	18.8	Gasaway and Buss, 1972
Wild duck	-	14.0	Hemm and Carlton, 1967
Domestic duck	M	13.8	Hemm and Carlton, 1967
Domestic duck	F	12.2	Hemm and Carlton, 1967
Pekin	M	14.2	Sturkie, 1976
Pekin.	F	12.7	Sturkie, 1976
Indian	M	13.3	Sturkie, 1976
Indian	F	12.7	Sturkie, 1976
Diving duck	M	15.2	Sturkie, 1976
Diving duck	F	13.3	Sturkie, 1976

The reported values for the adult Mallard, 3 mo.-1 yr.-old Mallard, domestic female duck, and female Pekin and Indian ducks were in the same range as the DIMP-treatment group of ducks of 9.7 to 15.0 gm/dl. Hemoglobin values of diving ducks are higher as compared to dabbling ducks, since diving ducks need additional oxygen carrying capacity during dives.

Hematocrit values give an indication of red blood cell numbers, but the size of the RBC's also influence the packed cell volume. Thus, an increase in RBC numbers with a decrease in size of the cells may make no significant change in the hematocrit value. It was observed that ducks have two sizes of red blood cells which could also give varying results. Mean hematocrit values for the drakes treated with DIMP ranged from 43.5 to 44.83 percent. For the hens treated with DIMP, values ranged from 44.0 to 45.9 percent. These values are comparable to reported values:

Species	Sex	Reported Value (%)	Reference
Mallard	M	47-50	Gasaway and Buss, 1972
Mallard	F	45-50	Gasaway and Buss, 1972
Mallard	-	43.0	Hemm and Carlton, 1967
Pekin	-	41-49	Hemm and Carlton, 1967
Indian	M	40.7	Sturkie, 1976
Indian	F	38.1	Sturkie, 1976
Pekin	M	46.7	Sturkie, 1976
Pekin	F	44.2	Sturkie, 1976
Mallard	-	43.0	Sturkie, 1976

The hematocrit means of DIMP-treated Mallards are comparable to the Mallard values reported by Sturkie (1976) and Hemm and Carlton (1967), while the hematocrit range of ducks treated with DIMP of 32.0 to 51.0 percent was within the range of all reported values.

Though the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is important in the diagnosis of anemic conditions, values for the Mallard have not been reported in the literature. MCHC reflects the overall morphology of the red blood cells (normocytic, macrocytic, or microcytic) being produced by the bone marrow in the animal. This size determination reflects the condition of the bone marrow, metabolic capacity of the red blood cell, and hemoglobin content (Coles, 1974; Sturkie, 1976). One value of MCHC for Mallards of 33.6 percent was reported by Hemm and Carlton (1967), though numbers of animals used were not mentioned. This reported MCHC value is higher than the means for Mallards treated with DIMP of 29.2 percent, but is within the range of 26.8 to 37.5 percent. There could be a problem with the interpretation of mean corpuscular values in ducks, because they have two types of red blood cells. One cell type is elongated and narrow with denser chromatin in the nucleus (leptochromatic type) while the other cell type is shorter and rounder with less dense chromatin in the nucleus (pachychromatic type) (Lucas and Jamroz, 1961).

Leukocyte numbers can change with certain chemicals given to an animal. Though a slight change may be a result of a compound, it may be the influence of stress, starvation, or other factors. Comparative differential counts in the literature vary greatly depending on numbers counted, age, physical condition, wild or domestic, and species of duck. Values reported are:

Species	Cell				
	B	E	H	L	M
Duck ¹	1.5	2.1	24.3	61.7	10.8
Duck ² 1 ½-4 yr.	2.1	2.6	44.1	47.4	1.3
Duck ² 3-12 mo.	1.0	1.6	46.1	45.8	4.4
Duck ²	2.4	7.1	44.4	40.4	5.3
Pekin male ²	3.1	9.9	52.0	31.0	3.7
Pekin female ²	3.3	10.2	32.0	47.0	6.9
DIMP (treated Mallards)	1.5	2.1	21.1	71.5	3.8
DCPD (treated Mallards)	1.7	2.4	23.6	68.0	4.3

B = Basophil; E = eosinophil; H = heterophil; L = lymphocyte;
M = monocyte

¹ Sturkie, 1976

² Hemm and Carlton, 1967

The duck values cited in Sturkie (1976) had the closest leukocyte count in comparison to the Mallards treated with DIMP while the other authors cited indicated a higher heterophil count. There were more lymphocytes than heterophils in the DIMP-treated ducks, which is generally true for most avian species (Sturkie, 1976). DIMP-treated ducks' differential counts showed extreme ranges which was consistent with all investigators:

Species	Cell				
	B	E	H	L	M
Duck ¹	0-4	0-9	8-40.5	45.5-83	4-20
3-12 mo. ¹	0-4.5	0-5	19.5-82	13-73.5	.5-11.5
1 ½-4 yr. ¹	0-6	0-8.5	17.5-76.5	18.5-70	0-5
Duck ¹	0-5	0-18.5	12.5-82	11-75	0.5-13.5
Wild duck ²	2-11	3-11	31-57	24-49	3-15
Combined	0-11	0-18.5	8-82	11-83	0-20
DIMP (treated ducks)	0-6	0-9	3-55	39-89	0-10
DCPD (treated ducks)	0-5	0-9	4-67	25-92	0-11

B = basophil; E = eosinophil; H = heterophil; L = lymphocyte;
M = monocyte

¹ Hemm and Carlton, 1967

² Lucas and Jamroz, 1961

Magenta bodies, which are granules that appear to be produced during a disease state, were found in lymphocytes of Mallards treated with DIMP at 1000 ppm. This may have shown an acute reaction to the low level, whereas, the ducks on the higher levels, 3200, and 10000 ppm, may have passed through the acute phase early in the test. Magenta granules have been found in lymphocytes of wild male Mallards (Lucas and Jamroz, 1961) though the birds could have had some type of infection that may have produced the granules.

There is generally some difficulty in differentiating eosinophils from heterophils in the duck (Hemm and Carlton, 1967). The features used to distinguish between them for the differential counts on DIMP-treated ducks were: (1) heterophil's nucleus stains fainter or with more variability than the eosinophil's, (2) heterophil's cytoplasm is clear while the eosinophil has a light blue cytoplasm and (3) the heterophil's granules are characteristically round. The whole area of duck hematology, especially differential counts and mean corpuscular values, needs much additional work so that correct interpretations can be made.

Individual organ weights can give an indication of pathologic changes occurring in that organ; especially hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and atrophy. All organs from the treated ducks appeared normal at the time of sacrifice, except that some of the spleens showed discoloration in a number of the controls and those on treatment. No trends in appearance or weight difference were noted for any other organ. All organs were normal in weight as is noted when compared to the controls and other reported values:

Organ weights as a percent of body weight

Organ	15-week-old Mallards ¹	Pekin ²	DIMP		DCPD	
			Control	Trts ³	Control	Trts ³
Liver	1.97	4.20	2.23	2.26	2.21	2.32
Gonads-M	0.46	--	0.21	0.61	0.24	0.61
Gonads-F	0.10	--	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.12
Pancreas	0.22	0.60	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.29
Spleen	--	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Kidney	0.27	--	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67

¹ Gasaway and Buss, 1972

² Carlton, 1966

³ Trts = Mean of treatments

The Pekin's organ weights, expressed as a percent of body weight, were consistently twice the Mallards, while the 15-week-old Mallards were similar to the DIMP-treated ducks except for the kidney. The controls were consistent with the treatment groups except for the male gonads, because there were some males still in a reproductive state in the treatment groups and not in the control group.

CONCLUSIONS

- Oral LD₅₀: DIMP is slightly toxic to Mallards considering mortality, body weight changes, and feed consumption. The LD₅₀ is 1490 mg/kg with a 95% confidence interval of 1416.1 - 1567.7 mg/kg.
- Oral LC₅₀: An LC₅₀ could not be obtained at levels as high as 16000 ppm, a level that yielded daily consumption of the chemical in excess of the LD₅₀. Mallards on DIMP showed decreasing body weight but no mortality occurred. Thus, they were not able to ingest enough of the compound to cause mortality.
- Oral Chronic: Mallards fed DIMP-treated feed were adversely affected as feed consumption decreased at 3200 ppm and egg production decreased at 10000 ppm. No effects were seen in body weight, cracked eggs, incubation parameters, normal ducklings, 14-day-old survivors, eggshell thickness, teratogenicity, behavior, gross pathology, histopathology, blood parameters or mortality of adults.

Toxicity of DIMP to Bobwhite Quail

TEST 1 - ACUTE (LD₅₀)

The research consisted of the determination of: the lethal dose for 50% of the test subjects (LD₅₀), the lethal dietary concentration for 50% of the test subjects (LC₅₀) and the chronic toxicity of DIMP to Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*). The tests were conducted in a windowless house at the Michigan State University Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center. The Bobwhites were procured from the Poultry Science Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the single, 14-day, oral dose LD₅₀ of DIMP to Bobwhite.

Adult Bobwhites, approximately one year of age, in non-laying condition, were utilized. The birds were maintained indoors in cages measuring 85.1 cm (l) x 89 cm (w) x 24.1 cm (h); 20 birds per cage. Cage space per bird was 379cm².

Body weights of all birds were recorded following a one-week holding period. A two-week acclimatization period followed. Body weights were again recorded at the termination of acclimatization to note any significant weight loss before range finding was initiated.

Preliminary range finding was conducted to establish the approximate lethal dose. A series of dosages was employed for the test to give a mortality range of 10 to 90 percent.

Testing

Birds used for testing were maintained on a quail breeder feed (Appendix G: Composition of Feed). The feed was free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the testing period with the exception of a 15-hour minimum fasting period before oral administration of test chemicals. Weekly feed consumption was determined for each group.

The DIMP test utilized twenty birds, ten of each sex, per dose level. Weights were recorded immediately preceding the dosing, and on the third, seventh, and fourteenth days of the succeeding two-week observational period. Post-treatment behavior was observed for one hour immediately following dosing, again at 4-5 hours and daily thereafter for the duration of the observational period.

Administration was by drenching per os from a syringe with a length of polyethylene tubing attached to a needle. The length of tubing corresponded with the distance from the back of the oral cavity to the esophageal opening of the proventriculus. This insured a uniform location for the introduction of the test substance. The

syringe was 1 cc, the needle 22 ga, 2.54 cm long, and the tubing measured 0.762 mm ID and 1.29 mm OD.

Necropsies were performed on all birds, including controls, at the time of death or at the termination of the observational period. A general gross inspection was performed with special emphasis on the digestive tract, liver, kidneys, heart, and spleen.

Statistical Analysis

The LD₅₀ was analyzed by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949). Weight changes were analyzed by least squares analysis of covariance with log transformation and the two-sided Dunnett t-test with modification for unequal replication. Feed consumption data were not appropriate for meaningful statistical analysis.

Results

Range finding pilot studies were conducted to provide a practical dosage span to be used in the acute test.

DIMP pilot tests began at 200 mg/kg body weight. The dose was repeatedly doubled until a level of 1600 mg/kg body weight was reached with deaths occurring at 800 mg/kg body weight and 1600 mg/kg body weight. Three additional trials were conducted to verify the information gathered from the initial trial. Dose levels utilized in additional trials were between 200 and 1600 mg/kg body weight. Overall results are shown in Table 21.

Mortality for the quail treated per os with DIMP is listed in Table 22. Determination of acute oral LD₅₀ by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949) for the compound tested was 1000 mg/kg with a 95% confidence interval of 934.2-1070.5 mg/kg.

The mortality curve of DIMP for the Bobwhite is plotted in Figure 9. Most deaths occurred within the first 24 hours after dosing with DIMP. There was no mortality nor clinical sign differences between the sexes among the treated groups.

Clinical signs of reaction to DIMP per os dosing included an initial comatose state followed by death or recovery. During recovery, staggering, sitting still, and shallow breathing were noted. Recovery was usually complete within 24 hours.

During the 14-day post-treatment period, no further signs of intoxication nor significant weight changes of birds in treated groups from that of the control were noted (Table 23). Necropsies of all birds that died and those that were sacrificed at the end of the post-treatment period showed no gross pathological changes.

Feed consumption, for the 14-day post-treatment period, is listed in Table 24. Feed consumption in the 900 and 1200 mg/kg dosed groups appeared to have been depressed during the first week.

Table 21. Results of DIMP LD₅₀ range finding trials

Chemical	DIMP level (mg/kg body wt.)	Number of birds	Mortality (%)
DIMP	300	2	0
	400	2	0
	600	4	25
	700	1	0
	800	5	20
	900	2	0
	1000	2	50
	1100	2	100
	1200	2	50
	1600	2	100

Table 22. Mortality of adult Bobwhite quail during a 14-day period following a single per os dosing with DIMP.

Treatment level (mg/kg)	Mortality		Combined (%)
	No. died/No. treated male	No. treated female	
0 (control)	0/10	0/10	0
800	0/10	2/10	10
900	3/10	4/10	35
1000	7/10	4/10	55
1100	7/10	4/10	55
1200	8/10	9/10	85

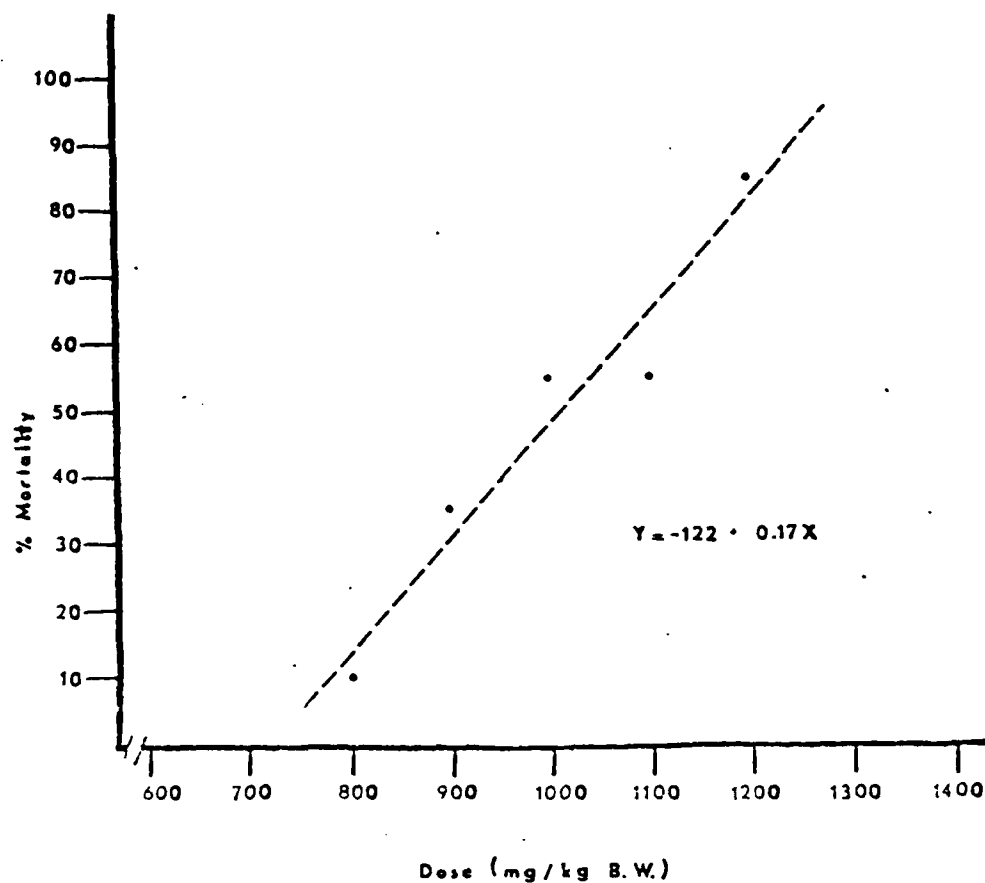


Figure 9. Percent mortality of adult Bobwhites (equal numbers of each sex) given a single per os dose of DIMP and observed for 14 days post-treatment. In the regression equation x = dose of DIMP in mg/kg of body weight and y = percent mortality.

Table 23. Quail body weight changes during post treatment for LD₅₀
(mean values).

DIMP level mg/kg	n	Mean body weight (g)		Mean change (g/b/d)
		Day 0	Day 14	
0	20	202.95	207.05	+.293 _a ¹
800	18	199.33	195.28	-.290 _a
900	13	190.23	195.23	+.357 _a
1000	9	203.22	197.33	-.421 _a
1100	9	193.67	195.22	+.111 _a
1200	3	199.67	182.00	-1.262 _a

Table 24. Quail feed consumption (g/b/d) during post-treatment for LD₅₀.

DIMP level mg/kg	n	Days	
		0-7	8-14
0	20	13.04	14.96
800	18	12.63	13.75
900	13	8.34	15.31
1000	9	10.71	8.76
1100	10	12.43	12.49
1200	3	7.76	14.09

¹ Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

At the 1000 mg/kg level, feed consumption may have been affected for the entire two-week period.

Discussion

The LD₅₀ of DIMP for Bobwhites is similar to the LD₅₀ of DIMP for rats and mice reported by Dacre and Hart (1977), but approximately 30 percent less than the LD₅₀ of DIMP for Mallard ducks.

Based on the chart on Page 29 DIMP is slightly toxic to the Bobwhite. Table 25 lists the LD₅₀'s of several compounds for the Bobwhite. The DIMP LD₅₀ for the Bobwhite is included for comparison purposes.

The slope of the dose-response curve of DIMP for Bobwhites can be considered flat. A steep curve limits the range of dosages between the no-effect dose and the lethal dose. A flat curve provides more variability of dosages (thus responses) between the no-effect dose and the lethal dose.

Male and female Bobwhites responded similarly to DIMP administration. Lack of response difference due to sex is not uncommon. Dacre and Hart (1977) found no difference in response to treatment with DIMP by sex for mice. Their results were similar to data in this report for Mallard ducks. Tucker and Haegele (1971) reported no difference in response by sex to 108 different compounds in 22 species of birds.

Feed consumption of Bobwhites post-DIMP treatment did not show a typical dose-response relationship. The 900 mg/kg and 1200 mg/kg groups showed reduced feed consumption compared to the control group during the first week with an increase to control levels the second week post-treatment. The 1000 mg/kg group showed a reduction in feed consumption the second week post-treatment. Other dietary levels showed little change during the observation period. Similar inconsistent data in this report have been shown with Mallard ducks dosed with DIMP.

Body weight change of DIMP-treated birds showed no significant difference from the control birds during the 14-day observation period. This is consistent with the findings that no significant difference in body weight change of Mallard ducks resulted from dosing with DIMP, with the exception of the ducks treated with the highest level of DIMP. Dahlen and Haugen (1954) reported weight losses in Bobwhites treated with either of four insecticides. Bergstrand and Klimstra (1962) found the percent weight gain of birds treated with fenuron greater than the weight gain of control birds.

The vast majority of deaths of Bobwhites treated with DIMP occurred between one and three hours post-treatment. The lethal effects of per os dosing with DIMP appeared much more rapidly for Bobwhites than for rats, mice, or Mallard ducks. In the Mallard duck, deaths occurred within 24 hours after dosing with DIMP. Dacre and

Table 25. The LD₅₀ values of twelve compounds for the Bobwhite quail at various ages.

Compound	Primary use	Sex	Age	LD ₅₀ mg/kg (95% Conf. limits)
Azodrin	I ¹	male	1-2yr.	0.944 (0.749-1.19)
Furadan	I	female	3 mo.	5.040 (3.64-6.99)
Aldrin	I	female	3-4mo.	6.59
Dieldrin	I	both	2-3mo.	12-14
Accothon	I	male	2-3mo.	27.4 (19.0-37.1)
DDT oil sol.	I	both	-----	60-85
Toxaphene	I	male	3mo.	85.4 (59.2-123)
Lindane	I	male	2-3mo.	120-130
DDT crystalline	I	both	-----	300
SD 15418	H ²	female	3-5mo.	400-500
DIMP	—	both	adult	1000 (934.2-1070.5)
DCPD	—	both	adult	1010 (933.2-1093.1)
Ceresan L	F ³	male	2-3mo.	1060 (841-1330)

¹ I = insecticide

² H = herbicide

³ F = fungicide

Hart (1977) reported most deaths occurred during the first 24 hours and no deaths occurred more than 48 hours after administration of DIMP to rats and mice.

TEST 2 - SUBACUTE (LC₅₀)

Procedure

This test was conducted to determine the minimum repeated oral dosage (mg/kg/day) of DIMP that was lethal to Bobwhite chicks.

Range finding pilot studies were conducted with DIMP to determine the effect on mortality, feed consumption, and body weight.

Levels of DIMP employed for the subacute test were partially determined by the LD₅₀ value, the slope of the dosage-mortality curve, the variation within a group's response to the same dose, and the results of the range finding pilot studies.

The eight-day range finding pilot test utilized six birds for each dietary treatment. Dietary treatments consisted of 4000, 8000, and 16000 ppm DIMP. Treated feed was fed for the initial five days of the test and untreated feed for the remaining three days. The three-day (untreated feed) period was included to avoid overestimation of the lethal dosage by calculating mortality before the compound had sufficient time to act.

Body weights were measured at the initiation of the test, the transition between feeding treated and untreated feed, and the termination of the test. Feed consumption was estimated by providing a known amount of treated or untreated feed for the birds and weighing the remainder on days five and eight of the test, respectively.

Results of the range-finding test were:

DIMP level in diet (ppm)	Mean change in body wt. (g/b/d)	Mean feed consumption (g/b/d)	Mort- ality (%)
4000	+3.150	7.055	0
8000	+0.185	5.650	33.3
16000	+0.340	4.235	0

Since there was 33.3 percent mortality at the 8000 ppm DIMP level (the median level) during the range-finding study, the levels for the subacute study included four levels set above the maximum two percent level recommended in the Federal Register (1975). This was to hopefully result in at least 50 percent mortality or to establish a zero feed intake level if the mortality did not reach 50 percent at any level. Since any mortality that did occur appeared unrelated to the dietary levels of DIMP, a series of dosages was utilized to determine the point of feed refusal instead of 50 percent mortality.

Testing

Randomly selected day-old Bobwhite chicks were housed indoors in a Petersime Brood Unit² and maintained on a standard quail starter diet (Appendix G: Composition of Feed), free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum. At 14 days of age the chicks were segregated into groups of ten birds of undetermined sex. Each group of birds was randomly assigned to one of ten dietary treatments. At the initiation of the experiment, one bird from the control group and one from the low level DIMP group escaped. The experiment was conducted with nine birds in the latter groups. During the eight day test period, treated feed was fed for the first five days and untreated feed was fed for the remaining three days. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the test period.

The test diets were prepared by dissolving the chemical in corn oil, and hand mixing this with quail starter to make a premix. The premix was then added to a standard quail ration to yield the appropriate dietary level (Appendix H: Diet Preparation). The DIMP-treated diets' chemical-corn oil solution constant was greater than two percent of the diet. The control diet consisted of two parts corn oil to 98 parts feed by weight. The ten dietary treatments used for testing were as follows: 0, 4000, 8000, 12000, 16000, 20000, 24000, 28000, 32000, and 36000 ppm DIMP.

Body weights were recorded on days zero, five, and eight of the test period. Feed was weighed on days zero and five (treated feed) and days six and eight (untreated feed) to provide estimates of average feed consumption. Observations on feed wastage were taken into account in determining the estimated point of zero feed consumption.

Any signs of intoxication or abnormal behavior during the test period were noted. All birds that died during the trial and those that survived until the termination of the experiment, were necropsied.

Statistical Analysis

Sloped of feed consumption, body weight change, and predicted zero feed consumption were determined by regression analysis.

Results

Feed consumption (Figure 10) of chicks on the three lowest levels (4000, 8000, and 12000 ppm) was increase by 6.72 percent, 8.89 percent, and 7.8 percent, respectively (a mean increase of 7.80 percent or 0.43 g/b/d), as compared to that of the control.

² Petersime Incubator Company, Gettysburg, OH 45328

Quail fed all other levels of DIMP showed decreased feed consumption as compared to the control, ranging from 15.97 percent at the 28000 ppm level to 43.01 percent at the 26000 ppm level. The slope of the regression line for feed consumption was -0.00008 , with a correlation between feed consumption and level of DIMP in the diet of -0.8514 (Figure 11). The predicted zero feed consumption calculated from this line was 77959 ppm. Total intake of the chemical in mg/kg/day ranged from 755.60 at the 4000 ppm level to 4982.90 at the 36000 ppm level. With the exception of the 32000 ppm level, there was a continuous increase in the amount of DIMP ingested as the level of DIMP in the diet increased.

Body weight data showed that all groups gained weight (Figure 12). Birds on lower DIMP levels (4000 to 16000 ppm) showed a mean gain of 2.06 g/b/d; a decrease of 1.03 g/b/d as compared to the control. Birds on the higher levels of DIMP, 20000 to 36000, showed a mean gain of 1.11 g/b/d; a decrease of 1.98 g/b/d as compared to the control. The slope of the regression line for body weight changes was -0.00007 and the correlation between the level of DIMP in the diet and body weight was -0.8540 (Figure 13). Predicted zero body weight gain was 44,547 ppm DIMP in the diet.

Mortality was limited and showed no trends (Table 26). The 28000 and 24000 ppm groups showed 10 and 60 percent mortality, respectively. The high mortality in the 24000 ppm group was attributed to cannibalism. No other groups showed any mortality even though the amount of DIMP ingested ranged from 755.6 to 4982.9 mg/kg/day which bracketed the LD₅₀ value of 1000 mg/kg. Quail in all groups showing no mortality, except the 4000 ppm group, had values of DIMP ingested above the LD₅₀ value. The correlation coefficient between mortality and mg DIMP ingested was $+0.0905$.

During the three-day post-treatment period, feed consumption increased in all DIMP groups including the control, however, the greatest increase generally occurred in those groups that had shown the greatest decrease consumption during the five-day treatment period (Figure 14). Increases ranged from 105 percent (3.39 g/b/d) at 36000 ppm level to 22 percent (1.33 g/b/d) at 20000 ppm level with a mean of 58.33 percent. The control showed a 41 percent increase (2.27 g/b/d) in feed consumption. In total amount of feed consumed, the 4000 - 20000 groups showed a mean feed consumption of 7.70 g/b/d; 0.08 g/b/d less than the control. Quail in groups fed 24000 - 36000 ppm had a mean feed consumption of 6.24 g/b/d; 1.54 g/b/d less than the control.

Body weight changes, during the post-treatment period, showed no trends. The correlation between the level of chemical in the previous diet and feed consumption was -0.5222 (Table 27). All treated groups showed body weight gains ranging from 4.23 g/b/d at 20000 ppm level to 3.01 at 24000 ppm level, with a mean of 3.86 g/b/d. This was 1.47 g/b/d less than the control.

No gross pathological changes between the DIMP-treated groups and the control were observed during necropsies.

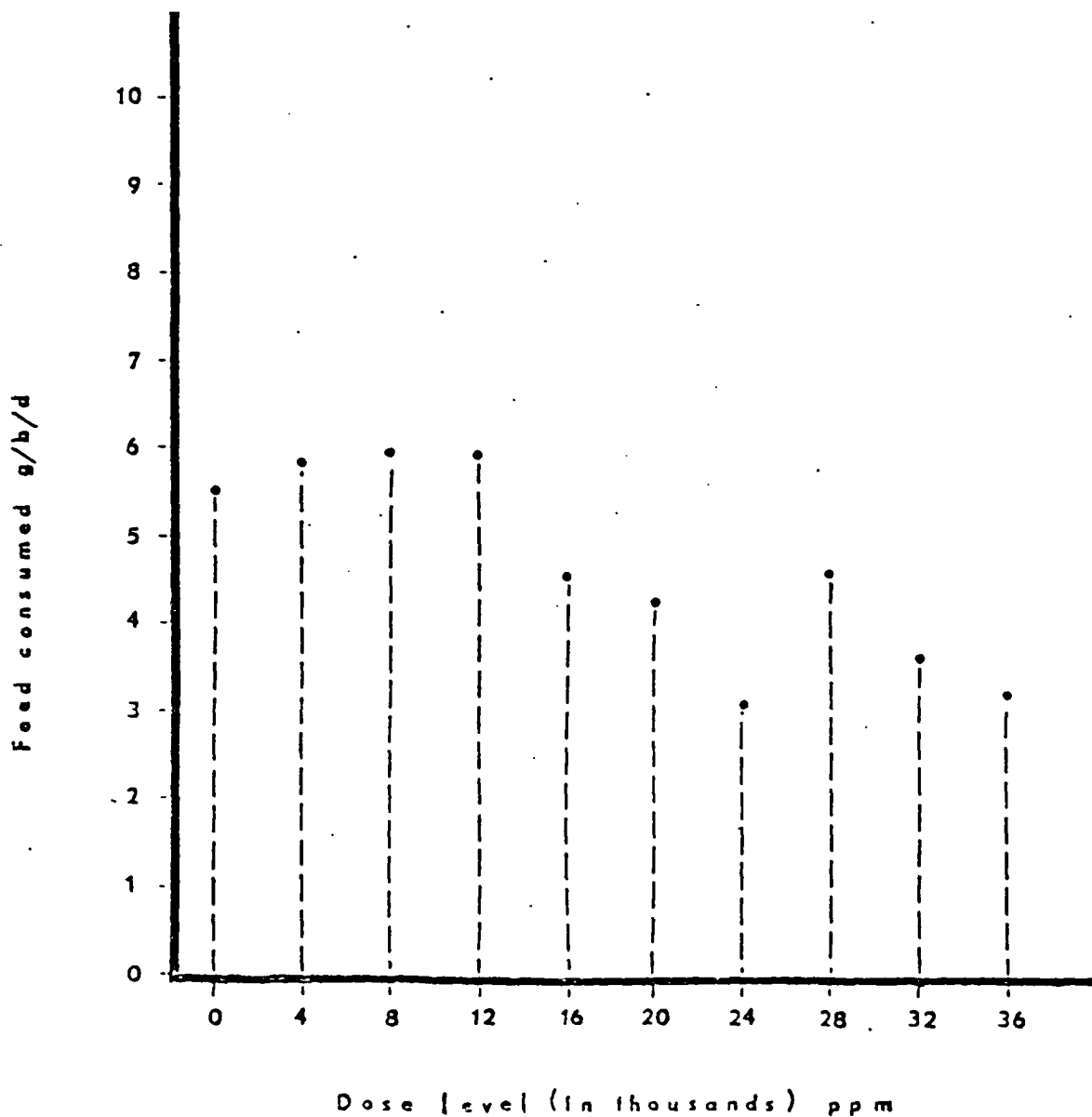


Figure 10. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for five days on feed consumption of 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks.

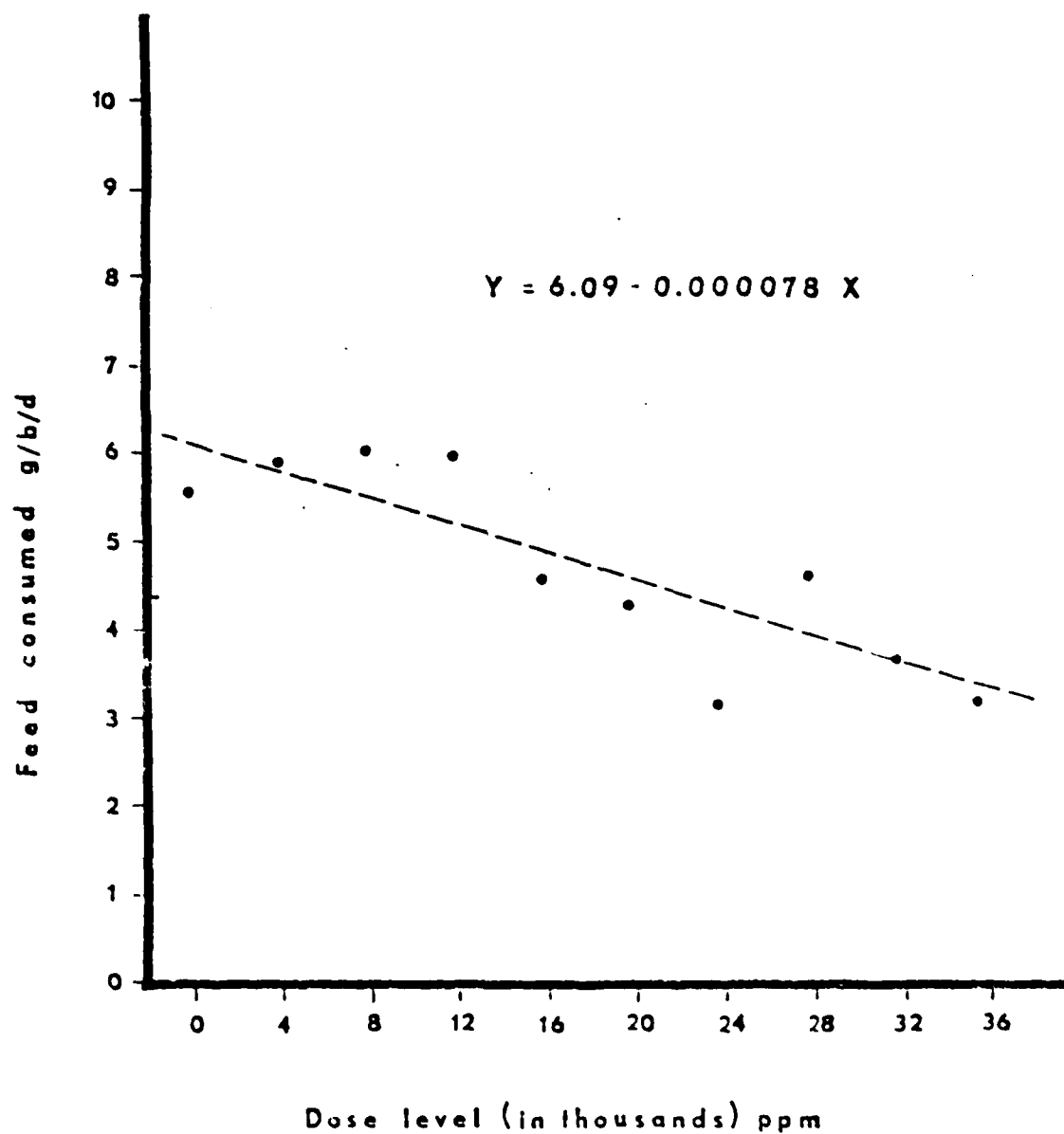


Figure 11. Regression equation of the data shown in Figure 10. In the regression equation x = ppm of DIMP and y = feed consumption in g/b/d.

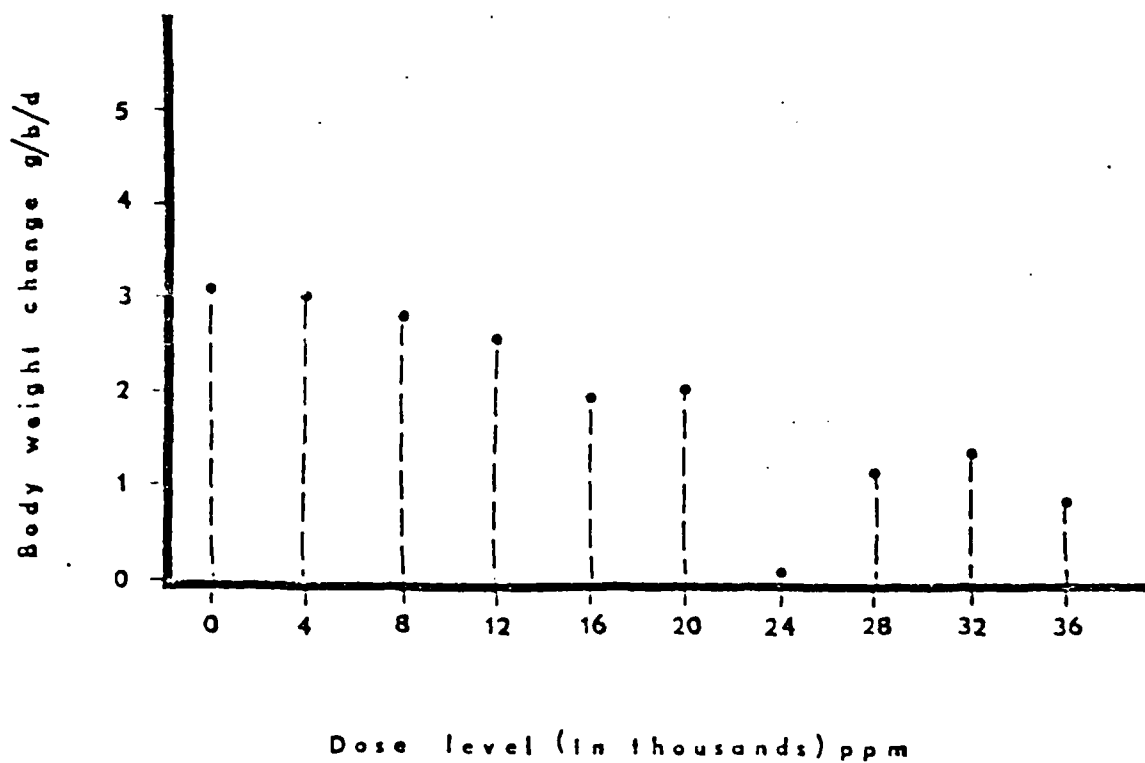


Figure 12. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for five days on body weight change of 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks.

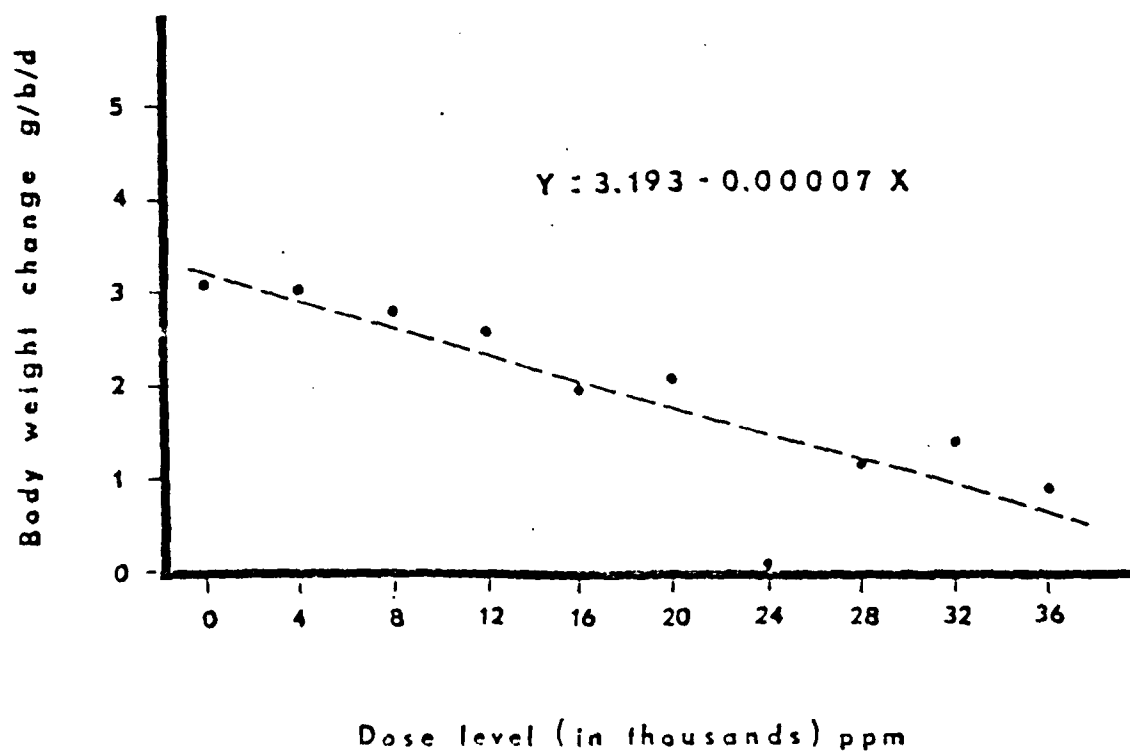


Figure 13. Regression equation of the data shown in Figure 12. In the regression equation x = ppm of DIMP and y = body weight change in g/b/d.

Table 26. Calculated DIMP intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks on LC₅₀ trial.

DIMP level in diet (ppm)	DIMP consumed/day (mg)	Mean ¹ body wt. (g)	DIMP consumed (mg/kg/day)	Mortality (%)
0	0	30.8	0	0
4000	23.5	31.1	755.6	0
8000	48.0	29.2	1643.8	0
12000	71.3	27.9	2555.6	0
16000	73.3	27.3	2685.0	0
20000	86.0	27.5	3127.3	0
24000	75.4	19.6	3846.9	60
28000	129.6	26.4	4909.1	10
32000	116.5	25.1	4641.4	0
36000	116.6	23.4	4982.9	0

¹ Mean body weight of treatment group for five day interval.

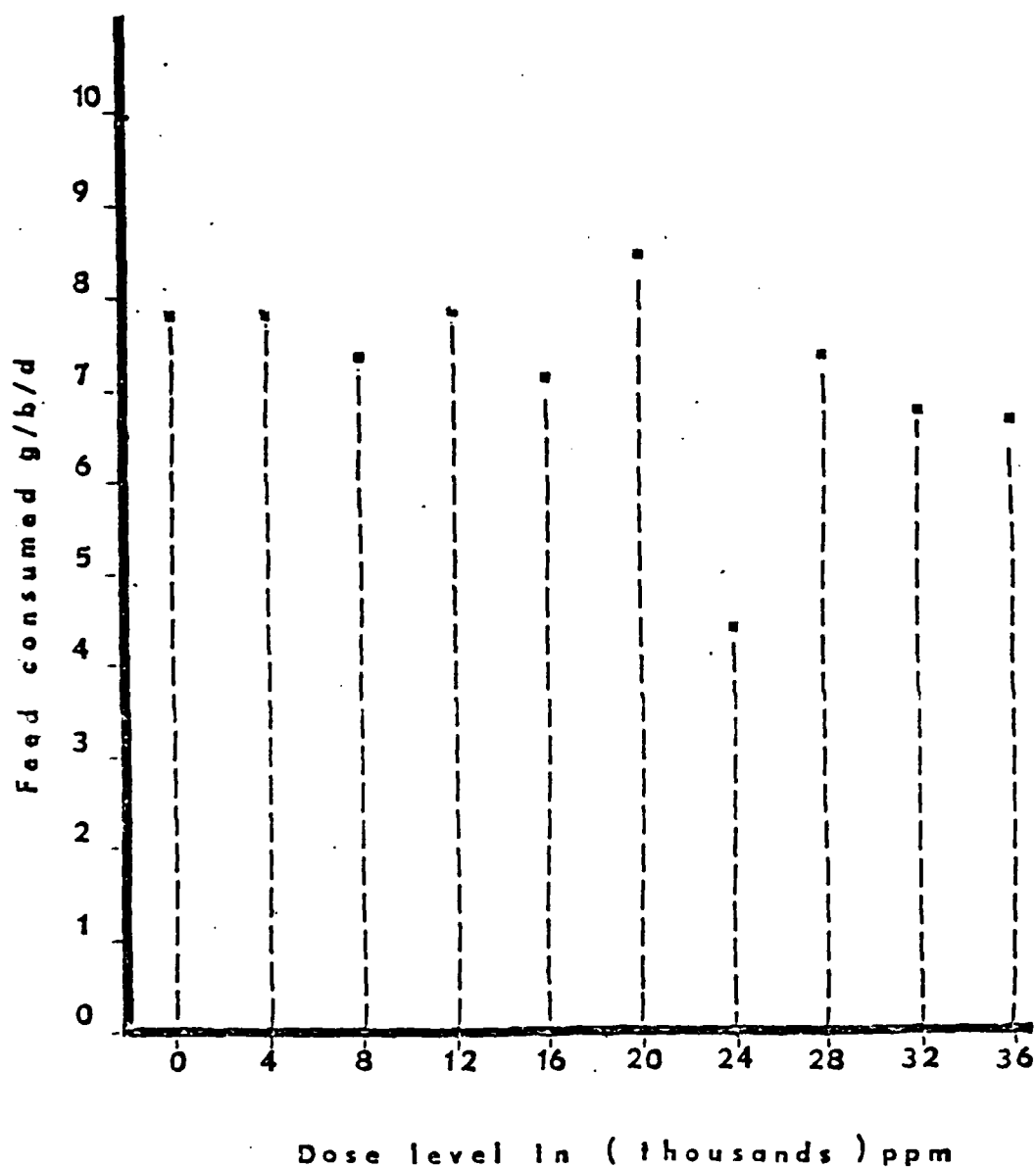


Figure 14. Feed consumption of Bobwhite chicks fed untreated feed during three-day post-treatment period after withdrawal of DIMP-treated diets.

Table 27 . Body weight change of Bobwhite chicks during 3-day period after withdrawal of DIMP-treated diets.

DIMP level in diet (ppm)	Weight change (g/b/d)	Feed consumed/ weight change
0	5.33	1.46
4000	4.07	1.91
8000	3.80	1.93
12000	3.93	2.00
16000	3.97	1.80
20000	4.23	1.99
24000	3.01	1.44
28000	3.93	1.86
32000	3.83	1.75
36000	3.93	1.69

Discussion

LC₅₀ values of DIMP could not be determined for the Bobwhite due to insufficient mortality, even though the average mg of compound consumed per bird per day was greater than the respective LD₅₀ value. Most of the mortality of the DIMP-fed birds occurred in only one dietary level group and was attributed to cannibalism. The predicted points of zero feed consumption was above 70000 ppm. These results are in agreement with the reported undeterminable LC₅₀ values for the Mallard duck fed DIMP-treated diets.

Values taken from LC₅₀ determinations (Heath et al., 1972) of 89 pesticidal chemicals are listed in Table 28. The LC₅₀ value of DDT in Table 28 was taken from results by Heath and Stickel (1965).

Diets containing 16000 ppm or more of DIMP caused a pronounced reduction of feed intake with the least feed intake at the highest DIMP dietary level. These observations on feed consumption were made during the first five days of the eight-day test period. This reduction of feed intake was undoubtedly due to a repellant effect of the compounds rather than a toxic effect since the birds increased their feed consumption when fed untreated feed during the three day post-treatment period. Voluntary feed restriction of treated diets is not uncommon; Ernst (1966) reported that quail voluntarily restricted their feed intake when sufficient levels of some pesticides were added to their diets. Frings and Boyd (1952) reported olfactory discrimination by the Bobwhites.

Body weight gains were generally reduced in Bobwhites fed DIMP diets; the least weight gains occurred in birds fed the highest dietary levels. The reduced body weight gain of the birds fed DIMP diets was fairly consistent with the decrease in feed consumption.

Feed efficiency of Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets during the three-day post-treatment period showed no trends.

All birds on dietary levels of DIMP, other than the lowest level, consumed a greater amount of chemical (mg/kg/day) than the LD₅₀ value. Fitshugh and Schouboe (1965) reported that animals tolerating an amount of chemical in their diet greater than the LD₅₀ value was uncommon. A possible explanation of the phenomena investigated by Fitshugh and Schouboe (1965) is an observation by Stickel et al. (1965) who reported that absorption of some compounds through the gastrointestinal wall can be more efficient if the compound is incorporated into the diet than when given as a single dose. Heath et al. (1972) reported that exposure of a compound via the diet is often gradual, allowing sufficient time for the degradation of unstable compounds, but not necessarily the stable compounds.

Table 28. Median lethal concentrations (LC_{50} 's) of various pesticidal chemicals for Bobwhite quail chicks two to three weeks of age.

Chemical	Primary Use	LC_{50} (ppm)	95% confidence limits
Aldrin	I ¹	37	33 - 41
Aroclor 1254 (PCB)	Id ²	604	410 - 840
Ceresan M	F ³	57	42 - 74
Chlordane	I	331	197 - 479
DDE	Dp ⁴	825	697 - 796
DDT	I	611	514 - 724
Diazinon	I	245	178 - 334
Dieldrin	I	39	37 - 41
Diquat	H ⁵	2932	1811 - 5256
Endrin	I	14	11 - 24
Fenitrothion	I	157	135 - 183
Fenuron	H	> 5000	no mortality
Heptachlor	I	92	76 - 113
Lindane	I, A ⁶	882	755 - 1041
Malathion	I	3497	2959 - 4117
Paraquat dichl.	H	981	784 - 1213
Toxaphene	I	828	619 - 1102

¹ I = insecticide

² Id = industrial

³ F = fungicide

⁴ Dp = degradation product

⁵ H = herbicide

⁶ A = acaricide

TEST 3 - CHRONIC

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the effects of continuous long term exposure of DIMP to the adult Bobwhite throughout a single reproductive cycle.

The test consisted of four dietary treatment groups, three treated levels plus one control. Each treatment group consisted of one female and one male housed in a single cage replicated fifteen times. The birds were allowed a two week acclimatization period before the initiation of the test.

Dietary levels of the test substance were determined via the results of the LC₅₀ experiment and consultations with the Project Officer (United States Army Medical Command). Decreased feed consumption (as compared to the control) at levels about 12000 ppm DIMP coupled with an increase in body weight loss (as compared to the control) at levels about 16000 ppm DIMP and the absence of mortality at levels lower than 24000 ppm DIMP, aided in the decision to place the reproductive study dietary levels of DIMP at 0, 1200, 3800, and 12000 ppm. Subsequent mortality at the 3800 and 12000 ppm DIMP levels prompted a reduction in these levels to 380 and 0 ppm DIMP, respectively. This decision was reached by general consensus of the principal investigator and the project officer (U.S. Army Medical Command).

Testing

Test diets were prepared by the addition of a premix to a standard quail breeder ration to attain the appropriate dietary levels. (Appendix H: Diet Preparation). The control diet consisted of two parts corn oil to 98 parts feed by weight. The diets were fed to the birds for a minimum of ten weeks before the initiation of egg production and a minimum of ten weeks after the attainment of 50 percent egg production. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the entire test.

Feed consumption was measured biweekly for the duration of the experiment. Body weights were measured at 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 weeks and at the termination of the study. Body weights were not measured during egg production to avoid any adverse effects that handling may have had on egg production.

During the pre-egg production period (Nov. 1 to Jan. 8) the testing rooms were maintained at approximately 18°C with six hours of light provided per day. To induce egg production, the lighting schedule was increased to 16 hours per day. This schedule was maintained throughout the production period (Jan. 8 to May 28). Temperature of the test room during the production period ranged from 15° to 28°C.

Egg production, mortality, morbidity, and any observable clinical signs of intoxication were recorded daily. All birds that died

during the study were subjected to gross necropsy. Hemoglobin concentrations, packed red cell volume (hematocrit value), and differential counts were determined for all surviving birds at the termination of the test.

Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation

Each day, eggs were collected, marked with the corresponding cage number and date, and stored at 12.8 to 15.6°C until placed in the incubator. The storage time ranged from zero to six days.

Eggs were set at weekly intervals in a Jamesway stage Model 252 incubator.³ The incubator was maintained at an average internal temperature of 37.5°C (range 36.9 to 38.1°C) and average relative humidity of 56 percent (range 52 to 65 percent). All eggs were candled on day 0 for shell cracks and again on day 14 to determine fertility and/or early embryonic death. Eggs that were cracked, infertile or that contained early dead embryos were removed and disposed of. Fertile, developing eggs were put into pedigree hatching baskets and were transferred to a hatching unit (Jamesway Model 252) on day 21. The average temperature and relative humidity of the hatcher were 37.2°C (range 36.8 to 38.1°C) and 67 percent (range 65 to 70 percent), respectively. On day 24 the hatched chicks were removed from the hatcher, wing banded, and housed in a Petersime Brood Unit for a two week observational period. Untreated feed and water were provided ad libitum during the two weeks. Mortality was recorded daily. Survivors were weighed and sacrificed at the termination of the two-week observational period and livability calculated.

Eggs that did not hatch were broken open, examined, and recorded in one of the following categories; pipped live, pipped dead, live in shell, or dead in shell.

Eggs from one day's production were collected at biweekly intervals to be measured for eggshell thickness. The eggs collected for shell measurement were cracked open at the girth, the contents washed out, and the shells were air dried for a minimum of 48 hours. Measurements of the shell plus the membranes were taken at four points around the girth using a micrometer⁴ calibrated to 0.01 mm units.

Histopathology

At the termination of the test all surviving animals were killed by cervical dislocation, a gross examination of the carcasses performed, and the organs (liver, kidney, pancreas, proventriculus,

³ James Manufacturing Company, Inc. (a subsidiary of Butler Manufacturing Co.), Fort Atkinson, WI 53538.

⁴ Federal Products Corporation (a subsidiary of Esterline Corp.) 1144 Eddy Street, Providence, RI 02901.

gizzard, heart, and brain) excised and weighed. A sample of these organs plus lungs, adrenals, duodenum, and sciatic nerve were then placed in ten percent neutral buffered formaldehyde (Luna, 1968) and prepared for histopathologic examination according to routine procedures, as described in Appendix C.

Hematological Preparation

Determinations of differential counts, packed red cell volume, and hemoglobin concentration were completed on all birds that survived until the termination of the experiment (see Appendix D, E, and F).

Statistical Analysis

Data from the chronic study were treated statistically by analysis of variance; sample units, with three exceptions, for the variables measured were the individual cages. The exceptions were for body weight change, organ weight, and hematological parameters where the sample units were the individual birds.

Dunnett's t-test (with modification for unequal replication where applicable) was used to compare all treatment groups to the control for each variable, except percent livability of progeny. The latter was analyzed by the split-plot design (Gill, 1978) with arcsin transformation.

Results

Feed consumption data for adult Bobwhites fed the DIMP-treated and control diets are presented in Figure 15. Each point plotted is the mean of 15 cages, each housing one male and one female bird. The dietary levels of DIMP for the initial time interval plotted were: 0, 1200, 3800, and 12000 ppm. Due to considerable mortality occurring in the 3800 and 12000 ppm groups, these dietary levels were reduced to 380 and 0 ppm, respectively. Thus, the first time interval of the feed consumption data was analyzed separately from the remaining time intervals. The feed consumption of the birds receiving the 12000 ppm diet was found to be significantly less than the feed consumption of the control birds. No other significant differences were found between the feed consumption of the birds fed treated diets and the control birds.

The body weight change data of Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets or control feed for the initial ten weeks, are presented in Table 29. No significant differences in body weight change of treated birds and control birds were found. For reasons stated in the above paragraph, the initial time interval was analyzed separately from the remaining time intervals.

Body weight change data over a ten-week reproductive period are given in Table 30. The data were analyzed separately for males

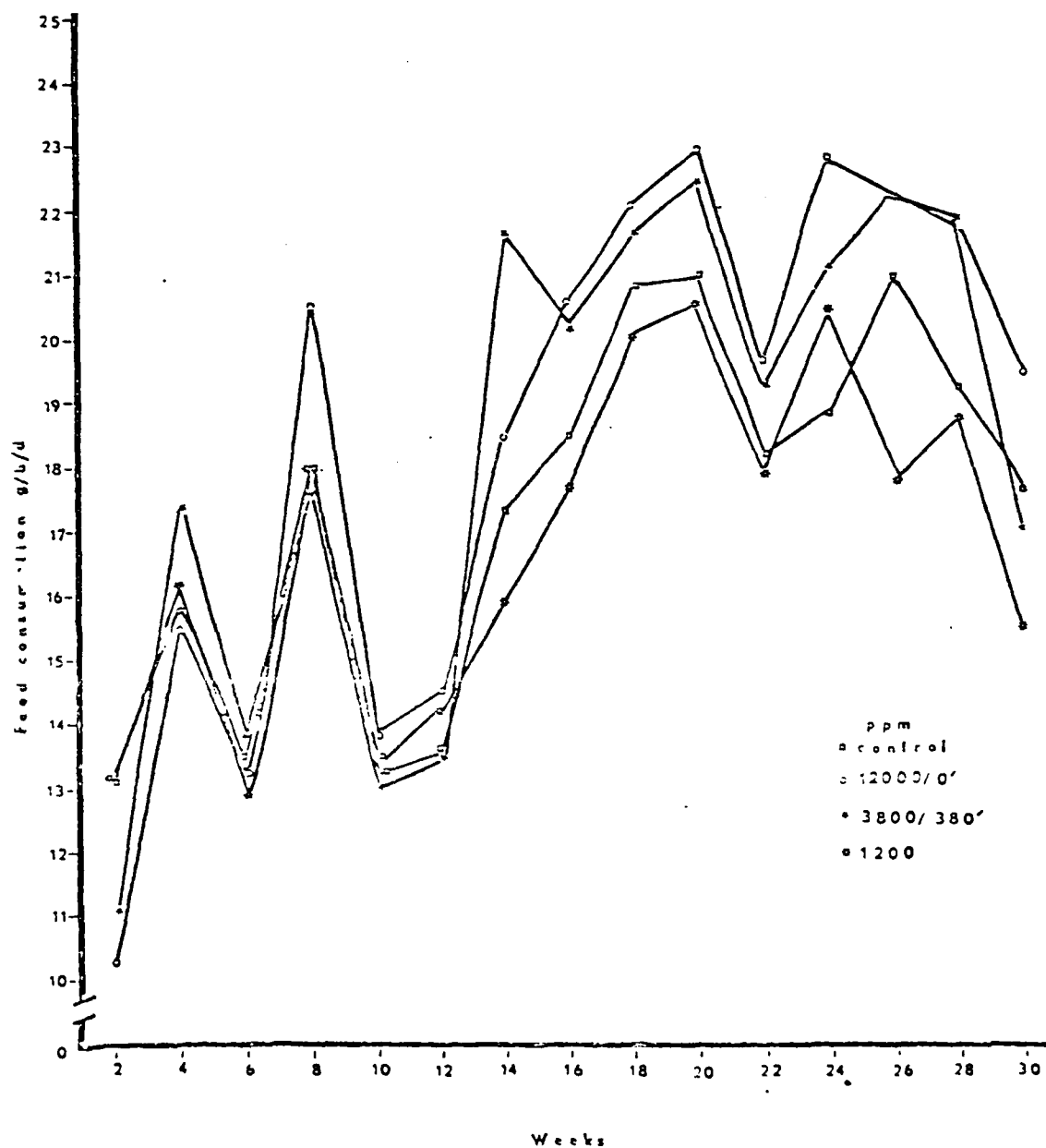


Figure 15. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for 29 weeks on feed consumption of adult Bobwhites. Each point represents the mean feed consumption of fifteen cages, each containing one male and one female bird.

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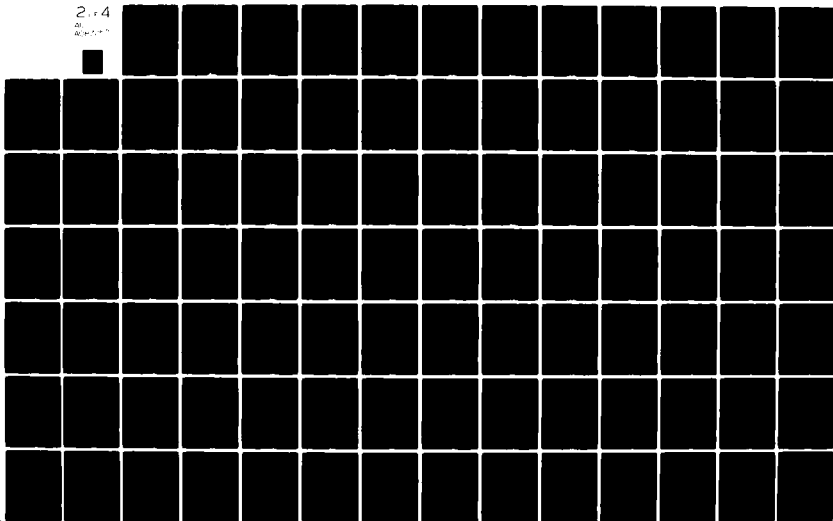
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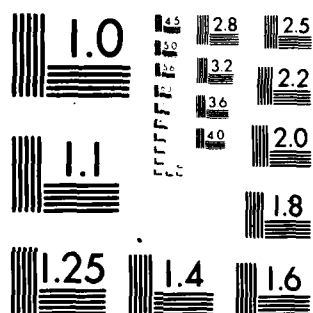
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and females. No significant differences between body weight changes of treated quail and control, of either sex, were found.

During the initial four weeks of the DIMP study, considerable mortality occurred in the 3800 and 12000 ppm diet groups (Table 31). The cause of the deaths was attributed to dietary levels of DIMP but could not be verified by gross necropsy. Mortality, other than that previously mentioned, was sporadic with no diet related trends.

Egg production data for the DIMP-treated Bobwhites are plotted in Figure 16. Each point is the mean of approximately 15 cages of one hen per cage. Percent production was based on hen-day production. Analysis of the data revealed that the egg production of hens fed 1200 ppm was significantly less than the production of hens fed control feed. No other significant difference in egg production between treated hens and control hens was found. Production trends of all dietary groups and the control were similar.

Analysis of data on incubation parameters of Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets or the control diet showed no significant differences between any treated group and the control group in any category. The percentages of fertile eggs were based on the number of settable eggs (total eggs laid - [cracked eggs + eggs laid by an unmated female + eggs used for eggshell thickness measurements]). Percent hatchability, early dead, dead in shell, live in shell, pipped live, and pipped dead were based on the number of fertile eggs. Table 32 contains the incubation parameter data.

Eggshell thickness data for the Bobwhites fed DIMP are given in Table 33. No significant difference was found between the shell thickness of eggs from hens fed DIMP-treated diets and the hens fed a control diet. All eggs used for shell thickness measurements were included only in the percent egg production calculations.

Fourteen-day survival of progeny of DIMP-treated Bobwhites is plotted in Figure 17. Each point is the 14-day livability of the progeny of Bobwhites fed a particular diet for a particular hatch. Treated birds' progeny-percent-livability was not significantly different from control birds' progeny-percent-livability.

Mean organ weight data are presented in Tables 34 and 35. Due to weight differences attributed to sex differences, the liver and gonad(s) weights were categorized according to sex (Table 34). Liver and gonad weights of females were further separated into "producing" and "non-producing" categories. Males were not differentiated by reproductive capacities. No significant differences between organ weights could be attributed to any treatment.

Histopathologic examination of tissues taken from all birds revealed no changes attributable to DIMP treatment.

Hemoglobin values for DIMP-treated or control Bobwhites are given in Table 36. There was no significant difference found between the hemoglobin values of DIMP-fed Bobwhites and control Bobwhites of either sex.

Table 29 Effect of feeding DMP at various levels on body weight change of Bobwhites for the 10 weeks prior to the onset of egg production.

DMP level (ppm)	n	Biweekly body weight change (%) ¹				
		2 weeks	4 weeks	6 weeks	8 weeks	10 weeks
0	30	- 8.09 (+3.94)	+ 7.04 (+13.63)	- 0.16 (+4.77)	+ 5.00 (+4.74)	- 2.24 (+2.92)
1200	30	- 6.17 (+3.64)	+ 7.15 (+3.76)	+ 0.52 (+3.34)	+ 5.58 (+3.41)	- 3.90 (+2.46)
3800/380 ²	26	- 8.64 (+6.69)	+10.72 (+7.16)	+ 0.77 (+3.81)	+ 4.14 (+3.91)	- 3.87 (+2.80)
12000/0 ³	26	-11.43 (+8.89)	+12.64 (+13.85)	- 2.51 (+6.92)	+11.64 (+9.08)	- 3.17 (+2.40)

¹ Data reported as mean $\pm$ standard deviation. All values are nonsignificantly different from the control ($P>0.05$).

² 3800 ppm reduced to 380 ppm after 26 days.

³ 12000 ppm reduced to 0 ppm after 18 days.

Table 30. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 week on body weight change of Bobwhites during the 10 week reproductive period.

Sex	DIMP level (ppm)	n	Mean body weight (gms)		Body weight change (%) ¹
			Pre-production	Termination	
Female	0	13	192.33	199.38	+ 3.29 ± 8.69 _a ²
	1200	14	196.80	196.30	- 0.91 ± 9.69 _a
	3800/380	13	197.15	207.15	+ 5.09 ± 10.10 _a
	12000/0	13	194.62	207.85	+ 6.88 ± 7.94 _a
Male	0	13	199.50	200.54	+ 0.53 ± 5.79 _b ²
	1200	14	196.27	191.50	- 2.06 ± 8.43 _b
	3800/380	12	193.85	202.17	+ 3.94 ± 5.15 _b
	12000/0	13	201.15	201.46	+ 0.17 ± 4.79 _b

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 31. Effects of feeding DIMP on mortality of Bobwhites during the 29-week chronic study.

DIMP level (ppm)	Mortality wks. 1-4 ¹	Total mortality	Mortality (%)
0	0	4/30	13.33
1200	0	2/30	6.67
3800/380 ²	4	5/30	16.67
12000/0 ³	4	4/30	13.33

¹ Eight of the total 15 deaths occurred within the first four weeks of the test and prompted changes in DIMP levels (see text for details).

² 3800 ppm reduced to 380 ppm after 26 days.

³ 12000 ppm reduced to 0 ppm after 18 days.

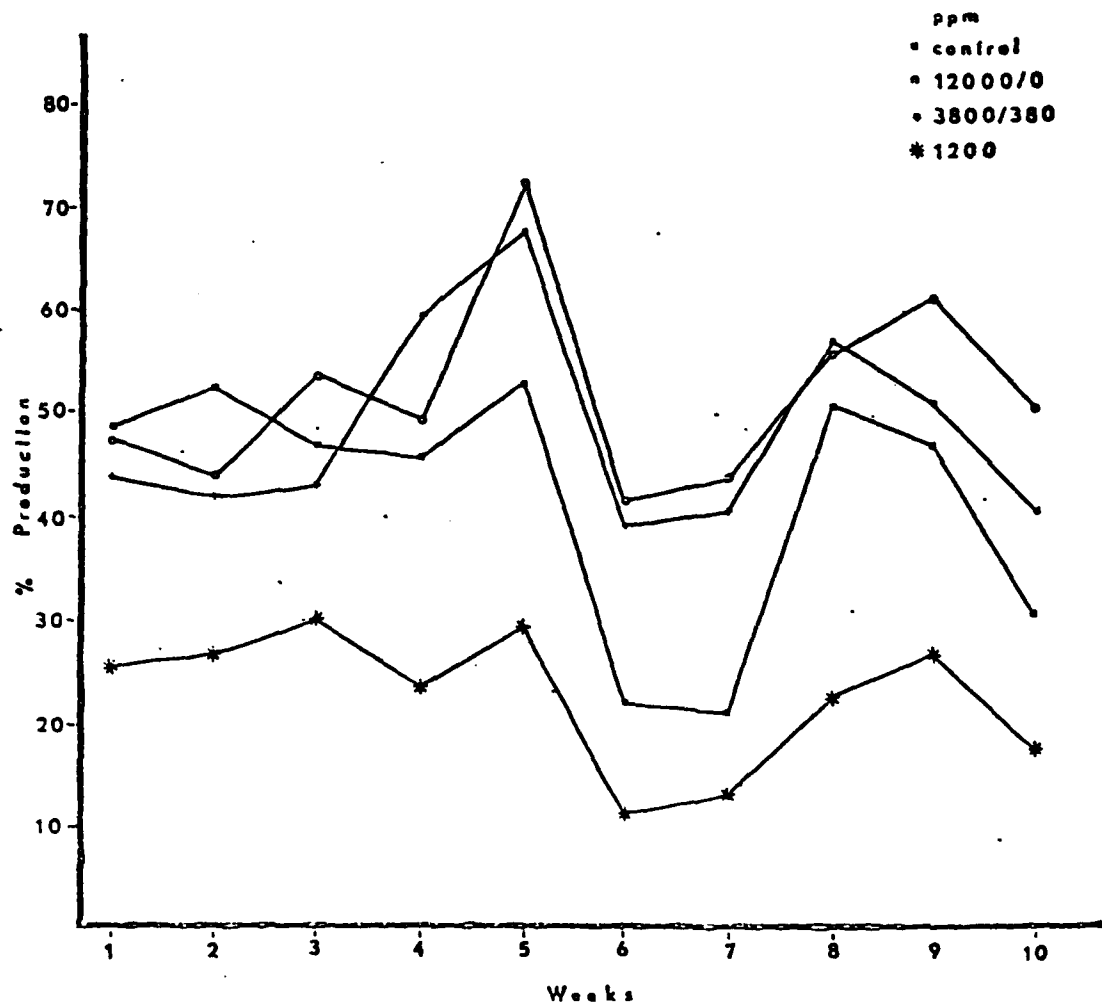


Figure 16. Effect of feeding various levels of DIMP in the diet for 29 weeks on egg production of adult Bobwhites in their first reproductive cycle. Each point represents the mean egg production of fifteen females. Percents calculated from hen-day production.

Hematocrit values for Bobwhites on the DIMP study are presented in Table 36. The results of the analysis of the data showed no significant difference between the hematocrit values of DIMP-fed females and control females, and no significant difference between DIMP-fed males and control males. The hematocrits of the male birds were significantly higher than the hematocrits of the female birds.

Listed in Table 37 are mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration data. No significant difference was found between the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentrations of the treated birds and the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentrations of the control birds. Also, no significant difference was found between the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of the males and the females.

Leukocyte counts of Bobwhites on the DIMP study are presented in Table 38. No significant difference in leukocyte counts was found between the treated birds and their respective control.

Discussion

Feed consumption was unaffected in Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets with one exception: the 12000 ppm DIMP birds showed a reduced feed intake for the first two-week period of the experiment. As noted previously, the 12000 ppm DIMP ration was reduced to 0 ppm at approximately the fourth week of the experiment.

During the ten-week pre-production period all groups of birds followed the same feed consumption pattern. During production, feed consumption of all groups of birds again followed a general pattern, with feed consumption steadily increasing to a peak followed by a gradual decline. The feed consumption pattern just described is typical of normal, untreated birds during their reproductive period. Scott *et al.* (1969) reported that feed intake increases to accommodate for the increased energy expenditure of egg production then decreases as egg production declines.

Pre-production body weight change of Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets coincided with the feed consumption results and showed no treatment effects. These results are consistent with results reported for Mallards.

During the reproductive period, body weight change of Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets showed no treatment effects. Female birds showed a greater weight gain than male birds in all groups. This weight difference between the Bobwhite sexes is consistent with the findings of many other investigators: Stoddard (1931), Aldrich (1946), Nestler (1949), Baldini (1951), Ripley (1960), Mahmoud (1966), and Georgis (1970).

Egg production of DIMP-fed Bobwhites was reduced in the 1200 ppm group, the highest level of DIMP fed. However, the egg production pattern was similar to the egg production pattern of the control birds except that it was consistently lower. Overall, egg production

Table 32. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 29 weeks on incubation parameters of Bobwhite quail eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977.

Parameter (%)	Level in diet (ppm)	Month			Combined ¹
		March	April	May	
Cracked	0	16.55	11.11	1.68	9.78 ± 7.52 ²
	1200	11.48	8.96	0.00	6.81 ± 6.03 ^a
	3800/380	5.62	5.48	10.48	7.19 ± 2.85 ^a
	12000/0	5.66	3.47	7.79	5.64 ± 2.16 ^a
Fertile	0	89.66	90.44	87.07	89.06 ± 1.76 ²
	1200	62.26	83.61	56.86	67.58 ± 14.14 ^b
	3800/380	82.93	94.78	93.26	90.32 ± 6.45 ^b
	12000/0	76.00	76.05	68.09	73.38 ± 4.58 ^b
Hatched	0	83.65	73.98	78.22	78.62 ± 4.85 ²
	1200	69.70	64.71	72.41	68.94 ± 3.91 ^c
	3800/380	79.41	70.87	83.13	77.80 ± 6.29 ^c
	12000/0	85.53	69.29	83.33	79.38 ± 8.81 ^c
Early dead	0	5.77	4.88	6.93	5.86 ± 1.03 ²
	1200	9.09	13.73	3.45	8.76 ± 5.15 ^d
	3800/380	5.88	5.51	3.61	5.00 ± 1.22 ^d
	12000/0	2.63	5.51	8.33	5.49 ± 2.85 ^d
Dead in shell	0	3.85	2.44	2.97	3.09 ± 0.71 ²
	1200	3.03	7.84	13.97	8.22 ± 5.39 ^e
	3800/380	0.00	5.51	6.02	3.84 ± 3.34 ^e
	12000/0	5.26	5.51	3.13	4.63 ± 1.31 ^e
Live in shell	0	0.96	4.07	3.96	3.00 ± 1.76 ²
	1200	0.00	7.84	3.45	3.76 ± 3.93 ^f
	3800/380	0.00	3.15	2.41	1.85 ± 1.65 ^f
	12000/0	0.00	6.30	4.17	3.49 ± 3.20 ^f
Pipped live	0	5.77	13.82	7.92	9.17 ± 4.17 ²
	1200	15.15	5.88	3.45	8.16 ± 6.17 ^g
	3800/380	13.24	13.39	3.61	10.08 ± 5.60 ^g
	12000/0	2.63	13.39	0.00	5.34 ± 7.09 ^g
Pipped dead	0	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.27 ± 0.47 ²
	1200	3.03	0.00	3.45	2.16 ± 1.88 ^h
	3800/380	1.47	1.57	0.00	1.01 ± 0.88 ^h
	12000/0	3.95	0.00	1.04	1.66 ± 2.03 ^h

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 33. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on shell thickness values of adult Bobwhite eggs.

Dietary level (ppm)	n	Shell thickness ¹ (mm x 10 ⁻²)
0	38	21.17 ± 2.08 _a ²
1200	18	21.83 ± 2.19 _a
3800/380 ³	35	22.13 ± 2.11 _a
12000/0 ⁴	26	22.17 ± 1.38 _a

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P>0.05).

³ 3800 ppm reduced to 380 ppm after 26 days.

⁴ 12000 ppm reduced to 0 ppm after 18 days.

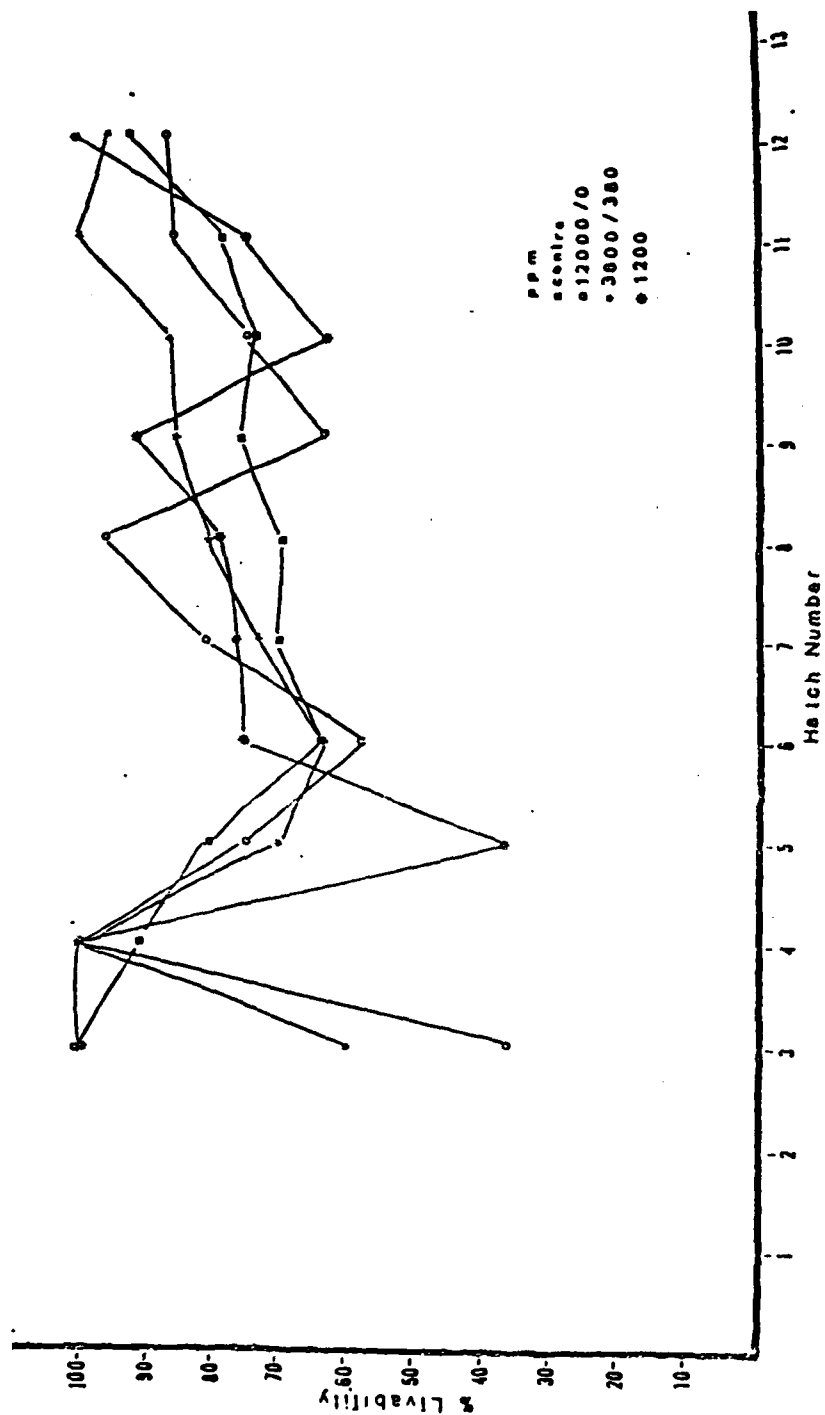


Figure 17. Percent livability of offspring of adult Bobwhites fed various levels of DIMP in their diet for 29 weeks.

Table 34. Effects of feeding DIMP at various levels in the diet for 29 weeks on gonad and liver weights of adult Bobwhites.

Sex	Organ	DIMP level (ppm)	n	Mean organ wt. (gms)	Organ wt. as % of			
					Body wt.	Brain wt. ¹		
Female ²	Ovary	Control	7	1.51	0.74	125.98 ±	11.00 ⁴	
		1200	3	2.33	1.07	202.99 ±	13.43 ^a	
		3800/380	7	2.93	1.33	269.68 ±	24.51 ^a	
		12000/0	9	2.59	1.21	229.80 ±	14.54 ^a	
	Liver	Control	7	7.44	3.58	628.96 ±	21.10 ⁴	
		1200	3	6.59	3.02	560.65 ±	11.77 ^c	
		3800/380	7	8.05	3.74	736.60 ±	21.91 ^c	
		12000/0	10	7.67	3.88	682.02 ±	20.49 ^c	
	Female ³	Ovary	Control	5	0.46	0.229	41.24 ±	2.54 ⁴
			1200	10	0.38	0.194	33.09 ±	1.79 ^b
3800/380			5	0.38	0.281	32.63 ±	2.75 ^b	
12000/0			3	0.67	0.353	23.28 ±	3.19 ^b	
Liver		Control	5	5.11	2.58	464.24 ±	10.30 ⁴	
		1200	10	4.27	2.28	379.85 ±	9.50 ^d	
		3800/380	5	5.89	2.99	532.02 ±	11.55 ^d	
		12000/0	3	5.96	3.13	542.50 ±	364.16 ^d	
Male	Testes	Control	14	1.05	0.51	87.01 ±	15.89 ⁴	
		1200	14	0.86	0.44	80.29 ±	20.82 ^e	
		3800/380	13	1.08	0.54	96.72 ±	12.91 ^e	
		12000/0	13	0.97	0.48	81.25 ±	13.08 ^e	
	Liver	Control	14	3.81	2.58	320.01 ±	21.67 ⁴	
		1200	14	3.40	2.28	320.14 ±	14.42 ^f	
		3800/380	13	4.03	2.99	362.99 ±	10.30 ^f	
		12000/0	13	4.42	3.13	367.65 ±	14.07 ^f	

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Females producing eggs.

³ Females not producing eggs.

⁴ Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 35. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on organ weight of adult Bobwhites.

Organ	DIMP level (ppm)	n	Mean organ wt. (gms)	Organ wt. as % of	
				Body wt.	Brain wt. ¹
Kidneys	0	26	1.47	0.75	125.74 ± 2.26 ²
	1200	28	1.34	0.70	120.74 ± 2.60 ^a
	3800/380	25	1.37	0.63	127.95 ± 3.10 ^a
	12000/0	26	1.49	0.73	129.04 ± 3.94 ^a
Pancreas	0	26	0.52	0.27	44.31 ± 1.88 ²
	1200	28	0.51	0.26	44.45 ± 1.26 ^b
	3800/380	25	0.47	0.23	42.61 ± 1.22 ^b
	12000/0	26	0.50	0.24	46.23 ± 1.93 ^b
Proventri- culus	0	26	0.92	0.46	78.98 ± 1.45 ²
	1200	28	1.11	0.57	98.39 ± 3.64 ^c
	3800/380	25	0.96	0.47	87.64 ± 1.98 ^c
	12000/0	26	0.96	0.47	83.25 ± 1.92 ^c
Gizzard	0	26	4.21	2.15	360.51 ± 6.04 ²
	1200	28	4.93	2.49	448.70 ± 15.79 ^e
	3800/380	25	4.48	2.23	410.75 ± 10.49 ^f
	12000/0	26	4.48	2.20	389.15 ± 6.09 ^e
Heart	0	26	0.99	0.51	81.74 ± 2.27 ²
	1200	28	0.93	0.48	83.70 ± 3.19 ^g
	3800/380	25	1.01	0.50	91.62 ± 1.75 ^g
	12000/0	26	1.03	0.50	89.55 ± 2.40 ^g
Brain	0	25	1.17 ± 0.01 ^h ²	---	---
	1200	28	1.15 ± 0.03 ^h	---	---
	3800/380	25	1.11 ± 0.02 ^h	---	---
	12000/0	26	1.16 ± 0.01 ^h	---	---

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls ($P > 0.05$).

Table 36. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on hemoglobin and hematocrit values of adult Bobwhites.

Sex	DIMP level (ppm)	n	Mean hemoglobin (gm/dl) ¹	n	Mean hematocrit (%) ¹
Female	0	10	10.01 ± 1.37	12	37.4 ± 4.40 ²
	1200	14	9.98 ± 1.45	14	36.4 ± 4.76 ^b
	3800/380	11	10.60 ± 0.57	12	37.2 ± 2.77 ^b
	12000/0	10	10.20 ± 0.71	13	37.2 ± 3.52 ^b
	Overall	45	10.19 ± 1.12	51	37.00± 3.87
Male	0	13	11.3 ± 0.94	14	41.5 ± 3.35 ²
	1200	14	10.9 ± 1.00	14	40.7 ± 2.79 ^d
	3800/380	12	11.7 ± 1.02	13	42.3 ± 4.46 ^d
	12000/0	12	11.2 ± 1.19	13	40.9 ± 3.91 ^d
	Overall	51	11.27 ± 1.05	54	41.36± 3.61

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P > 0.05).

Table 37. Effects of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)¹ of adult Bobwhites.

DIMP level (ppm)	n females	Mean MCHC (%) females	n males	Mean MCHC (%) males	n combined	Mean MCHC (%) ² combined
0	10	26.91	13	27.40	23	27.18 ± 1.38 _a ³
1200	14	27.36	14	26.50	28	27.39 ± 2.20 _a
3800/380	11	28.69	12	27.84	23	28.25 ± 1.83 _a
12000/0	10	27.48	12	27.24	22	27.35 ± 1.95 _a

¹ Calculated from data in Table 36.

² Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

³ Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 38. Effect of feeding DIMP at various levels for 29 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Bobwhites.

Cell	DIMP level (ppm)	n	Mean ¹	Range
Basophil	0	26	2.57 ± 1.28 ²	0- 6
	1200	28	2.63 ± 1.78 ^a	0- 8
	3800/380	25	2.76 ± 2.09 ^a	1-10
	12000/0	26	3.65 ± 2.47 ^a	0- 9
Eosinophil	0	26	4.27 ± 2.63 ²	0- 9
	1200	28	2.85 ± 2.91 ^b	0-10
	3800/380	25	3.44 ± 2.26 ^b	0-11
	12000/0	26	2.73 ± 2.34 ^b	0- 9
Heterophil	0	26	19.23 ± 10.47 ²	4-46
	1200	28	23.04 ± 12.95 ^c	2-56
	3800/380	25	21.04 ± 14.36 ^c	1-63
	12000/0	26	22.19 ± 11.26 ^c	2-43
Lymphocyte	0	26	65.77 ± 13.01 ²	39-93
	1200	28	62.56 ± 14.85 ^d	40-84
	3800/380	25	63.24 ± 18.55 ^d	14-89
	12000/0	26	61.88 ± 15.45 ^d	32-88
Monocyte	0	26	7.69 ± 4.24 ²	1-21
	1200	28	9.00 ± 4.08 ^e	1-20
	3800/380	25	9.40 ± 5.63 ^e	4-24
	12000/0	26	9.50 ± 5.62 ^e	2-21

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P > 0.05).

of the control birds, the 12000/0 ppm birds and the 3800/380 ppm birds was less than the standard reported by Coleman (1930) but well within the ranges reported by Nestler (1943), Nestler et al. (1944), DeWitt et al. (1949), Baldini et al. (1952, 1954), Kirkpatrick (1964), and Wilson et al. (1973).

No effect on the incubation parameters measured occurred in the DIMP tests. The percentages of cracked eggs for each of the dietary groups and the control group were above the normal range reported in the Federal Register (1975) but no percentages differed significantly from the control. The percent fertility and percent hatchability of eggs produced by birds of each dietary group, including the control group, were well within the normal range reported in the Federal Register (1975).

Normal values for egg production, fertility, hatchability, and number of cracked eggs of Mallard ducks fed DIMP-treated diets were in agreement with the results of this quail study.

Two-week livability of Bobwhite hatchlings from parents treated with DIMP showed no treatment effect. Percentages of chick survival of all groups including the control group, were within the normal range reported in the Federal Register (1975).

Eggshell thickness data from DIMP-treated Bobwhites were consistent with normal values reported in the Federal Register (1975). These results were not unexpected since the Bobwhite is not susceptible to eggshell thinning (U.S. Army, 1975).

In general, the feeding of DIMP-treated diets to Bobwhites had no effect on the appearance and/or weights of their various internal organs. Exceptions to the preceding generality were the proventriculus and gizzard weights of the Bobwhites fed 1200 ppm DIMP. The proventriculi and gizzards of Bobwhites fed 1200 ppm DIMP weighted more than did the same organs of the control birds. Organ weights of Mallard ducks fed DIMP-treated diets were unaffected.

Two blood parameters, hemoglobin concentration and hematocrit (packed cell volume), plus the calculated mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, were measured in the DIMP-treated Bobwhites and found to be unaffected by treatment. The greater hemoglobin concentration and hematocrit values of the males compared to the females is consistent with findings by numerous investigators. The relationship of a greater level of hemoglobin and maleness is correlated with the increased numbers of erythrocytes in the male due to testosterone.

The mean hematocrit values for male or female were within the normal ranges reported by Spiers (1978) and very near the values reported by Bond and Gilbert (1958) and Ernst et al. (1971).

Leukocyte differentials of Bobwhites fed DIMP were unaffected. The normal leukocyte differentials of Bobwhites are in agreement with DIMP-fed Mallards.

The Bobwhites suffered high mortality during the first four weeks of the test when four birds from each of the highest levels of DIMP (3800 and 12000 ppm) died. The cause of death could not be determined by gross examination of the birds at necropsy. Upon consultation with the Project Officer (U.S. Army) the decision was made to reduce the DIMP dietary levels of 3800 and 12000 ppm to 380 and 0 ppm, respectively.

Mortality, other than the case mentioned, was sporadic and not treatment related.

CONCLUSIONS

- LD₅₀: Observations on mortality, feed consumption, and body weight change of Bobwhite quail show DIMP to be slightly toxic. The LD₅₀ for DIMP is 1000 mg/kg with 95% confidence intervals of 934.2 - 1070.5 mg/kg.
- LC₅₀: Bobwhites fed DIMP-treated diets showed decreasing feed consumption coincident with decreasing body weight gain as the dietary level of DIMP increased. These results coupled with no trend in mortality suggest that the Bobwhite voluntarily restricted feed intake and thus did not consume a sufficient amount of chemical to cause sufficient deaths to calculate a LC₅₀ value.
- Chronic: Few parameters of the DIMP-treated quail were significantly different from the control group. The parameters that did show significant changes showed no consistent treatment-effect results. Thus, the results suggest that DIMP has little effect on Bobwhite survival and reproduction at the levels tested. However, before the 3800 and 12000 ppm DIMP dietary levels were reduced, unexpected mortality occurred.

Toxicity of DIMP to Mink

TEST 1 - ACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

Testing

To ascertain the effect of an acute oral exposure of DIMP to mink, 29 adult female mink were singly dosed intragastrically with the compound. The following progression of doses (and number of mink per dose) were used:

0.0 mg/kg (2); 75 mg/kg (2); 150 mg/kg (4); 300 mg/kg (4); 450 mg/kg (4); 500 mg/kg (6); 550 mg/kg (5); and 600 mg/kg (4).

The larger doses (300 mg/kg and greater) were administered by gavage. This was accomplished by inserting a plexiglass rectangle (approximately 20 x 50 x 3 mm) with a 9 mm hole in the center, between the jaws of a restrained animal, and introducing the tube into the esophagus through the hole in the plexiglass. This consisted of a length of polyethylene tubing (premeasured for average esophageal length) attached to a 3 ml syringe with an 18 gauge needle.

Smaller doses were introduced into the stomach by gelatin capsule. The capsules were pushed down the esophagus by means of a length of polyethylene tubing to the level of the stomach.

Mortality and signs of intoxication were recorded during a 2 hour observation period after dosing and daily thereafter for 14 days. The mink were then killed by cervical dislocation, and examined for gross pathomorphological changes.

Statistical Analysis

The determination of the acute oral - LD₅₀ was made by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949).

Results

The dose related mortality of mink to a single acute oral-exposure of DIMP is presented in Table 39. The acute oral LD₅₀ as determined by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949) was 503 mg/kg with a 95% confidence interval of 379-668 mg/kg. A least-squares regression line of the probit analysis data shown in Table 39 is presented in Figure 18.

The clinical signs of acute intoxication with DIMP included salivation, lethargy, myasthenia, immobilization, vomiting, and death. The mink exposed to 300-550 mg/kg that did not die, were immobilized to varying degrees, but eventually recovered. Recovery was complete within several hours of dosing.

Table 39. Acute oral toxicity of DIMP to adult female mink.

Dose (mg/kg) ¹	No died/no. tested	Mortality (%) ²	Probits ³
0	0/3	0	--
75	0/2	0	--
150	0/4	0	--
300	1/4	25	3.55 ⁴
450	1/4	25	4.33
500	4/6	66.7	5.45
550	2/5	40	4.75
600	4/4	100	--

¹ Administered by gavage

² Taken at 24 hours post-dosing

³ Determined by method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949)

⁴ Represents adjusted value (Litchfield and Wilcoxon, 1949)

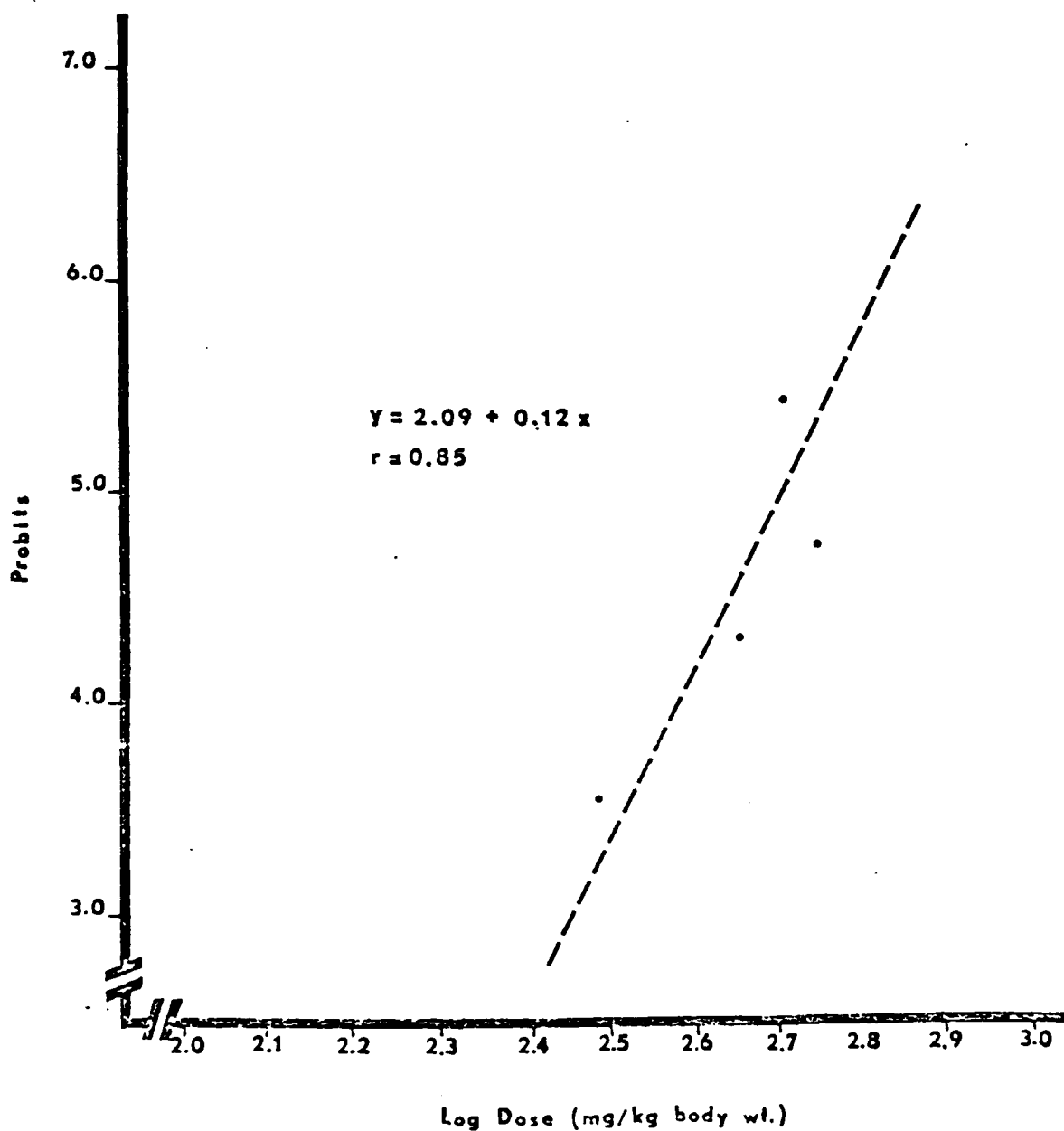


Figure 18. Regression equation of the data shown in Table 39 in the regression equation $x = \log$ dose DIMP in mg/kg body weight, $y = \text{probits}$.

Discussion

Acute oral administration of DIMP to female mink resulted in an LD₅₀ determination somewhat higher than that reported for rats (Kinkead et al., 1971; Dacre and Hart, 1977) and mice (Dacre and Hart, 1977) but less than that reported for Mallard ducks and for Bobwhite quail as previously stated in this report. These data suggest an intermediate sensitivity for mink with respect to acute DIMP poisoning.

The clinical signs of acute oral toxicity of mink dosed with DIMP were consistent with those reported for Mallards, and for Bobwhite quail, as general depressive effects until death occurred.

TEST 2 - SUBACUTE (LC₅₀)

Procedure

Testing

The subacute dietary LC₅₀ trial consisted of a 7-day quarantine and acclimation period, a 21-day dosing period, and a 7-day recovery period.

Sixty juvenile pastel mink were separated into 6 groups of 10 mink each. Each group consisted of 5 males and 5 females randomly chosen from healthy stock, and was approximately 8 months of age. One group was assigned to each of the following logarithmically scaled dietary concentrations (ppm) of DIMP: 0 (control), 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000. Diet constituents and preparation procedures are given in Appendix I.

All animals in the subacute trial were housed indoors in an environmentally controlled cage room, at the Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center, Michigan State University. Each mink was housed individually in a 51 x 36 x 30 cm (length x width x height) cage equipped with water cup and feed container.

Feed was provided in removable containers attached to the inside of the cage on a swinging door such that feed consumption could be ascertained from measurement of unconsumed feed. Water was provided ad libitum.

During the 7-day predosing acclimation period all mink were provided with a control diet.

Body weights were recorded at the beginning of the dosing period and on days 7, 14, and 21 of dosing, and on day 7 of the recovery period (termination of the test).

Feed consumption was estimated by daily recovery of the unconsumed portion of a preweighed allotment of feed, and collectively weighed for each treatment level on days 7, 14, and 21 of dosing, and on day 7 of recovery.

Mortality, signs of intoxication, and behavioral changes were noted throughout both the dosing and recovery periods.

Blood for packed cell volume (hematocrit) and differential leukocyte counts was procured by toe-clip at the termination of the test. Blood was collected in heparinized microcapillary tubes (100 μ l) and centrifuged for 7 minutes at 4500 rpm on an International Microcapillary Centrifuge¹ for hematocrit determination. Blood smears were allowed to air dry and were then fixed and stained in Wright's stain (see Appendix F). After staining, slides were first rinsed with phosphate buffer, for differentiation, and then with distilled water. They were then blotted and air dried. Differential leukocyte counts were made under oil immersion (930-x) and any abnormalities in cells were recorded.

At the end of the experiment animals were terminated by cervical dislocation, and necropsied. Gross pathomorphological observations were made, and the following organs were excised, weighed, and prepared for histopathological observation according to routine laboratory procedures: brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, spleen, and liver.

Statistical Analysis

Differences in body weight changes, feed consumption, hematocrit values, differential leukocyte counts, and organ weights were analyzed by a one-way analysis of variance and Dunnett's t-test. Zero predicted feed consumption was estimated by regression analysis.

Results

The determination of a subacute mean lethal dietary concentration of DIMP to mink was not possible since there was no significant mortality related to DIMP concentration in the diet (see Table 40). Only two animals died during the experiment. One was a female fed the control diet and the other was a female on the 1000 ppm diet. Both deaths resulted from wounds inflicted by neighboring mink which were able to squeeze under the partition between cages.

The mean of body weights recorded weekly throughout the experiment are shown in Table 41 and Figure 19. There were significantly lower mean body weights for the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment group than for the control group on days 7, 14, and 21 of dosing. Although the 7-day post-treatment period showed a weight gain for these animals (DIMP 10,000 ppm) the mean body weight was still significantly depressed compared to the control.

Since mink have a high degree of variability in body weights, especially between sexes, the data in Table 41 may tend to obscure

¹ International Equipment Company, Boston, MA.

Table 40. Mortality associated with a subacute 21-day dietary administration of DIMP and a 7-day post-treatment recovery period.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	No. of mink surviving during treatment			No. of mink surviving post-treatment		Mortality (%)
		1/15	1/22	1/29	2/5	2/13	
Male	DIMP 0	5	5	5	5	5	0
	1	5	5	5	5	5	0
	10	5	5	5	5	5	0
	100	5	5	5	5	5	0
	1000	5	5	5	5	5	0
	10000	5	5	5	5	5	0
Female	DIMP 0	5	5	4	4	4	20
	1	5	5	5	5	5	0
	10	5	5	5	5	5	0
	100	5	5	5	5	5	0
	1000	5	4	4	4	4	20
	10000	5	5	5	5	5	0
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	10	10	9	9	9	10
	1	10	10	10	10	10	0
	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
	100	10	10	10	10	10	0
	1000	10	9	9	9	9	10
	10000	10	10	10	10	10	0

changes in body weight that might prove significant for one sex. Table 42 lists the mean percent change in body weight by sex over four weekly intervals. Highly significant losses ($P < 0.01$) in percent of body weight were recorded for both males and females fed 10,000 ppm DIMP during the first 7 days of dosing. A highly significant ($P < 0.01$) percent loss of body weight continued during the second week of dosing for these males. Females fed 10,000 ppm DIMP continued to lose weight ($P < 0.01$) only during the third week of dosing. It was also noted that the females fed the 10 ppm DIMP diet gained weight significantly over the controls during the second week of the test.

During the 7-day post-treatment period males on the 10,000 ppm DIMP diet gained weight significantly ($P < 0.01$) over the controls.

Feed consumption during the DIMP subacute trial is reported in Table 43. The mean feed consumption for the 21 days on treatment was significantly less for the mink on the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment than for the control. Feed consumption was greater for this group than for the controls during the 7-day post-treatment period. Figure 20 predicts the extrapolated dose (in ppm) required for zero feed consumption. Based on regression analysis of data in Table 43 zero feed consumption would have occurred at a concentration greater than 100 percent DIMP, according to this analysis.

Table 44 shows the calculated average amount of DIMP ingested/kg body weight by the animals over the 21-day treatment period, based on mean feed consumption and mean body weight for the period. The animals on the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment were calculated to have received a daily dose of DIMP more than 3 times the acute, oral LD₅₀ as determined in Test 1.

The hematological parameters measured at the termination of the test are given in Table 45. Hematocrit (packed cell volume) was found to be significantly depressed ($P < 0.05$) for the animals on the 10,000 DIMP treatment. Differential leukocyte counts revealed a significantly lower percentage of lymphocytes in the peripheral blood of mink on the 10, 1000, and 10,000 ppm treatments. No consistent signs of intoxication were recorded for any treatment group on the DIMP subacute trial. However, the mink fed 10,000 DIMP behaved much more aggressively than animals on other treatments.

There were no consistent macroscopic lesions associated with a particular DIMP treatment at necropsy. No significant differences in organ weights of females were noted in any treatment group for brain, heart, lungs, or liver weights (see Table 46). However, there was a significant reduction in kidney weight for females on the 1 ppm DIMP diet. Male mink on the 1000 ppm DIMP treatment showed a significant decrease in lung weight (see Table 47). The male mink fed 10,000 ppm DIMP showed a significant decrease in heart, lung, kidney, and liver weights.

Table 41. Change in body weight of mink on 21-day dietary LC₅₀ test and post-treatment recovery.

Treatment (ppm)	Mean body wt. (g)				
	Initial wt.	7 days	14 days	21 days	7 days post- treatment
DMP 0	1346 ± 130 ^a	1553 ± 156 ^a	1572 ± 168 ^a	1560 ± 165 ^a	1663 ± 191 ^a
1	1261 ± 133 ^a	1466 ± 152 ^a	1422 ± 153 ^a	1496 ± 164 ^a	1479 ± 151 ^a
10	1301 ± 148 ^a	1432 ± 157 ^a	1436 ± 150 ^a	1480 ± 153 ^a	1466 ± 128 ^a
100	1493 ± 149 ^a	1655 ± 159 ^a	1583 ± 150 ^a	1642 ± 158 ^a	1603 ± 145 ^a
1000	1155 ± 96.4 ^a	1334 ± 114 ^a	1344 ± 124 ^a	1401 ± 141 ^a	1362 ± 129 ^a
10000	1212 ± 52 ^a	1154 ± 54 ^b	1060 ± 44 ^b	1047 ± 49 ^b	1125 ± 51 ^b

^a Means with the same superscript are not significantly different from the controls.

^b Means significantly different from control at P < 0.05 level of significance.

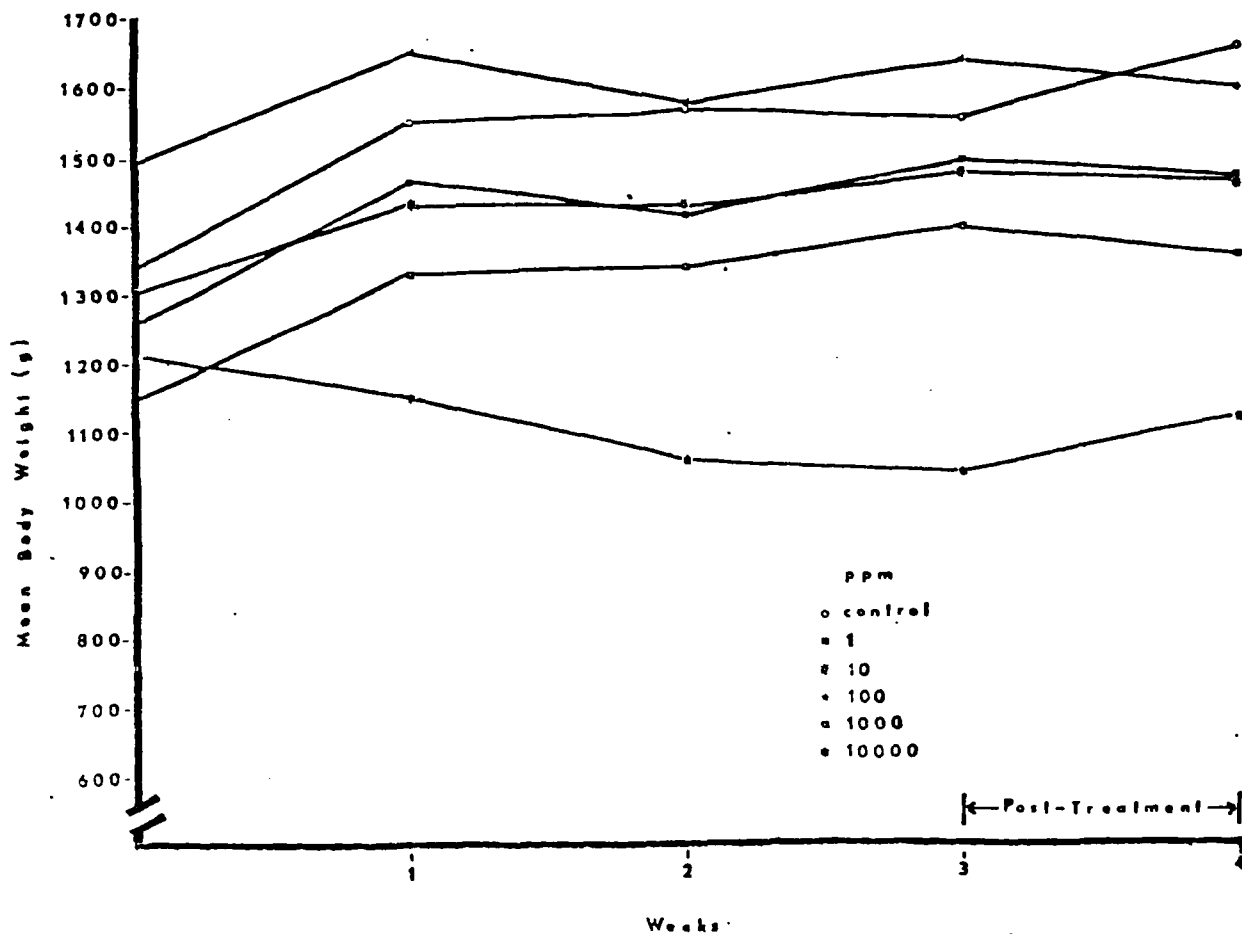


Figure 19. Mean body weights of mink on the 21-day subacute test fed DIMP at various levels.

Table 42. Effect of subacute dietary DHP administration upon percent change in mink body weight taken at weekly intervals.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	Treatment			Post-treatment		
		1/15-1/22	1/23-1/29	1/30-2/5	2/6-2/13		
		$\bar{X}$ Gain (loss) in body wt.	$\bar{X}$ Gain (loss) in body wt.	$\bar{X}$ Gain (loss) in body wt.	$\bar{X}$ Gain (loss) in body wt.	N	
Male	DHP 0	17.2 $\pm$ 2.42 ⁽¹⁾	(1.1 $\pm$ 1.71) ^a	(2.7 $\pm$ 3.34) ⁽¹⁾	(2.8 $\pm$ 1.59) ^a	5	
	1	17.6	(1.0 $\pm$ 2.40) ^a	6.2 $\pm$ 1.49 ^a	(3.6 $\pm$ 1.95) ^a	5	
	10	12.9 $\pm$ 3.06 ^a	(1.3 $\pm$ 0.92) ^a	5.4 $\pm$ 2.87 ^a	(4.3 $\pm$ 1.01) ^a	5	
	100	10.1 $\pm$ 5.72 ^a	(4.2 $\pm$ 4.21) ^a	3.5 $\pm$ 4.78 ^a	(3.4 $\pm$ 1.20) ^a	5	
	1000	17.7 $\pm$ 4.37 ^a	4.1 $\pm$ 3.24 ^a	8.0 $\pm$ 2.61 ^a	(4.0 $\pm$ 1.61) ^a	5	
	10000	(1.9 $\pm$ 1.47) ^c	(10.3 $\pm$ 1.07) ^c	0.7 $\pm$ 1.23 ^a	6.8 $\pm$ 1.53 ^c	5	
Female	DHP 0	13.0 $\pm$ 4.20 ⁽¹⁾	(3.6 $\pm$ 1.02) ⁽¹⁾	3.2 $\pm$ 1.30 ⁽¹⁾	3.1 $\pm$ 0.66 ⁽¹⁾	4	
	1	15.4 $\pm$ 1.51 ^a	(4.8 $\pm$ 1.44) ^a	4.1 $\pm$ 2.70 ^a	3.6 $\pm$ 2.75 ^a	5	
	10	8.4 $\pm$ 4.18 ^a	3.3 $\pm$ 1.66 ^b	0.7 $\pm$ 1.65 ^a	5.7 $\pm$ 1.62 ^a	5	
	100	14.1 $\pm$ 4.03 ^a	(3.8 $\pm$ 1.40) ^a	4.5 $\pm$ 1.06 ^a	(0.3 $\pm$ 1.65) ^a	5	
	1000	6.8 $\pm$ 2.72 ^a	(4.6 $\pm$ 2.78) ^a	(2.0 $\pm$ 3.91) ^a	0.1 $\pm$ 1.66 ^a	4	
	10000	(7.7 $\pm$ 1.98) ^c	(5.5 $\pm$ 1.14) ^a	(3.6 $\pm$ 0.89) ^c	8.5 $\pm$ 2.20 ^a	5	
Combined Sexes	DHP 0	15.1 $\pm$ 2.52 ⁽¹⁾	(2.6 $\pm$ 1.13) ⁽¹⁾	(0.1 $\pm$ 2.18) ⁽¹⁾	0.1 $\pm$ 1.35 ⁽¹⁾	8	
	1	16.5 $\pm$ 2.38 ^a	(3.3 $\pm$ 1.47) ^a	5.1 $\pm$ 1.58 ^a	0.0 $\pm$ 2.03 ^a	10	
	10	10.6 $\pm$ 2.87 ^a	1.0 $\pm$ 1.26 ^a	3.1 $\pm$ 1.76 ^a	0.7 $\pm$ 1.85 ^a	10	
	100	12.1 $\pm$ 3.56 ^a	(4.0 $\pm$ 2.22) ^a	4.0 $\pm$ 2.45 ^a	(1.8 $\pm$ 1.13) ^a	10	
	1000	12.3 $\pm$ 3.10 ^a	0.3 $\pm$ 2.22 ^a	3.6 $\pm$ 2.80 ^a	(2.2 $\pm$ 1.34) ^a	9	
	10000	(4.8 $\pm$ 1.54) ^c	(7.9 $\pm$ 1.09) ^a	(1.4 $\pm$ 1.02) ^a	7.7 $\pm$ 1.37 ^c	10	

(1) Means with same subscript are not significantly different from control (P > 0.05).

^a Means significantly different from control (P < 0.05).

^c Means significantly different from control (P < 0.01).

Table 43. Feed consumption of mink on 21-day dietary LC₅₀ test and post-treatment recovery period.

Treatment (ppm)	Feed consumption (g/mink/day)				Post-treatment 2/6-2/13
	1/15-1/22	1/23-1/29	1/30-2/5	Mean for 21 days on treatment $\pm$ S.E.	
DIMP 0	323	290	262	291.7 $\pm$ 17.6	261
1	307	287	281	291.7 $\pm$ 7.9	224
10	268	276	273	272.3 $\pm$ 2.3	246
100	312	259	266	279.0 $\pm$ 16.6	248
1000	262	278	264	268.5 $\pm$ 5.0	251
10000	157	177	270	201.3 $\pm$ 34.8 ^a	290

^a Significantly different from control (P < 0.05)

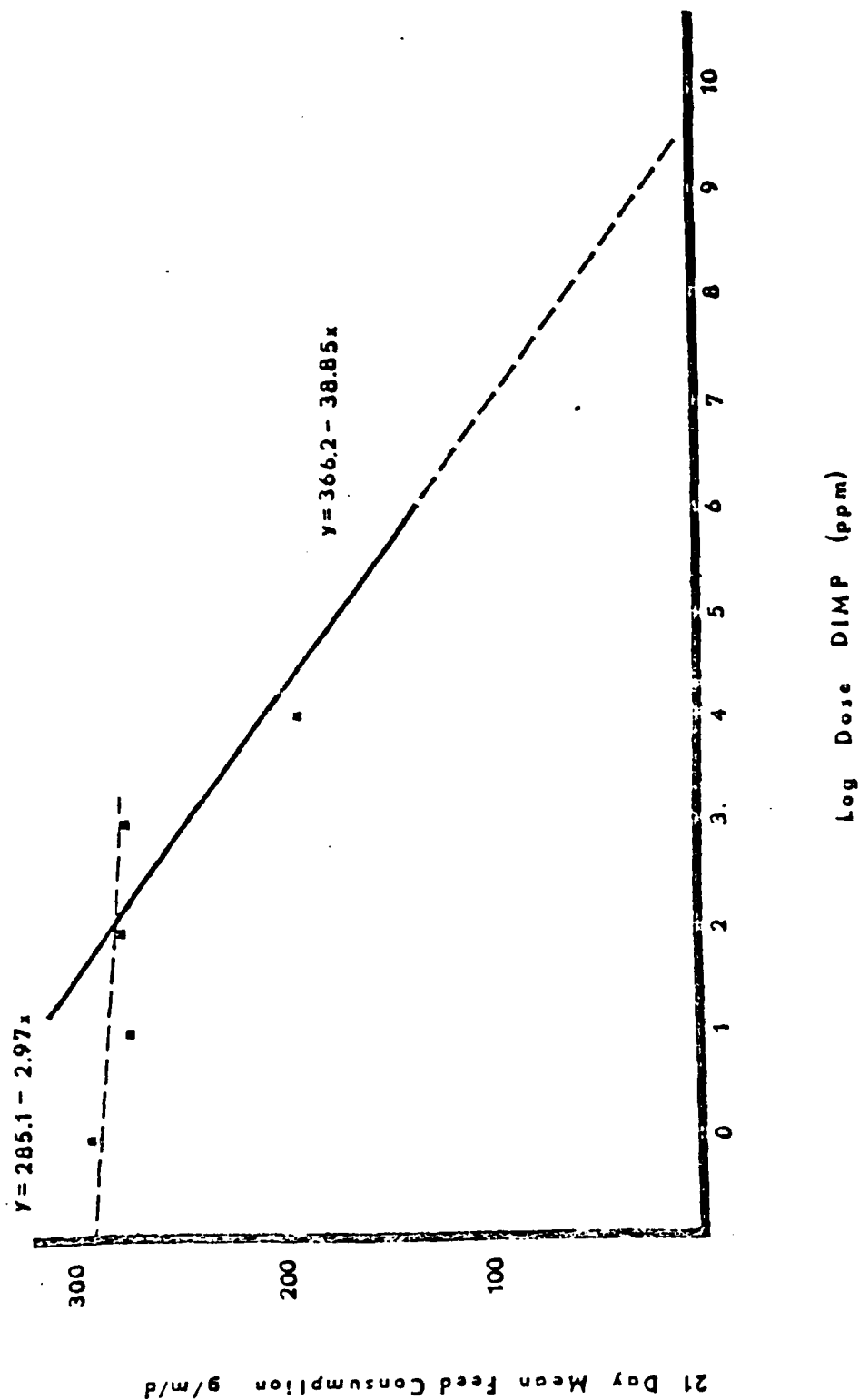


Figure 20. Regression lines for the data presented in Table 43 in the regression equations $x = \log \text{dose DIMP in ppm}$, $y = \text{mean feed consumption for 21 days, in g/mink/day}$.

Table 44. Feed consumption, body weight, and amount of chemical ingested by adult mink fed DIMP at various levels for 21 days.

DIMP in diet (ppm)	Feed consumed (g/mink/day)	DIMP consumed (mg/mink/day)	Mean body wt. (g)	DIMP consumed (mg/kg/day)
0	291.7	0	1561.7	0
1	291.7	0.292	1461.3	0.200
10	272.3	2.723	1449.3	1.879
100	279.0	27.9	1626.6	17.159
1000	273.5	273.5	1359.6	201.16
10000	201.3	201.3	1087.0	1851.9

TABLE 45. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP upon mink hematocrit values and differential leukocyte counts.

Treatment (μ gm)	N	Hematocrit ^a	Leukocyte cell type (% $\pm$ S.E.)				
			Eosinophils	Band-neutrophils	segmented neutrophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes
DIMP 0	9	56.5 $\pm$ 0.72 ^b	3.1 $\pm$ 1.06	0.0 $\pm$ 0.00	57.4 $\pm$ 3.32	34.7 $\pm$ 2.76	4.4 $\pm$ 0.90
1	10	56.7 $\pm$ 1.00	2.2 $\pm$ 0.60	0.0 $\pm$ 0.00	66.7 $\pm$ 3.78	26.2 $\pm$ 3.04	4.4 $\pm$ 0.64
10	10	57.7 $\pm$ 1.14	0.3 $\pm$ 0.20	0.1 $\pm$ 0.09	71.1 $\pm$ 3.20	22.8 $\pm$ 2.86 ^{**}	2.7 $\pm$ 0.47
100	10	56.4 $\pm$ 0.92	0.6 $\pm$ 0.20	0.8 $\pm$ 0.44	63.1 $\pm$ 2.61	30.2 $\pm$ 2.13	2.8 $\pm$ 0.61
1000	9	51.4 $\pm$ 2.83	0.1 $\pm$ 0.08	0.4 $\pm$ 0.28	68.9 $\pm$ 2.52	25.9 $\pm$ 1.97 ^a	2.7 $\pm$ 0.22
10000	10	52.7 $\pm$ 1.03	0.2 $\pm$ 0.13	0.1 $\pm$ 0.09	69.9 $\pm$ 3.04	22.1 $\pm$ 1.74 ^{**}	3.8 $\pm$ 0.88

^a. N= 8 for 1000 μ gm DIMP treatment

^b. mean $\pm$ S.E.

^a. Treatment mean significantly different from control mean ($P < 0.05$).

^{**}. Treatment mean significantly different from control mean ($P < 0.01$).

Table 46. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP upon female mink organ weights.

Treatment (ppm)	N	Organ weight (g $\pm$ S.E.)				
		Brain	Heart	Lungs	Kidneys	Liver ^a
DIMP 0	5	8.3 $\pm$ 0.12	7.0 $\pm$ 0.31	6.5 $\pm$ 1.39	4.2 $\pm$ 0.21	36.9 $\pm$ 2.73
1	5	7.8 $\pm$ 0.33	7.4 $\pm$ 0.41	7.4 $\pm$ 0.63	3.2 $\pm$ 0.13 [*]	32.5 $\pm$ 1.52
10	5	9.0 $\pm$ 0.38	6.5 $\pm$ 0.31	6.5 $\pm$ 0.29	3.4 $\pm$ 0.36	38.1 $\pm$ 1.92
100	5	8.7 $\pm$ 0.32	6.8 $\pm$ 0.45	6.8 $\pm$ 0.24	3.3 $\pm$ 0.30	33.5 $\pm$ 3.81
1000	5	8.2 $\pm$ 0.45	6.1 $\pm$ 0.31	6.5 $\pm$ 0.13	3.7 $\pm$ 0.35	33.3 $\pm$ 2.14
10000	5 ^b	8.4 $\pm$ 0.08	7.1 $\pm$ 0.32	6.4 $\pm$ 0.18	5.2 $\pm$ 0.59	31.4 $\pm$ 6.48

^a N=4 for 1000 ppm DIMP treatment

^b Two females died prior to termination of the test.

^{*} Treatment mean significantly different from control (P < 0.05).

Table 47. Effect of subacute dietary DIMP upon male organ weights.

Treatment (ppm)	N	Mean weight (g $\pm$ S.E.)					
		Brain	Heart	Lungs	Kidneys	Spleen	Liver
DIMP 0	5	10.8 $\pm$ 0.21	14.2 $\pm$ 1.20	11.2 $\pm$ 0.48	9.5 $\pm$ 0.61	4.5 $\pm$ 0.51	55.9 $\pm$ 5.23
1	5	10.5 $\pm$ 0.27	13.6 $\pm$ 1.05	11.2 $\pm$ 0.95	8.5 $\pm$ 0.52	4.5 $\pm$ 0.40	51.2 $\pm$ 4.16
10	5	11.0 $\pm$ 0.62	13.7 $\pm$ 0.76	10.2 $\pm$ 0.48	8.7 $\pm$ 0.43	4.1 $\pm$ 0.33	46.5 $\pm$ 3.09
100	5	10.4 $\pm$ 0.35	11.9 $\pm$ 0.71	10.3 $\pm$ 0.42	9.3 $\pm$ 0.10	4.3 $\pm$ 0.18	49.3 $\pm$ 1.23
1000	5	10.4 $\pm$ 0.16	11.3 $\pm$ 0.57	9.0 $\pm$ 0.36*	8.5 $\pm$ 0.23	5.7 $\pm$ 0.71	45.2 $\pm$ 1.72
10000	5 ^a	10.0 $\pm$ 0.31	10.7 $\pm$ 0.68*	8.5 $\pm$ 0.33**	6.7 $\pm$ 0.22**	4.5 $\pm$ 0.58	37.6 $\pm$ 2.33*

* Treatment mean significantly different from control (P < 0.05).

** Treatment mean significantly different from control (P < 0.01).

a. Four males died, prior to termination of the test.

Discussion

Since no determination of lethal concentration of dietary DIMP to mink could be made at the concentrations and length of exposure used, DIMP was considered to be nontoxic to mink by ingestion in the 21-day test. Although weight loss was noted for the animals receiving the highest dietary concentration (10,000 ppm), the reduced feed consumption by these animals while on the test diet may have been responsible for the weight loss. The increase in feed consumption and body weight displayed by these animals during the post-treatment period (when they were placed on the control diet), suggests a palatability problem with DIMP in high dietary concentrations. The marked aggressiveness of the animals probably due to hunger during the dosing period and the regression to zero feed consumption at a concentration greater than 100 percent DIMP also support this contention.

The calculated average daily ingestion of DIMP by animals on the 100 and 10,000 ppm diets suggests that DIMP is not a cumulative poison, since the total dose over the 21-day period would have far exceeded the acute, oral LD₅₀ calculated in the acute toxicity experiment. The rapid metabolism and excretion of DIMP by orally dosed Mallard ducks and Bobwhite quail discussed elsewhere in this report, and the fact that three times the acute lethal dose was consumed by the mink on the highest concentration (DIMP 10,000 ppm) suggest that it is similarly metabolized by these species.

Hematological parameters of mink fed DIMP on a subacute basis were altered at the high dietary concentrations. The decreased hematocrit noted for the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment animals may have been caused by either decreased erythropoiesis or by increased clearance of erythrocytes. The decrease in hematocrit values found in animals on the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment may have been due to decreased erythropoiesis from protein deficiency (decreased feed consumption). Since a "pair fed" control was not a part of the protocol, this is merely speculation. Control hematocrit values closely matched the values reported by other workers (Asher *et al.*, 1976; Skrede, 1970) for mink. Percentage lymphocyte depression in the 10, 1000, and 10,000 ppm treatments may have been dose related even though the animals on the 100 ppm DIMP diet failed to show this difference. Since a total white cell count was not made on the blood taken from these animals, it is difficult to determine whether this shift in lymphocyte numbers was absolute or relative. The values for the leukocyte cell types for these animals and for the controls were in reasonable agreement with values established by Fletch and Karstad, (1972); Asher *et al.*, (1976); and Glibert, (1969).

Organ weight differences noted at necropsy for male animals on the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment were dose related. The difference in kidney weight in female animals on the 1 ppm DIMP diet was probably an artifact associated with chance variation on sampling error, since animals fed the 10, 100, 1000, or 10,000 ppm DIMP diets failed to show a similar difference. The significant depression in male organ weights associated with the 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment may have

been due to decreased feed consumption and body weight gain (Shärer, 1977), and not necessarily a function of toxicosis. Since a pair-fed control was not maintained, the cause of these organ weight differences is difficult to ascertain. Control mink organ weights were not appreciably different than mink organ weights reported by Wood et al. (1965).

Since no consistent gross pathological changes were noted for any treatment group, it cannot be conclusively stated that the body weight depression noted for 10,000 ppm DIMP treatment animals was toxicant related.

TEST 3 - CHRONIC

Procedure

Testing

The chronic toxicity feeding study began with 120 immature dark variety mink (approximately 3 months of age) and continued through one reproductive season (12 months total duration). Four groups of 30 randomly selected animals (six males and 24 females per group) were used in the test. The following concentrations (ppm) of DIMP in the diet were fed (1 group per concentration level): 0 control; 50; 150; and 450. The diet constituents and feed preparation procedures are given in Appendix I. Water was provided ad libitum.

Animals were housed out-of-doors in commercial style mink ranch sheds at the experimental facilities of the Fur Animal Project, Department of Poultry Science, Michigan State University. The animals fed each diet were assigned individually to single-tier cages 61 x 46 x 30 cm (length x width x height) or to double tiered cages 61 x 30 x 30 cm (length x width x height) plus a top nest box tier 38 x 30 x 30 cm (length x width x height) in 6 subgroups of 5 animals (one male, four females) per subgroup. The subgroups were randomly placed in one of three sheds. Each of the subgroups was specified by color coded mink identification cards placed above the cages which matched the color coding on the respective feed containers.

During the reproductive season, the females were housed individually in breeder cages 76 x 61 x 46 cm (length x width x height) to which a nest box 30 x 25 x 25 cm (length x width x height) was attached to the outside of the cage.

Bedding, consisting of shredded wood, was provided for insulation in the winter and for nesting during the reproductive season.

Mortality and signs of intoxication were recorded throughout the experiment.

Body weight measurements were made at two week intervals, except during the gestation period.

Feed consumption was estimated once every two weeks for 5 months by weighing unconsumed feed recovered from a preweighed allotment given the previous day, for each animal.

Blood for hematocrit (packed cell volume), hemoglobin, and blood smears was collected by toe-clip at the beginning of the experiment at 3 month intervals (except during the gestation period), and at the termination of the test.

Hematocrit values were determined from blood drawn into heparinized microcapillary tubes (100 μ l) and centrifuged in an International Microcapillary Centrifuge¹ for 7 minutes at 4500 rpm.

Hemoglobin values were determined by the cyanmethemoglobin method, based on a quantitative spectrographic change in absorption of light relating to hemoglobin concentration (see Appendix E: Determination of Hemoglobin Concentration).

Blood smears were allowed to air dry and were then fixed and stained with Wright's stain (see Appendix F). After staining, the slides were rinsed with phosphate buffer for differentiation, followed by distilled water. They were then blotted and air dried. Differential leukocyte counts were made on the smears collected at the termination of the test. Counting was done under oil immersion and abnormalities in cell types were recorded.

Mink mating was initiated on March 1, 1978, and lasted approximately 20 days. Females were bred to males within their respective treatment group whenever possible. Breeding attempts began at 7:00 a.m. daily and were ceased at noon. Females were introduced into the males' cages every fourth day for one half of an hour to an hour, until a positive mating was secured. Positive matings were confirmed by checking post-coital vaginal aspirations for sperm. Positive matings were followed-up by a second mating attempt eight days later.

After breeding, the females were transferred to the cages described above for whelping.

During the whelping period (April 20 - May 15), the nest boxes were checked daily for evidence of whelping. Newborn kits were sexed and weighed on the day of whelping and at one month of age. Whelping females were also weighed on the day of whelping and one month after whelping.

Length of gestation, litter size, sex ratio, kit mortality, increase in kit "biomass" during lactation, and lactating female weight changes were recorded.

At the termination of the chronic test, the mink were weighed, and blood samples were taken (by cardiac puncture) and stored for future analysis.

¹ International Equipment Company, Boston, MA.

The animals were terminated by cervical dislocation, and were then necropsied. Any gross pathomorphological changes were recorded. The following organs were then excised and weighed: brain, liver, kidneys, spleen, gonads, lungs, heart, and adrenal glands. Portions of these organs, in addition to portions of the intestine, stomach, skeletal muscle, adipose tissue, and integument were then fixed in 10% neutral, buffered formalin and prepared for histopathological examination according to routine histological procedures.

Statistical Analysis

All parameters were analyzed for significant differences by analysis of variance and Dunnett's t-test.

Results

Chronic ingestion of dietary DIMP by mink for 12 months resulted in greater mortality for the females on the DIMP-treated diets than for those fed the control diet (Table 48). Insufficient numbers of males were utilized to reveal a difference in male mortality.

Body weight measurements revealed no significant differences for any treatment with respect to controls, for any of the measurement periods (Table 49). Percent change in body weight also failed to show a consistent difference in treatments as compared to controls (Table 50).

Feed consumption by animals on the DIMP diets was not significantly different from controls for most measurement periods (Table 51). Significant differences in feed consumption appeared in only two instances. In one case the depressed feed consumption did not appear to be dose related (50 ppm DIMP treatment on September 1, 1977); in the other case, depressed feed consumption may have been dose related (450 ppm DIMP treatment on November 15, 1977) but was not trend oriented when compared to feed consumption of other treatments on the same date.

An estimated daily ingested dose of DIMP (as calculated from body weight and feed consumption) by mink on each treatment is shown in Table 52.

Analysis of the data collected on hematological parameters at the termination of the test revealed increased hematocrit values for males on the 150 ppm and 450 ppm DIMP treatments (see Table 53). Significant differences in hemoglobin content or mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration were not found in any treatment groups with respect to control values (Tables 54 and 55).

Differential leukocyte counts revealed no differences among DIMP treatments consistent with toxicosis (Table 56).

Reproductive success of mink on the various DIMP treatments is shown in Table 57. No adverse effects upon whelping rates,

Table 48. Mortality of mink fed DIMP at various levels for 12 months.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	Mortality by date			
		7/21/77	10/18/77	1/17/78	6/30/78
Male	DIMP 0	0/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
	50	0/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
	150	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
	450	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
Female	DIMP 0	0/24	0/24	0/24	0/24
	50	0/24	1/23 [*]	1/23 [*]	2/23 [*]
	150	0/24	0/24	0/24	3/24
	450	0/24	0/24	2/24	5/24
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	0/30	1/30	1/30	1/30
	50	0/30	2/29 [*]	2/29 [*]	3/29
	150	0/30	0/30	0/30	3/30
	450	0/30	0/30	2/30	5/30

* One mink on this treatment escaped.

Table 49. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DHP to male and female mink upon body weight (g $\pm$ S.E.) gain by date.

Sex	Treatment (p.p.m.)	N	7/21/77	N	8/3/77	N	8/18/77	N	9/1/77	N	9/15/77	N	9/29/77
Males	DHP 0	6	1137 $\pm$ 65 ¹	6	1339 $\pm$ 73 _a	6	1378 $\pm$ 98 _a	5	1569 $\pm$ 112 _a	5	1591 $\pm$ 131 _a	5	1669 $\pm$ 110 _a
	50	6	1072 $\pm$ 34 _a	6	1213 $\pm$ 55 _a	6	1338 $\pm$ 63 _a	6	1482 $\pm$ 50 _a	5	1554 $\pm$ 50 _a	5	1608 $\pm$ 51 _a
	150	6	1101 $\pm$ 20 _a	6	1293 $\pm$ 27 _a	6	1395 $\pm$ 28 _a	6	1513 $\pm$ 29 _a	6	1515 $\pm$ 44 _a	6	1615 $\pm$ 51 _a
	450	6	1048 $\pm$ 40 _a	6	1224 $\pm$ 51 _a	6	1344 $\pm$ 55 _a	6	1520 $\pm$ 68 _a	6	1565 $\pm$ 74 _a	6	1720 $\pm$ 81 _a
Females	DHP 0	24	750 $\pm$ 15 _a	24	876 $\pm$ 18 _a	24	934 $\pm$ 20 _a	24	955 $\pm$ 23 _a	24	984 $\pm$ 23 _a	24	1039 $\pm$ 28 _a
	50	24	761 $\pm$ 17 _a	24	878 $\pm$ 25 _a	24	957 $\pm$ 24 _a	24	952 $\pm$ 24 _a	24	965 $\pm$ 29 _a	24	1016 $\pm$ 30 _a
	150	24	771 $\pm$ 13 _a	24	884 $\pm$ 17 _a	24	935 $\pm$ 20 _a	24	926 $\pm$ 22 _a	24	957 $\pm$ 23 _a	24	996 $\pm$ 19 _a
	450	24	753 $\pm$ 16 _a	24	856 $\pm$ 20 _a	24	911 $\pm$ 24 _a	24	911 $\pm$ 26 _a	24	945 $\pm$ 26 _a	24	1001 $\pm$ 28 _a
Combined Sexes	DHP 0	30	828 $\pm$ 33 _a	30	969 $\pm$ 39 _a	30	1023 $\pm$ 40 _a	29	1061 $\pm$ 51 _a	29	1089 $\pm$ 52 _a	29	1147 $\pm$ 53 _a
	50	30	823 $\pm$ 27 _a	30	945 $\pm$ 33 _a	30	1033 $\pm$ 38 _a	30	1058 $\pm$ 44 _a	29	1066 $\pm$ 48 _a	29	1118 $\pm$ 49 _a
	150	30	837 $\pm$ 27 _a	30	966 $\pm$ 33 _a	30	1027 $\pm$ 32 _a	30	1044 $\pm$ 47 _a	30	1069 $\pm$ 45 _a	30	1120 $\pm$ 49 _a
	450	30	812 $\pm$ 26 _a	30	930 $\pm$ 33 _a	30	998 $\pm$ 39 _a	30	1032 $\pm$ 51 _a	30	1069 $\pm$ 52 _a	30	1145 $\pm$ 59 _a

¹ Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values (P > 0.05).

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Table 49. Continued

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	10/13/77	N	10/27/77	N	11/10/77	N	11/22/77	N	12/8/77	N	12/23/77
Males	DHP 0	5	1686 ± 141 _a	5	1710 ± 167 _a	5	1781 ± 154 _a	5	1732 ± 181 _a	5	1564 ± 172 _a	5	1596 ± 185 _a
	50	5	1631 ± 66 _a	5	1677 ± 80 _a	5	1755 ± 70 _a	5	1728 ± 84 _a	5	1633 ± 73 _a	5	1674 ± 59 _a
	150	6	1583 ± 38 _a	6	1582 ± 47 _a	6	1603 ± 54 _a	6	1630 ± 41 _a	6	1468 ± 66 _a	6	1452 ± 105 _a
	450	6	1695 ± 81 _a	6	1704 ± 77 _a	6	1778 ± 73 _a	6	1815 ± 65 _a	6	1669 ± 51 _a	6	1728 ± 56 _a
Females	DHP 0	24	1066 ± 27 _a	24	1065 ± 28 _a	23	1058 ± 28 _a	24	1041 ± 31 _a	24	968 ± 28 _a	24	1018 ± 28 _a
	50	24	1039 ± 30 _a	22	1008 ± 26 _a	22	1035 ± 26 _a	22	1017 ± 24 _a	22	972 ± 23 _a	22	1006 ± 24 _a
	150	24	1011 ± 22 _a	24	979 ± 24 _a	24	1004 ± 22 _a	24	1004 ± 23 _a	24	930 ± 24 _a	24	980 ± 28 _a
	450	24	1018 ± 25 _a	24	995 ± 24 _a	24	1007 ± 27 _a	23	1007 ± 31 _a	23	940 ± 27 _a	22	1009 ± 25 _a
Combined Sexes	DHP 0	29	1173 ± 54 _a	29	1177 ± 58 _a	28	1187 ± 64 _a	29	1160 ± 59 _a	29	1071 ± 56 _a	29	1118 ± 57 _a
	50	29	1141 ± 50 _a	27	1132 ± 56 _a	27	1168 ± 59 _a	27	1149 ± 59 _a	27	1094 ± 55 _a	27	1130 ± 55 _a
	150	30	1125 ± 46 _a	30	1099 ± 49 _a	30	1136 ± 52 _a	30	1129 ± 50 _a	30	1037 ± 46 _a	30	1074 ± 46 _a
	450	30	1153 ± 56 _a	30	1137 ± 57 _a	30	1161 ± 62 _a	29	1174 ± 67 _a	29	1091 ± 44 _a	28	1199 ± 44 _a

Continued

Table 49. Continued

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	1/8/78	N	1/18/78	N	2/4/78	N	2/19/78	N	3/4/78	N	6/30/78
Males	DIMP 0	5	1483 ± 190 _a	5	1476 ± 163 _a	5	1496 ± 194 _a	5	1607 ± 190 _a	5	1595 ± 167 _a	5	1692 ± 112 _a
	50	5	1556 ± 63 _a	5	1578 ± 72 _a	5	1588 ± 111 _a	5	1618 ± 131 _a	5	1638 ± 151 _a	5	1552 ± 76 _a
	150	6	1437 ± 93 _a	6	1417 ± 104 _a	6	1458 ± 125 _a	6	1533 ± 115 _a	6	1523 ± 100 _a	6	1578 ± 70 _a
	450	6	1628 ± 53 _a	6	1638 ± 43 _a	6	1722 ± 55 _a	6	1733 ± 60 _a	6	1750 ± 65 _a	6	1623 ± 99 _a
Females	DIMP 0	24	970 ± 31 _a	24	962 ± 26 _a	24	941 ± 24 _a	24	968 ± 64 _a	24	965 ± 22 _a	24	821 ± 29 _a
	50	22	916 ± 26 _a	22	927 ± 22 _a	21	922 ± 21 _a	22	934 ± 21 _a	22	929 ± 23 _a	21	844 ± 31 _a
	150	24	911 ± 27 _a	24	899 ± 29 _a	24	871 ± 31 _a	24	911 ± 26 _a	24	922 ± 23 _a	19	840 ± 25 _a
	450	22	963 ± 26 _a	22	948 ± 26 _a	22	944 ± 28 _a	22	971 ± 29 _a	22	969 ± 27 _a	19	832 ± 26 _a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	29	1058 ± 55 _a	29	1051 ± 50 _a	29	1036 ± 55 _a	29	1078 ± 59 _a	29	1074 ± 56 _a	29	971 ± 68 _a
	50	27	1035 ± 54 _a	27	1047 ± 54 _a	26	1050 ± 58 _a	27	1061 ± 59 _a	27	1060 ± 63 _a	27	980 ± 62 _a
	150	30	1016 ± 48 _a	30	1003 ± 49 _a	30	988 ± 56 _a	30	1036 ± 55 _a	30	1042 ± 52 _a	25	1017 ± 70 _a
	450	28	1106 ± 57 _a	28	1096 ± 58 _a	28	1111 ± 65 _a	28	1143 ± 67 _a	28	1136 ± 66 _a	25	1022 ± 74 _a

Table 50. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female¹ mink upon mean percent change in body weight (g $\pm$ S.E.) by date.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	7/21/77-8/3/77	N	8/4/77-8/18/77	N	8/19/77-9/1/77	N	9/2/77-9/15/77
Males	DIMP 0	6	18.0 $\pm$ 1.21 ¹ _a	6	4.3 $\pm$ 3.60 _a	5	9.7 $\pm$ 1.61 _a	5	1.0 $\pm$ 1.64 _a
	50	6	12.9 $\pm$ 2.95 _a	6	10.3 $\pm$ 1.36 _a	6	11.4 $\pm$ 3.05 _a	5	2.8 $\pm$ 0.86 _a
	150	6	17.4 $\pm$ 0.97 _a	6	8.0 $\pm$ 0.85 _a	6	8.5 $\pm$ 1.43 _a	6	0.1 $\pm$ 1.22 _a
	450	6	17.0 $\pm$ 3.50 _a	6	9.9 $\pm$ 1.13 _a	6	12.8 $\pm$ 1.62 _a	6	2.9 $\pm$ 0.96 _a
Females	DIMP 0	24	16.9 $\pm$ 1.05 _a	24	5.8 $\pm$ 1.06 _a	24	2.0 $\pm$ 0.99 _a	24	2.9 $\pm$ 1.03 _a
	50	24	15.0 $\pm$ 1.06 _a	24	9.4 $\pm$ 1.18 _a	24	(0.3 $\pm$ 0.85) _a	24	1.2 $\pm$ 1.03 _a
	150	24	14.4 $\pm$ 0.89 _a	24	6.1 $\pm$ 0.99 _a	24	(0.9 $\pm$ 0.99) _a	24	3.4 $\pm$ 0.97 _a
	450	24	13.6 $\pm$ 1.03 _a	24	6.4 $\pm$ 0.86 _a	24	(0.1 $\pm$ 0.83) _a	24	3.9 $\pm$ 0.73 _a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	30	17.1 $\pm$ 0.80 _a	30	5.5 $\pm$ 1.12 _a	29	3.3 $\pm$ 1.02 _a	29	2.6 $\pm$ 0.91 _a
	50	30	14.6 $\pm$ 1.04 _a	30	9.6 $\pm$ 0.99 _b	30	2.0 $\pm$ 1.25 _a	29	1.5 $\pm$ 0.87 _a
	150	30	15.0 $\pm$ 0.77 _a	30	6.4 $\pm$ 0.82 _a	30	1.0 $\pm$ 1.09 _a	30	2.8 $\pm$ 0.85 _a
	450	30	14.3 $\pm$ 1.11 _a	30	7.1 $\pm$ 0.78 _a	30	2.5 $\pm$ 1.19 _a	30	3.7 $\pm$ 0.62 _a

¹ Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values (P > 0.05).

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Table 50 . Continued

Sex	Treatment	N	9/16/77-9/29/77	N	9/30/77-10/13/77	N	10/14/77-10/27/77	N	10/28/77-11/10/77
Male	DIMP 0	5	6.4 $\pm$ 1.69 _a	5	0.4 $\pm$ 2.01 _a	5	1.0 $\pm$ 1.90 _a	5	4.6 $\pm$ 1.34 _a
	50	5	5.3 $\pm$ 1.29 _a	5	(0.4 $\pm$ 1.76) _a	5	2.8 $\pm$ 1.61 _a	5	4.9 $\pm$ 1.42 _a
	150	6	6.6 $\pm$ 0.79 _a	6	(1.6 $\pm$ 2.64) _a	6	0.2 $\pm$ 0.99 _a	4	5.6 $\pm$ 1.94 _a
	450	6	9.9 $\pm$ 0.78 _a	6	(1.4 $\pm$ 1.15) _a	6	0.6 $\pm$ 0.72 _a	6	4.6 $\pm$ 2.21 _a
Female	DIMP 0	24	5.5 $\pm$ 1.28 _a	24	2.8 $\pm$ 0.73 _a	24	(0.1 $\pm$ 0.88) _a	23	0.7 $\pm$ 1.05 _a
	50	24	5.6 $\pm$ 1.10 _a	24	2.3 $\pm$ 0.94 _a	22	(0.7 $\pm$ 0.85) _a	22	2.9 $\pm$ 0.98 _a
	150	24	4.4 $\pm$ 0.92 _a	24	1.7 $\pm$ 1.67 _a	24	(3.4 $\pm$ 0.95) _b	24	1.6 $\pm$ 1.42 _a
	450	24	6.0 $\pm$ 0.71 _a	24	2.0 $\pm$ 1.00 _a	24	(2.1 $\pm$ 0.87) _a	24	1.1 $\pm$ 0.83 _a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	29	5.6 $\pm$ 1.10 _a	29	2.4 $\pm$ 0.71 _a	29	0.1 $\pm$ 0.80 _a	28	1.4 $\pm$ 1.36 _a
	50	29	5.5 $\pm$ 0.93 _a	29	1.9 $\pm$ 0.86 _a	27	(0.0 $\pm$ 0.80) _a	27	3.3 $\pm$ 0.85 _a
	150	30	4.8 $\pm$ 0.77 _a	30	1.0 $\pm$ 1.46 _a	30	(2.8 $\pm$ 0.82) _b	28	2.2 $\pm$ 1.27 _a
	450	30	6.8 $\pm$ 0.66 _a	30	1.3 $\pm$ 0.87 _a	30	(1.6 $\pm$ 0.74) _a	30	1.8 $\pm$ 0.84 _a

Continued

Table 50. Continued

Sex	Treatment	N	11/11/77-11/22/77	N	11/23/77-12/8/77	N	12/9/77-12/23/77
Male	DIMP 0	5	(3.5 $\pm$ 2.67) ^a	5	(9.9 $\pm$ 1.17) ^a	5	1.9 $\pm$ 1.46 ^a
	50	5	(1.7 $\pm$ 1.47) ^a	5	(5.4 $\pm$ 0.81) ^a	5	2.7 $\pm$ 1.13 ^a
	150	6	(1.6 $\pm$ 2.37) ^a	6	(10.1 $\pm$ 2.48) ^a	5	3.3 $\pm$ 1.43 ^a
	450	6	2.2 $\pm$ 1.00 ^a	6	(7.9 $\pm$ 1.44) ^a	6	3.5 $\pm$ 0.71 ^a
Female	DIMP 0	23	(2.8 $\pm$ 1.28) ^a	24	(6.9 $\pm$ 0.74) ^a	24	5.5 $\pm$ 1.20 ^a
	50	22	(1.6 $\pm$ 0.93) ^a	22	(4.3 $\pm$ 0.98) ^a	22	4.0 $\pm$ 1.02 ^a
	150	24	0.0 $\pm$ 1.26 ^a	24	(7.3 $\pm$ 1.23) ^a	24	5.4 $\pm$ 1.20 ^a
	450	23	(0.1 $\pm$ 0.90) ^a	23	(6.5 $\pm$ 0.92) ^a	22	5.5 $\pm$ 0.66 ^a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	28	(2.9 $\pm$ 1.16) ^a	29	(7.4 $\pm$ 0.69) ^a	29	4.8 $\pm$ 1.05 ^a
	50	27	(1.6 $\pm$ 0.81) ^a	27	(4.5 $\pm$ 0.82) ^a	27	3.7 $\pm$ 0.86 ^a
	150	30	(0.3 $\pm$ 1.12) ^a	30	(7.9 $\pm$ 1.12) ^a	29	5.0 $\pm$ 1.03 ^a
	450	29	0.4 $\pm$ 0.77 ^a	29	(6.8 $\pm$ 0.79) ^a	28	5.1 $\pm$ 0.56 ^a

Table 51. Effect of chronic administration of DIMP to mink upon feed consumption (g $\pm$ S.E.) by date.

Date	DIMP treatment (ppm)			
	0	50	150	450
8/3	250 $\pm$ 7.3 ¹ _a	258 $\pm$ 8.7 _a	268 $\pm$ 6.0 _a	234 $\pm$ 11.1 _a
8/18	268 $\pm$ 21.6 _a	289 $\pm$ 16.9 _a	309 $\pm$ 18.6 _a	252 $\pm$ 19.0 _a
9/1	262 $\pm$ 20.0 _a	192 $\pm$ 15.5 _b	212 $\pm$ 15.8 _a	204 $\pm$ 15.3 _a
9/17	277 $\pm$ 22.1 _a	234 $\pm$ 21.8 _a	268 $\pm$ 19.0 _a	262 $\pm$ 17.8 _a
9/30	292 $\pm$ 20.9 _a	227 $\pm$ 13.4 _a	260 $\pm$ 13.5 _a	243 $\pm$ 15.6 _a
10/13	233 $\pm$ 18.5 _a	236 $\pm$ 18.4 _a	237 $\pm$ 16.7 _a	221 $\pm$ 12.7 _a
11/3	247 $\pm$ 28.0 _a	245 $\pm$ 21.2 _a	279 $\pm$ 14.8 _a	242 $\pm$ 16.1 _a
11/15	233 $\pm$ 18.6 _a	182 $\pm$ 19.4 _a	231 $\pm$ 14.9 _a	172 $\pm$ 16.0 _b

¹ Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control (P > 0.05).

Table 52. Calculation of estimated daily intake of DIMP by mink fed DIMP at various levels for 12 months.

DIMP level in diet (ppm)	Mean daily feed ¹ consumption (g)	DIMP ingested/day (mg)	Mean body wt. (g) ²	Daily ingested dose (mg/kg/day)
0	258	0	1071	0
50	233	11.65	1061	10.98
150	258	38.70	1043	37.10
450	229	103.05	1084	95.06

¹ Represents mean feed consumption for 8 measurements taken over 4 months.

² Represents mean body weight for 18 measurements taken over 12 months.

Table 53. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean packed cell volume (hematocrit %).

		Date measured and number included in analysis							
		7/21/77		10/18/77		1/17/78		6/30/78	
Sex	Treatment	N	Hct. % $\pm$ S.E.	N	Hct. % $\pm$ S.E.	N	Hct. % $\pm$ S.E.	N	Hct. % $\pm$ S.E.
Males	DIMP 0	6	46.7 $\pm$ 0.84 ¹ _a	5	52.4 $\pm$ 0.73 _a	5	53.5 $\pm$ 1.05 _a	5	52.3 $\pm$ 1.00 _a
	50	6	47.1 $\pm$ 1.19 _a	5	55.4 $\pm$ 2.04 _a	5	55.2 $\pm$ 1.91 _a	5	56.3 $\pm$ 1.66 _a
	150	6	44.9 $\pm$ 0.80 _a	6	52.6 $\pm$ 0.85 _a	6	52.8 $\pm$ 0.75 _a	6	55.3 $\pm$ 0.61 _b
	450	6	46.4 $\pm$ 0.24 _a	6	55.0 $\pm$ 0.21 _a	6	57.2 $\pm$ 0.52 _a	6	57.0 $\pm$ 0.87 _c
Females	DIMP 0	24	46.7 $\pm$ 0.69 _a	24	54.0 $\pm$ 0.37 _a	24	55.0 $\pm$ 0.46 _a	24	54.3 $\pm$ 0.73 _a
	50	24	46.2 $\pm$ 0.69 _a	24	54.5 $\pm$ 0.42 _a	22	53.9 $\pm$ 0.63 _a	21	53.7 $\pm$ 0.72 _a
	150	24	46.4 $\pm$ 0.49 _a	24	53.5 $\pm$ 0.38 _a	24	53.8 $\pm$ 0.54 _a	21	54.0 $\pm$ 0.78 _a
	450	24	47.2 $\pm$ 0.58 _a	24	51.8 $\pm$ 1.96 _a	22	54.7 $\pm$ 0.64 _a	19	55.4 $\pm$ 0.59 _a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	30	46.7 $\pm$ 0.58 _a	29	53.7 $\pm$ 0.35 _a	29	54.7 $\pm$ 0.44 _a	29	53.9 $\pm$ 0.65 _a
	50	30	46.4 $\pm$ 0.61 _a	29	54.7 $\pm$ 0.43 _a	27	54.1 $\pm$ 0.63 _a	26	54.2 $\pm$ 0.69 _a
	150	30	46.1 $\pm$ 0.44 _a	30	53.3 $\pm$ 0.42 _a	30	53.6 $\pm$ 0.47 _a	27	54.3 $\pm$ 0.63 _a
	450	30	47.1 $\pm$ 0.48 _a	30	52.5 $\pm$ 1.59 _a	28	55.3 $\pm$ 0.55 _a	25	55.8 $\pm$ 0.52 _a

¹ Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values ($P > 0.05$).

Table 54. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon peripheral blood hemoglobin concentration.

Sex	Treatment	Mean hemoglobin concentration (g/dl $\pm$ S.E.) by date and number of mink							
		N	7/21/77	N	10/18/77	N	1/17/78	N	6/30/78
Males	DIMP 0	6	17.7 $\pm$ 0.27 ¹ _a	5	19.8 $\pm$ 0.96 _a	5	20.3 $\pm$ 0.37 _a	5	19.9 $\pm$ 0.36 _a
	50	6	17.4 $\pm$ 0.44 _a	5	22.3 $\pm$ 0.84 _a	5	19.7 $\pm$ 0.75 _a	5	21.1 $\pm$ 0.20 _a
	150	6	17.2 $\pm$ 0.41 _a	6	19.8 $\pm$ 0.96 _a	6	20.6 $\pm$ 0.44 _a	6	21.1 $\pm$ 0.76 _a
	450	6	17.5 $\pm$ 0.33 _a	6	21.4 $\pm$ 0.44 _a	6	21.5 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	6	21.6 $\pm$ 0.39 _a
Females	DIMP 0	24	17.6 $\pm$ 0.27 _a	24	21.9 $\pm$ 0.27 _a	24	20.3 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	23	20.0 $\pm$ 0.30 _a
	50	24	17.4 $\pm$ 0.26 _a	24	21.8 $\pm$ 0.31 _a	22	20.0 $\pm$ 0.24 _a	21	19.0 $\pm$ 1.00 _a
	150	24	17.9 $\pm$ 0.24 _a	22	21.7 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	24	19.7 $\pm$ 0.27 _a	22	19.9 $\pm$ 0.36 _a
	450	24	17.9 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	23	21.0 $\pm$ 0.44 _a	22	20.1 $\pm$ 0.19 _a	19	20.0 $\pm$ 0.28 _a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	30	17.6 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	29	21.5 $\pm$ 0.32 _a	29	20.3 $\pm$ 0.18 _a	28	20.0 $\pm$ 0.26 _a
	50	30	17.4 $\pm$ 0.23 _a	29	21.9 $\pm$ 0.30 _a	27	20.0 $\pm$ 0.24 _a	26	19.4 $\pm$ 0.82 _a
	150	30	17.8 $\pm$ 0.21 _a	28	21.3 $\pm$ 0.30 _a	30	19.9 $\pm$ 0.24 _a	28	20.2 $\pm$ 0.32 _a
	450	30	17.8 $\pm$ 0.18 _a	29	21.1 $\pm$ 0.36 _a	28	20.4 $\pm$ 0.19 _a	25	20.4 $\pm$ 0.27 _a

¹ Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values ($P > 0.05$).

Table 55. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DIMP to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC).

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (% $\pm$ S.E.) by date and number of mink							
		N	7/21/77	N	10/18/77	N	1/17/78	N	6/30/78
Males	DIMP 0	6	38.0 $\pm$ 0.79 ¹ _a	5	37.7 $\pm$ 1.72 _a	5	38.0 $\pm$ 0.95 _a	5	37.9 $\pm$ 0.72 _a
	50	6	37.0 $\pm$ 0.43 _a	5	40.1 $\pm$ 1.00 _a	5	35.6 $\pm$ 1.17 _a	5	37.6 $\pm$ 0.60 _a
	150	6	38.0 $\pm$ 0.71 _a	6	37.7 $\pm$ 1.84 _a	6	39.1 $\pm$ 1.07 _a	6	38.1 $\pm$ 0.80 _a
	450	6	37.7 $\pm$ 0.93 _a	6	38.9 $\pm$ 0.95 _a	6	37.5 $\pm$ 0.32 _a	6	37.9 $\pm$ 0.46 _a
Females	DIMP 0	24	37.7 $\pm$ 0.62 _a	24	40.6 $\pm$ 0.35 _a	24	37.3 $\pm$ 0.34 _a	23	36.9 $\pm$ 0.43 _a
	50	24	37.8 $\pm$ 0.41 _a	24	40.0 $\pm$ 0.51 _a	22	37.2 $\pm$ 0.53 _a	21	37.4 $\pm$ 0.49 _a
	150	24	38.7 $\pm$ 0.53 _a	22	40.3 $\pm$ 0.31 _a	24	36.8 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	21	37.1 $\pm$ 0.59 _a
	450	24	37.9 $\pm$ 0.38 _a	23	39.0 $\pm$ 0.83 _a	22	36.8 $\pm$ 0.17 _a	19	36.1 $\pm$ 0.48 _a
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	30	37.8 $\pm$ 0.52 _a	29	40.1 $\pm$ 0.45 _a	29	37.4 $\pm$ 0.33 _a	28	37.1 $\pm$ 0.39 _a
	50	30	37.6 $\pm$ 0.34 _a	29	40.0 $\pm$ 0.46 _a	27	36.9 $\pm$ 0.46 _a	26	37.4 $\pm$ 0.42 _a
	150	30	38.5 $\pm$ 0.45 _a	28	39.8 $\pm$ 0.51 _a	30	37.3 $\pm$ 0.33 _a	27	37.3 $\pm$ 0.49 _a
	450	30	37.9 $\pm$ 0.36 _a	29	39.0 $\pm$ 0.68 _a	28	36.9 $\pm$ 0.16 _a	25	36.5 $\pm$ 0.41 _a

¹ Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values (P > 0.05)

Table 56. Effect of chronic administration of DIMP to adult mink upon differential leukocyte count.

Leukocyte cell type (% $\pm$ S.E.)							
Treatment (ppm)	N	Basophils	Eosinophils	Band-	Segmented -	Lymphocytes	Monocytes
				neutrophils	neutrophils		
DIMP 0	27	0.4 ± 0.12^1_a	$4.0 \pm 0.52_a$	$1.2 \pm 0.28_a$	$56.8 \pm 2.67_a$	$34.4 \pm 2.42_a$	2.0 ± 0.1
50	25	$0.2 \pm 0.07_a$	$3.7 \pm 0.76_a$	$1.4 \pm 0.30_a$	$57.9 \pm 2.73_a$	$34.7 \pm 2.50_a$	1.9 ± 0.2
150	26	$0.2 \pm 0.10_a$	$3.3 \pm 0.47_a$	$1.5 \pm 0.33_a$	$62.7 \pm 1.91_a$	$29.9 \pm 2.06_a$	1.9 ± 0.2
450	26	$0.3 \pm 0.10_a$	$4.3 \pm 0.49_a$	$1.5 \pm 0.32_a$	$56.1 \pm 3.36_a$	$35.5 \pm 3.08_a$	2.0 ± 0.2

¹ Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control ($P > 0.05$).

gestation length, fecundity, kit weight at birth, or secondary sex ratios were noted for the DIMP-treated animals. Kit weight at birth was significantly greater for 50 ppm DIMP-treated animals than controls. Male fertility, as estimated by presence of sperm in post-coital vaginal aspirations, was not adversely affected by chronic DIMP administration.

Whelping dam and kit performance during lactation was not significantly different for DIMP-treatment groups with respect to the controls (Table 58). No significant differences were found in kit mortality, kit weight at 4 weeks of age, or body weight of lactating females at 4 weeks post-partum.

Gross and histological examination at the termination of the test revealed no consistent pathological changes for any DIMP treatment group. Organ weights were not significantly different for DIMP-treated animals with respect to controls (Table 59).

Discussion

The chronic ingestion of DIMP by mink was associated with a higher mortality for DIMP-treated animals than for controls. As previously indicated in this report, chronic ingestion of DIMP by Mallard ducks caused no excessive mortality in birds fed diets that contained as high as 10,000 ppm DIMP. Likewise, DIMP chronically administered in the diet to Bobwhite quail at levels up to 1200 ppm failed to increase mortality above that of controls. In a study designed to test the effects of DIMP upon reproductive performance in rats, chronic ingestion of DIMP at 10 or 1000 ppm in the drinking water for 13 and 19 weeks (males and females, respectively) caused no increase in mortality to this species (Hardesty et al., 1977).

Natural mortality for first-year mink in a commercial fur ranch operation approaches six percent annually (Kennedy, 1952). Since the mortality associated with chronic DIMP administration was greater than this natural mortality, preliminary evidence exists for a chronic toxic effect of DIMP ingestions to mink (especially females), at moderately high doses.

The body weight changes which resulted in mink on either the control or the DIMP-treated diets are in agreement with the growth of mink reported elsewhere (Aulerich and Schaible, 1965; Kumeno, et al., 1970; Oldfield et al., 1968; Seier et al., 1970; Travis and Schaible, 1961).

Feed consumption, was not differentially affected in a trend consistent with dose. Sporadic differences in the consumption of test diets, as compared to the control diet, suggested no demonstrable pattern of differences in palatability, and were most likely attributable to chance or sampling error.

Since ingestion of approximately one-fifth of the calculated LD₅₀ by mink on the 450 ppm diet caused no growth impairment or

Table 57. Effect of DIMP on reproductive performance of mink.

	DIMP treatment (ppm)			
	0	50	150	450
No. ♀ mated	24	22	22	22
Avg. no. times mated	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Σ ♀ whelped	62.5	54.5	77.2	68.2
Avg. length of gestation (days ± S.E.)	49.7 ± 1.39 ¹ _a	51.5 ± 1.93 _a	50.5 ± 1.41 _a	51.5 ± 0.70 _a
No. of kits at birth:				
Alive	74	43	96	77
Dead	12	4	9	5
No. live kits/ ♀ whelped ± S.E.	4.9 ± 0.41 _a	3.6 ± 0.51 _a	5.7 ± 0.51 _a	5.1 ± 0.56 _a
Avg. wt. of kits at birth (g ± S.E.)	9.3 ± 0.32 _a	10.9 ± 0.42 _c	9.4 ± 0.24 _a	9.3 ± 0.34 _a
Secondary ex ratio, no. ♂ kits/ no. ♀ kits	0.95	1.86	1.00	1.08

¹ Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control (P > 0.05).

Table 58. Performance of suckling offspring and dams fed DIMP.

	DIMP treatment (ppm)			
	0	50	150	450
Whelping ♀'s lactating at 4 wks. (Z)	93	92	94	93
Kit mortality to 4 wks. (Z)	20.3	20.9	20.8	19.5
No. kits/♀ lactating ± S.E.	4.2 ± 0.46 ² _a	3.1 ± 0.44 _a	4.8 ± 0.53 _a	4.4 ± 0.63 _a
Avg. wt. of kits at 4 wks. (g ± S.E.)	157.6 ± 4.3 _a	155.7 ± 5.5 _a	145.7 ± 3.8 _a	144.1 ± 4.8 _a
Kit biomass ¹	663.5	481.1	692.1	638.4
Avg. wt. of whelping dams (g ± S.E.)	994 ± 33.8 _a	985 ± 34.8 _a	997 ± 24.5 _a	964 ± 23.1 _a
Avg. wt. of lactating ♀'s 4 wks. post partum (g ± S.E.)	912 ± 28.6 _a	872 ± 44.6 _a	894 ± 29.7 _a	838 ± 19.9 _a

¹ Biomass = average kit body weight gain between birth and 4 weeks of age x the average number of kits raised per lactating female.

² Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control (P > 0.05).

Table 59. Effect of chronic administration of DIMP to mink on organ weights (g $\pm$ S.E.) at necropsy.

Organ	DIMP treatment (ppm)			
	0	50	150	450
Liver	25 $\pm$ 1.1 ¹ _a	25 $\pm$ 1.4 _a	24 $\pm$ 1.0 _a	25 $\pm$ 1.1 _a
Spleen	2.7 $\pm$ 0.24 _a	3.0 $\pm$ 0.29 _a	2.9 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	3.2 $\pm$ 0.24 _a
Kidney	4.7 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	4.6 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	4.6 $\pm$ 0.21 _a	4.7 $\pm$ 0.21 _a
Lungs	7.8 $\pm$ 0.55 _a	7.4 $\pm$ 0.42 _a	8.0 $\pm$ 0.45 _a	8.4 $\pm$ 0.47 _a
Adrenals	0.10 $\pm$ 0.009 _a	0.08 $\pm$ 0.008 _a	0.10 $\pm$ 0.008 _a	0.09 $\pm$ 0.007 _a
Heart	5.8 $\pm$ 0.29 _a	5.8 $\pm$ 0.30 _a	6.2 $\pm$ 0.38 _a	5.9 $\pm$ 0.31 _a
<u>Gonads:</u>				
Testes	1.5 $\pm$ 0.1 _a	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2 _a	1.2 $\pm$ 0.1 _a	1.7 $\pm$ 0.2 _a
Ovaries	0.15 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.13 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.14 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.12 $\pm$ 0.01 _a
Brain	7.9 $\pm$ 0.17 _a	8.2 $\pm$ 0.15 _a	8.1 $\pm$ 0.21 _a	8.0 $\pm$ 0.19 _a

¹ Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control (P > 0.05).

radical change in appetite, it is unlikely that metabolic efficiency of food conversion was significantly altered by this chemical, at the concentrations used.

Hematological parameters were not appreciably different in value from those reported by other workers. Hematocrit values (packed cell volume) similar to control values were reported by Asher *et al.* (1976), Fletch and Karstad (1972), Kubin and Mason (1948), and Rotenberg and Jorgensen (1971). Hemoconcentration was reported as a normal occurrence in ranch mink during the winter months and was attributed to decreased water consumption (Asher *et al.*, 1976; Skrede, 1970). The increase in hematocrit values recorded at the termination of this test for males on the 150 and 450 ppm DIMP diets may have been related to a decrease in water intake with resultant hemoconcentration.

Hemoglobin values and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentrations were in good agreement with values published elsewhere (Fletch and Karstad, 1972; Kubin and Mason, 1948).

Differential leukocyte counts of blood taken from mink at the termination of the chronic test differed slightly from counts made by Fletch and Karstad (1972). These workers showed approximately equal percentages of mature (e.g. segmented) neutrophils and lymphocytes (43% each), and an appreciably greater number of monocytes (9%) than found in the animals in this study. However, Asher *et al.* (1976) have shown a seasonal and age dependent variation in white cell percentages in mink. Mature (segmented) neutrophils were shown to comprise as high as 75% of all leukocytes during the reproductive season, with lymphocytes comprising as little as 15% during the same period. Monocytes were also shown to undergo seasonal shifts, but in concurrence with Fletch and Karstad (1972), monocytes remained in the 6-8% range throughout the year. Except for the depressed numbers of monocytes, the overall leukocyte percentages found in mink at the termination of this study are well correlated with values for that time of the year reported by Asher *et al.* (1976). Both Gilbert (1969) and Kennedy (1935) reported monocyte numbers in the 1-2% range in adult mink, but as in the counts recorded by Fletch and Karstad (1972), neutrophils and lymphocytes were nearly equally represented. Hence, the lower monocyte numbers reported in this study are in concurrence with two previous studies, whereas the values obtained for the remaining leucocyte types are in agreement with a number of other previously completed studies.

DIMP was not shown to seriously alter the reproductive capacity of mink when chronically ingested. DIMP chronically administered to Mallard ducks and to Bobwhite quail did not have any adverse effect upon fertility, hatchability, eggshell thickness, or hatchling survival at dietary levels of 10,000 ppm and 1200 ppm, respectively. However, egg production in both species was reduced at these dietary levels. Hardesty *et al.* (1977) failed to demonstrate any chronic adverse effect upon reproduction in rats given 10 or 1000 ppm DIMP in their drinking water for 13 and 19 weeks (males and females, respectively). The increase in kit weight and aberrant secondary

sex ratio observed on the 50 ppm DIMP diet was probably associated with chance variation and/or sampling error, since a similar effect was not recorded at higher doses. Other reproductive indices (spermatogenesis, gestation length, whelping rate, litter size, and number of stillborn kits) were paralleled by data reported in other studies (Aulerich et al., 1963; Aulerich and Ringer, 1977; Ender, 1952; Hansson, 1947; Schaible and Travis, 1958).

Performance of mink kits for DIMP-treatment groups was likewise unaffected by chronic ingestion of DIMP by lactating females. Kit mortality and growth data for all groups were similarly in agreement with data reported by Aulerich et al. (1975), Aulerich and Ringer (1977), and Oldfield et al. (1968).

At the termination of the experiment no gross or histopathological abnormalities were found to be consistent with any particular DIMP treatment. Organ weights were not appreciably different from weights given in other studies (Aulerich and Ringer, 1977; Wood et al., 1965). Kidney and lung weights for mink in this study were slightly lighter than the weights reported for those organs by Wood et al. (1965). Conversely heart weights of mink in this study were found to be greater than reported by Wood et al. (1965). The lethal agent used in terminating animals was shown to affect the individual organ weights by these same workers. Since the method employed in this study to terminate the animals (cervical dislocation) was different from that employed by Wood and co-workers (electrocution), the differences found in comparison of organ weights may be due to the different euthanatization techniques.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The acute oral LD₅₀ of DIMP for mink was 503 mg/kg BW with a 95% confidence interval of 379-668 mg/kg BW.
2. A 21 day subacute dietary LC₅₀ of DIMP for mink was estimated to be greater than 10,000 ppm.
3. Chronic ingestion of dietary DIMP had no effect upon growth, reproductive success or neonate performance. A slightly higher mortality occurred in females fed all DIMP treatments than those fed the control diet.

TISSUE RESIDUES IN BOBWHITE QUAIL
AND MALLARD DUCKS FED OR DOSED
 ^{14}C - DIISOPROPYL METHYLPHOSPHONATE

INTRODUCTION

The future restoration of military installations previously exposed to pollutants requires information on the biological hazards of these pollutants. One possible hazard to consider is that wildlife, including birds, would become vectors in passing the pollutants along the food chain to their predators. Thus, consideration should be given to the possibility that the pollutants are not only a hazard to the animals being exposed, but also those preying on the exposed animals.

Birds are particularly difficult to keep out of military reservations because peripheral fencing does not limit their boundary. Insects and/or plants, as well as water on the premises may serve as reservoirs for pollutants. Consumption of these pollutants could result in tissue residues. A chemical of concern on some reservations is diisopropyl methylphosphonate (DIMP). To assess the possible residue levels this may induce in two species of birds, the Bobwhite quail, Colinus virginianus, and the Mallard duck, Anas platyrhynchos, were fed or dosed ^{14}C labeled DIMP. The rate of accumulation and depletion of the radioactivity were ascertained. Presumably, this information would reveal the body burden to short exposure of these pollutants, and the rapidity for depletion of residues upon release from such exposure.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Feeding

The experiments were conducted in room #1 of Building #4 on the Michigan State University's Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center (PSRTC). Two adult species of birds, Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks, were used in the study. The quail were housed in battery brooders, 6 decks high divided into 2 compartments on each deck. Each compartment was 99.4 x 68.6 x 24.1 cm (length x width x height) with 6 quail, 3 of each sex, in each compartment. The Bobwhite quail were from a colony maintained for research and teaching at the PSRTC.

Mallard ducks originated from two sources, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Dundee, Illinois, 60118, and Frost Game Farm, Colona, Wisconsin, 54930. They were phenotypically indistinguishable from wild Mallards. They were regularly housed in pens measuring 152.4 x 152.4 x 76.2 cm (length x width x height). However, for the experiment the ducks were moved into growing-type batteries, 4 decks high, each deck measuring 121.9 x 76.2 x 33.0 cm (length x width x height). Six ducks, 3 of each sex, comprised a group in a compartment.

Supplemental heat was provided in the room to maintain a temperature of 12.8°C. The experiments involved with the feeding of ^{14}C -DIMP were conducted during February 5 to 24, 1977. There was a 9-day pretest period during which feed intake and body weight were

monitored. This was followed by the experimental period during which radioactive diets were fed and the birds killed according to the schedule in Table 60.

Animal care was in accordance with N.I.H. policy, Public Law, and the guidelines of HEW.

The diet fed to the quail was a stock breeder ration (Table 61) prepared by a local feed mill to specifications issued by the Michigan State University's Department of Poultry Science. The ration fed to the ducks was a commercial ration (unknown formula) specified for breeder ducks. Feed was provided ad libitum.

The radioactive DIMP for the experiments was obtained from New England Nuclear¹, and was checked by them for purity just prior to shipment. DIMP was shown to be greater than 96% pure. It was methyl-¹⁴C labeled and the specific activity was 3.05 mCi/mM. At the molecular weight of 180 the specific activity for ¹⁴C-DIMP was 16.9 μ Ci/mg.

The radioactive compound was blended into the feed via a premix. The latter was prepared by grinding 1 kg of the breeder ration to pass through a #20 (U.S. Bureau of Standards) sieve, and then adding a weighed amount of cold chemical previously blended with a weighed amount of the ¹⁴C-chemical to yield the calculated dilution and quantity of the chemical to prepare a diet with 100 mg of ¹⁴C-DIMP per kg of diet. Actual preparation consisted of 16.5 mg of ¹⁴C-DIMP plus 2233.7 mg of non-radioactive DIMP, and 2000 mg of this blended with 998 g of sifted diet which yielded a premix with 2 mg ¹⁴C-DIMP/g diet. The final rations containing chemical at 100 ppm (mg/kg) were blended in closed containers by tumbling the premix with diet at 5% of dietary weight.

Dosing Experiments

The procedures for housing the Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks for the dosing experiments were the same as those used in the feeding experiment. The ducks were dosed, per os, on September 19, 1977 and the quail on September 26, with ¹⁴C-DIMP according to the protocol in Table 62. The radioactive compound was administered directly into the crop using polyethylene tubing attached to a syringe. Corn oil was the carrier. The dosing solutions of corn oil with radioactive chemical were prepared by adding stock ¹⁴C-DIMP to corn oil containing 5% by weight of the respective chemical. The final solutions of corn oil for dosing contained 0.39 μ Ci/ml of ¹⁴C-DIMP to dose the ducks, 1.76 μ Ci/ml of ¹⁴C-DIMP to dose the quail. The calculated dose to be administered was based on 100 mg of chemical per kg body weight, and a target of about 1 μ Ci of ¹⁴C per bird.

¹ The citation of a manufacturer's name does not constitute an endorsement by the Department of the Army.

TABLE 60. THE PROTOCOL TO DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ^{14}C FROM ^{14}C -LABELED DIMP IN TWO SPECIES OF BIRDS (BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCK) GIVEN THE RADIOLABELED COMPOUND IN THE DIET, AND THE PATTERN FOR DEPLETION OF ^{14}C AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE RADIOACTIVE DIET AND SUBSTITUTION OF FEED WITHOUT THE ABOVE CHEMICAL.

Number of birds sacrificed at stated time ¹							
Species	Sex	Controls killed		Days fed ¹⁴ C-chemical		Days after withdrawal	Σ
		Day 0	Day 10	Day 3	Day 5 ²	Day 3.. Day..5	
Bobwhite quail	♀	3	3	3	3	3	18
	♂	3	3	3	3	3	18
		6	6	6	6	6	36
Mallard duck	♀	3	3	3	3	3	18
	♂	3	3	3	3	3	18
		6	6	6	6	6	36

¹ Samples to be processed for radioactivity: red blood cells, plasma, liver, muscle, kidney, skin, brain, adipose.

² Day 5 on feed containing chemical is day zero of withdrawal.

TABLE 61. THE COMPOSITION OF THE DIET FED TO QUAIL IN THE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH ¹⁴C-DIMP

Ingredient	Amount per 1000 parts
Corn, #2 yellow	450.2
Soybean meal, 49%	327
Meat scrap, 50%	50
Alfalfa meal, dehy.	45
Animal fat, stabl. ¹	57
Limestone	50
Dicalcium phosphate	7
Choline chloride, 50%	3
Methionine hydroxy analogue	1
Salt, iodized	3.8
Mineral mix A	3
Vitamin mix A	3

¹Ethoxyquin (Antioxidant) 56.8 mg/kg

The birds were fasted overnight prior to receiving the single oral dose of radioactive compound in corn oil.

Killing and Tissue Harvesting

The procedure for procuring tissue samples was common to both the feeding and dosing experiments. Prior to being killed, a blood sample of 3 to 5 ml was obtained from a duck or quail by cardiac puncture using a heparinized syringe and stainless steel needle, 3.81 cm x 20 gauge and 2.54 cm x 22 gauge, for duck and quail, respectively. Ducks were killed by cervical dislocation; the quail were killed either with an overdose of chloroform in a closed container, or by cervical dislocation. The blood was processed immediately to obtain hematocrit values, and the remaining greater portion was transferred to chilled test tubes set in an ice bath. The blood was brought from the PSRTC to the laboratory for centrifugation and the plasma separated from the red blood cells (rbcs). The latter were washed twice with 3 ml of 0.9% saline. Then plasma and rbcs were frozen at -21°C , and stored in this state until thawed for ^{14}C analysis. Samples of tissues from breast muscle, skin (without feathers), adipose from the abdominal area, kidneys, liver, and brain were immediately procured from the dead bird, wrapped in individual plastic bags with identification, and stored on ice until brought into the laboratory. Then they were transferred to a freezer at -21°C and stored in this state until analyzed.

Preparation of Tissues for ^{14}C Counting, and Counting Methodology

Plasma samples were thawed and 200 μl pipetted into vials for liquid scintillation counting. Twelve ml of 3a708 "Complete Counting Cocktail" (Research Products Int'l. Corp. Elk Grove Village, IL, 60007) were added to the vial, shaken vigorously to disperse the plasma, and then counted for ^{14}C . RBCs were thawed and stirred with a stainless steel spatula to effect uniform distribution of sample. A sample of rbcs was accurately weighed to within ± 1 mg of 100 mg in a tared vial for liquid scintillation counting by drop-wise addition of rbcs from the spatula. To this was added 1 ml of UnisolTM, a tissue solubilizer. The sample was heated at 50°C for 3 hours in an oven, and/or allowed to stand overnight to solubilize the sample. Sometimes 48 hours of solubilization were required for complete preparation of the sample. Then 10 ml of UnisolTM complement were added to the vial, followed by 2-4 drops of 30% hydrogen peroxide to reduce coloration. The vial cap was put on tightly and the vial shaken. Then the cap was unscrewed and the vial permitted to stand for 20 minutes. The cap was returned onto the vial and the vial counted for ^{14}C .

Samples from the other tissues were obtained by cutting chunks into smaller and smaller pieces, and then randomly selecting tiny pieces to obtain an accurately weighed amount to within ± 1 mg of 100 mg in a tared vial. These samples were solubilized with 1 ml UnisolTM, as indicated above. The UnisolTM complement was added,

TABLE 62. THE PROTOCOL TO DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION AND DEPLETION PATTERN OF ^{14}C -DIMP IN ADULT BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCKS AFTER A SINGLE ORAL DOSE

Species	Sex	Number of birds killed at stated time to obtain samples ¹ for ^{14}C determination				
		Stated time birds were killed--hours				
		0	2	24	48	Σ
Bobwhite quail	♀	3	3	3	3	12
	♂	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
		6	6	6	6	24
Mallard ducks	♀	3	3	3	3	12
	♂	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
		6	6	6	6	24

¹ Samples to be processed for radioactivity: red blood cells, plasma liver, muscle, kidney, skin, brain, adipose and excreta.

and only on liver samples, which were highly colored, were 2-4 drops of 30% hydrogen peroxide used to reduce coloration.

Samples were counted in either a Nuclear-Chicago Liquid Scintillation Counter Model 724 System; or a Nuclear-Chicago Isocap 300 Series Counter.

A duplicate set of samples of each tissue, representative of all birds on a particular experiment, were processed before they were counted as a set. Each sample was counted for 10 minutes in a complete cycle, and all samples went through 3 cycles. Thus, total count was for 30 minutes. For example, all of the muscle samples from the quail fed ^{14}C -DIMP were removed from the freezer and prepared as one set. These were counted along with ^{14}C -DIMP standard and blank, and a ^{14}C -benzoic acid standard in toluene and a toluene blank. The latter two samples were obtained from Nuclear-Chicago Corp. to be used to establish counting efficiency of standards. A set included, in the case of the feeding experiment, samples obtained from the two groups of controls, one group of 6 quail killed at the start of the experiment, the other group of 6 at the completion of the experiment; and the muscle samples obtained from quail killed on 3 and 5 days of feeding diets with ^{14}C -DIMP, and 3 and 5 days after withdrawal of the radioactive diet.

Calculations for Radioactivity in Tissues

The data as counts per minute (cpm) were analyzed statistically in a minicomputer's program for analysis of variance (ANOV). If significant differences among group means were detected, then the samples from the control groups were compared in the ANOV program. A non-significant F-value indicated that ^{14}C dust from the radioactive diets was not a contributing factor to ^{14}C counts in tissue samples. Therefore, the data from the two control groups were pooled and considered as one group of 12 control samples. The mean value of the control group was subtracted from each cpm of the other individual values to derive a net count for that experimental sample indicative of ^{14}C chemical from the feed. Only one set of control values of the 8 tissues undergoing analyses showed a significant difference indicative of possible ^{14}C dust contamination. However, since none of the other tissues from these control birds showed a comparable effect, we considered the difference of 1.3 cpm to be an aberrant trend. The controls in this case were also pooled to arrive at a mean value for the 12 samples.

Samples were corrected for quenching using internal standards, and for machine efficiency using the ^{14}C -benzoic acid standard supplied by the manufacturer of the scintillation counter. Internal standard corrections varied with each tissue with the greatest quenching occurring in samples prepared from rbcs. Machine efficiency for ^{14}C counting ranged between 72 and 82%, depending upon which scintillation counter was used. The Isocap 300 had the best efficiency.

Detection limits were based on the specified specific activity established by the manufacturer of the ^{14}C -DIMP and the eventual dilution factors in admixing "cold" and radioactive compound for the feeding and dosing experiments. ^{14}C -DIMP was supplied at 3.05 mCi/mM transformable to 16.9 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$ for ^{14}C -DIMP. To determine the detection limit for a particular tissue undergoing radiometric measurements the statistical concept employed was ANOV and Dunnett's t-test for a one-way comparison at a probability value of $P = .05$ for a significant difference. The standard deviation was that associated with the 12 control values, unless the ANOV showed no significant difference in a comparison of control vs. values from birds receiving radioactive feed or solutions; in those cases, the standard deviation was derived from the Error term of the ANOV. The formula used for calculating the Dunnett's allowance value, A, (Dunnett, 1955) was as follows:

$A = \text{Dunnett's } t_{.05} \times \text{std. dev.} \times \sqrt{1/n_1 + 1/n_2}$ where:

- (a) Dunnett's t value is obtained from the table at d.f. = 30, and for 4 treatments
- (b) Std. dev. is the standard deviation for the 12 control values
- (c) n_1 = number of values in the control group
- (d) n_2 = number of experimental values in the comparison to the control values

For example: plasma samples of 200 μl counted from Bobwhite quail, each counted for 3 x 10 min. averaged 30.0 ± 1.37 (mean $\pm$ S.D.) as the background.

Where $A = 2.25 \times 1.37 \times \sqrt{1/12 + 1/1}$ in a comparison of the 12 control values to any 1 experimental value.

$A = 3.2$ cpm above background would be a significantly ($P = 0.05$) higher number. Thus, a count of 33.2 ($30 + 3.2$) would indicate detectable radioactivity.

The detection limits are then calculated by transposing the allowance value from cpm to dpm and dividing by a specific activity of the radioactive compound.

In the case of plasma samples reviewed above, the calculations showed the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Detection limit} &= \text{Allowance value} \times \frac{1}{\text{quench factor}} \times \frac{1}{\text{sample size}} \times \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\text{machine efficiency}} \times \frac{1}{\text{specific activity in dpm}/\mu\text{gm}} = \frac{\mu\text{gm}}{\text{g or ml}} \\ &= 3.2 \text{ cpm} \times \frac{1}{0.925} \times \frac{1}{0.2 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{1}{0.74} = 23.3 \text{ dpm/ml plasma} \end{aligned}$$

The specific activity of ^{14}C -DIMP was 3.05 mCi/mM which is equal to 16.94 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$. A quantity of 16.5 mg of "radioactive" ^{14}C -DIMP at 16.9 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$ was diluted to a final weight of 2250 mg DIMP, using non-radioactive DIMP. Therefore, a total of 279.5 μCi was diluted to 2250 mg or to a concentration of 0.1242 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$. At 2.2×10^6 dpm per μCi , this yielded a radioactive compound with 2.2×10^6 dpm $\times$ 0.1242 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$ = 0.2734×10^6 dpm/mg = $\frac{273.4 \times 10^3 \text{ dpm}}{\text{mg}} = \frac{273.4 \text{ dpm}}{\mu\text{g } ^{14}\text{C-DIMP}}$

The detection limit of 23.3 dpm of ^{14}C -DIMP is equivalent to 23.3 dpm $\times$ $\frac{1}{273.4 \text{ dpm}/\mu\text{g}}$ = 0.0852 $\mu\text{g } ^{14}\text{C-DIMP}/\text{ml}$.

The calculations for the detection limits of other tissues followed the above procedure, but with the proper values substituted in each case. These detection limits are listed in each table giving the values of radioactive compound(s) found in the tissues.

Extraction of Feed for Radioactivity

At the conclusion of the feeding experiments involving ^{14}C -DIMP to ducks and quail, samples of the feed were removed, stored in plastic bags and frozen at -21°C . About 6 months afterward they were moved into a refrigerator at 8°C and stored there for 3 months. At that time 2 g samples of the feed were weighed into 50 ml glass centrifuge tubes, and extracted 3 times with 10 ml of either dioxane or chloroform:petroleum ether (1:1) or ethyl acetate, to remove DIMP from feeds with ^{14}C -DIMP. Total volume of extracts was determined, and aliquots of 0.5 ml counted in 12 ml of cocktail. Recoveries of ^{14}C from the feed were calculated based on original ^{14}C specific activity introduced into the feed. One-half gram residue samples of feed remaining in the test tubes after extractions were also counted, and the residue portion weighed to determine the proportion of sample that was counted. Total dpm recovered from extracts and residues after extractions represented recovery of ^{14}C in feed. The proportion of ^{14}C in extractions presumably represented initial compound. No chromatograms were developed on the extractions and residue samples to determine percentages of parent compound remaining.

Results

BODY WEIGHT, FEED INTAKE, AND HEMATOCRIT

Feeding Experiments

Bobwhite quail used in the feeding experiments for ^{14}C -DIMP lost weight during the holding period of 9 days. This can be determined from the data in Table 63 by comparison between initial weight and weight on day 0, the date the experiment started. The quail moved into the batteries to be used for the experiment with ^{14}C -DIMP weighed an average of 184 g (Table 63), and lost about 13 g per bird over the next 9 days. During the time the radioactive diets were fed the body weights improved to some extent in most groups.

TABLE 63. BODY WEIGHTS OF BODWHITE QUAIL FED ¹⁴C-DIMP @ 100 PPM OR FEED WITHOUT DIMP, AND HEMATOCRIT AT TIME OF SACRIFICE

Group	Treatment	Bird No.	Sex	Initial wt. on 2/5/77	Change in body weight from initial weight					Hematocrit %
					day 0 on	day 3 on	day 5 on	day 3 off	day 5 off	
1	None	1583	♂	106 g	- 9 g					39.5
		1586	♂	196	-10					37.0
		1587	♂	183	-12					33.0
		1585	♀	144	+ 3					34.0
		1582	♀	208	-22					29.0
		Mean (±S.D.)	♀	170	- 7					36.0
				181 (±22)	-10.8 (±8.8)					34.8 (±3.6)
2	None	1590	♂	195	- 7	- 3	- 2	- 2	+ 8	35.5
		1592	♂	190	- 5	+ 6	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	23.8
		1594	♂	191	-15	-10	- 9	- 8	-17	40.0
		1593	♀	193	-19	-10	- 9	-10	-16	30.0
		1591	♀	196	-10	- 7	- 8	- 9	-14	35.0
		Mean (±S.D.)	♀	186	-10	- 2	0	- 3	-14	37.5
				192 (±4)	-11 (±5.2)	-4.3 (±6.1)	-3.3 (±6.7)	-4.2 (±6.4)	-8.5 (±10.7)	33.6 (±5.8)
3	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	1593	♂	184	-12	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2	33.3
		1596	♂	177	-19	- 2	0	- 2	- 9	37.0
		1600	♂	177	-15	- 4	- 1	- 4	-10	37.5
		1595	♀	170	-24	+ 6	+ 7	+ 2	- 2	34.0
		1597	♀	168	-20	- 9	- 5	- 7	- 5	37.5
		Mean (±S.D.)	♀	172	-14	+ 3	+ 1	0	- 1	33.5
				176 (±5.5)	-17.3 (±4.4)	-0.2 (±5.8)	1.2 (±4.3)	-1.0 (±4.3)	-4.2 (±4.7)	35.4 (±2.1)
4	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	1624	♂	176	-20	-11	- 7	- 8		41.5
		1622	♂	166	-16	-12	- 9	-10		41.0
		1602	♂	174	- 4	+ 8	+10	+ 4		38.0
		1625	♀	179	-16	- 9	- 5	- 3		36.0
		1623	♀	193	-16	- 5	- 5	- 5		39.0
		Mean (±S.D.)	♀	175	-16	+ 1	+ 2	- 3		29.0
				182 (±10)	-13.3 (±6.0)	-4.7 (±7.8)	-2.3 (±7.1)	-4.2 (±4.9)		37.4 (±4.6)
5	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	1607	♂	193	-13	+ 2				41.0
		1601	♂	184	-11	+ 1				39.0
		1604	♂	189	-15	- 7				37.0
		1605	♀	180	- 4	+10				38.0
		1606	♀	169	+ 2	+ 2				34.0
		Mean (±S.D.)	♀	201	-23	- 8				36.0
				186 (±11)	-13 (±6.7)	0 (±6.7)				37.5 (±2.4)
6	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	1609	♂	186	- 9	+ 7	+ 6			39.5
		1690	♂	191	- 9	0	+ 2			39.5
		1693	♂	178	-14	-12	-11			33.5
		1694	♀	180	-11	+ 5	+ 2			40.5
		1692	♀	189	-12	+ 3	- 1			39.5
		Mean (±S.D.)	♀	194	-16	- 5	- 6			37.0
				186 (±6)	-11.8 (±2.8)	-0.3 (±7.1)	-1.3 (±6.2)			38.3 (±2.6)
		avg.	♂	186 (±7)						37.0 (±4.2)
		avg.	♀	182 (±5)						35.3 (±3.4)

The controls (Group 2) fared as well as the treated quail. Generally, feed intake was higher during the time the radioactive diets were fed (Table 64), and this appeared to account for the quail regaining some of their body weight.

Calculations reveal that quail fed ^{14}C -DIMP consumed 6.8 mg of the chemical in the first 3 days, or at the rate of 2.27 mg per bird per day. Those fed the diet for 5 days consumed 9.7-10.8 mg (Table 64), or 2.05 mg per bird per day. The total dose of ^{14}C -DIMP on a body weight basis for the 3 and 5 days of feeding was 36 and 55 mg/kg body weight, respectively (Table 64). On a daily basis the average body burden was 11-12 mg/kg body weight.

Hematocrit values for the quail averaged 37 and 35 mg% for males and females, respectively, in the experiment involving DIMP (Table 63). The chemical had no effect on the hematocrit values; controls and treated birds had comparable hematocrits.

The Mallard ducks to be fed ^{14}C -DIMP weighed 1308 and 1105 g for males and females, respectively (Table 65). A loss of body weight occurred in all of the ducks during the holding period, and it amounted to 91 g/bird, on the average, or about 7½% of initial body weight. This was about the same magnitude of loss as a percentage of body weight detected during the holding period for the quail. The larger value for the females reflected either the seasonal trend for these birds to deposit migratory fat, or to be actively in egg production.

Table 66 contains the data on feed intake of the ducks during the experiments with ^{14}C -DIMP. No consistent trends for feed intake to be influenced by the 100 ppm level of the chemical in the diet were observed. Birds that consumed greater quantities of diet with the chemical, consumed amounts of diet comparable to this during the withdrawal period when no chemical was in the diet. The ducks fed ^{14}C -DIMP consumed 29-33 mg per kg of body weight for the total 3 or 5 days during which the radioactive chemical was fed (Table 66). The body burden of ^{14}C -DIMP on a daily basis was calculated to be 6.3 mg per kg of body weight.

Hematocrit values for the male and female ducks used in the ^{14}C -DIMP experiment averaged 41.9 and 43.5%, respectively (Table 65). Feeding ^{14}C -DIMP had no effect on hematocrit values (Table 65).

Dosing Experiments

Quail used in the dosing experiments weighed 199 and 190 g for female and male, respectively (Table 67). The dose of ^{14}C -DIMP was targeted at 100 mg per kg body weight, but the actual quantity given amounted to 102.5 mg per kg body weight (Table 67). When these values were compared to the daily body burden of ^{14}C -DIMP received via the consumption of feed, the oral dose was 9 fold greater for ^{14}C -DIMP. Hematocrit values averaged 33.5 and 38.1 ml% for female and male quail, respectively (Table 67). There was a significant

TABLE 64. THE AMOUNT OF FEED AND ¹⁴C-DIMP CONSUMED BY BOBWHITE QUAIL FED THE RADIOACTIVE COMPOUND AT 100 PPM IN THE DIET

Group	Pre-exptl. period	Feed Intake - g/b/d					¹⁴ C intake mg/b	Body wt. g	¹⁴ C- ¹⁴ g per kg body wt.
		Experimental period Days 0-3 on	Days 3-5 on	Mean	Withdrawal period Days 0-3 off	Days 3-5 off			
1 ^a	(6) ^b 17.9	-	-	-	-	-	0	181	0
2 ^a	(6) 18.1	(6) 19.8	(6) 16.6	18.5	(6) 17.4	(6) 14.8	0	192	0
3	(6) 18.3	(6) 21.8	(6) 17.4	20.0	(6) 17.5	(6) 15.0	10.0	176	56.9
4	(6) 17.8	(6) 20.5	(6) 17.9	19.5	(6) 16.2	-	9.7	182	53.5
5	(6) 17.9	(6) 22.5	-	22.5	-	-	6.8	186	36.3
6	(6) 18.3	(6) 22.7	(6) 20.0	21.6	-	-	10.8	186	58.1

^a Controls

^b Number of birds

TABLE 65. BODY WEIGHTS AND HEMATOCRITS OF MALLARD DUCKS FED ¹⁴C-DIMP @ 100 PPM OR FEED WITHOUT DIMP

Group	Treatment	Bird No.	Sex	Initial wt. on 2/5/77	Change in body weight from initial weight				Hematocrit %
					day 0 on	day 3 on	day 5 on	day 5 off	
1	None	4817	♂	1322	- 81				40.0
		4819	♂	1318	-195				41.3
		4821	♂	1246	-101				36.5
		4818	♀	1009	- 67				44.8
		4820	♀	946	- 75				44.3
		Mean (±S.D.)		1151(±165)	-130				45.5
					-108(±48)				42.0(±3.4)
2	None	901	♂	1193		+ 44	+ 09	+124	44.5
		6477	♂	1258		-130	-165	-160	40.8
		6475	♂	1228		-203	- 67	- 15	39.5
		6731	♀	1134		-127	- 71	-128	41.3
		6793	♀	1059		- 30	- 24	- 56	43.8
		Mean (±S.D.)		1172(±71)		- 89	- 27	+ 13	42.8
					-91(±85)	-44(±83)	-40(±92)	-37(±102)	42.1(±1.9)
3	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/16	4713	♂	1346	- 52	- 47	- 20	- 68	43.8
		904	♂	1328	- 32	-151	-138	-165	41.8
		905	♂	1328	- 32	-136	-169	-244	42.0
		6733	♀	1146	- 50	- 94	- 61	-129	40.8
		6732	♀	1302	- 62	-200	-113	-180	45.5
		Mean (±S.D.)		1298(±76)	- 80	-56	+ 61	+ 14	41.0
					-54(±21)	-114(±59)	-73(±85)	-129(±91)	42.4(±1.8)
4	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	4806	♂	1398	-100	- 75	- 00	- 67	44.8
		4809	♂	1343	-112	-219	-255	-164	38.3
		4807	♂	1677	-170	-195	-205	-200	44.3
		4808	♀	1028	- 36	- 31	+ 10	+ 28	46.3
		4806	♀	1026	- 95	- 76	- 69	- 63	43.8
		Mean (±S.D.)		1245(±274)	-52	-48	- 6	+ 3	43.3
					-95(±51)	-107(±79)	-100(±107)	-77(±90)	43.5(±2.7)
5	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	4806	♂	1181	-103	- 41	- 41	- 41	43.8
		4800	♂	1466	-169	-118	-118	-118	42.6
		4810	♂	1240	- 85	+ 2	- 85	- 85	41.3
		4809	♀	1047	- 85	- 30	- 30	- 30	44.6
		4805	♀	1206	-129	- 97	- 97	- 97	41.1
		Mean (±S.D.)		1130(±43)	-121	-101	-101	-101	44.0
					-115(±32)	-64(±48)	-100(±107)	-77(±90)	42.9(±1.5)
6	¹⁴ C-DIMP in feed @ 100 ppm starting 2/14	4812	♂	1245	- 99	- 30	- 40	- 40	44.0
		4814	♂	1371	-131	-113	-115	-115	42.3
		4816	♂	1062	- 55	- 4	- 15	- 15	42.8
		4811	♀	1169	- 92	- 00	- 98	- 98	44.0
		4813	♀	990	- 00	- 67	- 71	- 71	42.3
		Mean (±S.D.)		1145(±143)	-54	-52(±46)	-57(±46)	-57(±46)	42.5
					-85(±29)	-52(±46)	-57(±46)	-57(±46)	43.1(±1.0)

TABLE 66. THE AMOUNT OF FEED AND ¹⁴C-DIMP CONSUMED BY MALLARD DUCKS FED THE RADIOACTIVE COMPOUND AT 100 PPM IN THE DIET

Group	Pre-exptl. period	Feed Intake - g/b/d							14 C intake mg/b	Body wt. g	14 C-mg per kg body wt.
		Experimental period		Withdrawal period		Mean	Days 0-3 off	Days 3-5 off			
		Days 0-3	Days 3-5 on	Days 0-3	Days 3-5 off						
1 ^a	(6) ^b 63.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1151	0	
2 ^a	(6) 64.6	(6) 48.7	(6) 62.1	(6) 59.3	(6) 70.8	54.1	(6) 70.8	0	1174	0	
3	(6) 61.2	(6) 44.8	(6) 77.1	(6) 62.3	(6) 59.6	57.7	(6) 59.6	28.9	1298	22.2	
4	(6) 64.5	(6) 74.5	(6) 64.1	(6) 86.5	-	70.3	(6) 86.5	35.2	1245	28.2	
5	(6) 64.1	(6) 102.9	-	-	-	102.9	-	30.9	1226	25.2	
6	(6) 64.5	(6) 97.3	(6) 43.3	-	-	75.7	-	37.9	1145	33.1	

^a Controls

^b Number of birds

TABLE 67. BODY WEIGHT, HEMATOCRIT AND AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL GIVEN TO BROWNWHITE QUAIL DOSED ORALLY WITH ¹⁴C-DIMP
AT 100 MG PER KG BODY WEIGHT

Group	Band No.	Sex	Body wt.-g	Dose	Body wt. mg/kg	Compound given	Time of killing	Hematocrit %
1	2447	♀	205	None	0	None	0 hr.	31.8
	2449	♀	180	"	0	"	"	31.8
	2448	♀	210	"	0	"	"	35.5
	2430	♀	213	"	0	"	"	34.2
	2438	♀	199	"	0	"	"	32.5
	2429	♀	210	"	0	"	"	27.5
	2451	♂	212	"	0	"	"	38.8
	2450	♂	174	"	0	"	"	38.0
	2452	♂	182	"	0	"	"	30.5
	2433	♂	187	"	0	"	"	36.5
	2431	♂	208	"	0	"	"	35.0
	2432	♂	177	"	0	"	"	35.0
			196(±15)					34.7(±3.4)
2	2468	♀	196	20	102	DIMP	2 hr.	30.0
	2466	♀	176	18	102	"	"	36.0
	2465	♀	204	20	98	"	"	39.8
	2467	♂	219	21	95	"	"	41.5
	2469	♂	195	20	102	"	"	46.3
	2470	♂	176	18	102	"	"	39.0
			194(±17)	19.5(±1.2)	100(±3)			38.8(±5.5)
	2434	♀	204	20	98	DIMP	24 hr.	38.0
	2435	♀	203	20	98	"	"	31.0
	2436	♀	187	20	106	"	"	35.0
3	2440	♂	191	20	104	"	"	43.3
	2437	♂	170	19	111	"	"	35.3
	2430	♂	200	20	100	"	"	30.0
			193(±13)	19.8(±0.4)	103(±5)			36.8(±4.1)
	2441	♀	205	21	102	DIMP	48 hr.	32.3
	2443	♀	187	20	106	"	"	31.3
	2445	♂	205	20	97	"	"	36.3
	2446	♂	194	20	103	"	"	33.0
	2444	♂	160	18	112	"	"	34.5
			206	20	97	"	"	38.3
			192(±18)	19.8(±1.0)	102(±6)			34.3(±2.6)
4	Avg	♀	199(±11)					33.5(±3.3)
	Avg	♂	190(±17)					38.1(±3.5)

($P < .01$) difference between these values. Control quail had an average hematocrit of 34.7 ml%, as compared to values in quail dosed with ^{14}C -DIMP of 38.8, 36.8, or 34.3 killed at 2, 24, or 48 hours following the dose. There was no significant ($P > .05$) treatment effect.

The ducks used for the ^{14}C -DIMP dosing experiment had an average body weight of 1128 and 1251 g for female and male ducks, respectively (Table 68). The dose of each chemical was targeted for 100 mg per kg of body weight and the dose was on target (Table 68). The oral dose was 15.9 fold greater than the body burden of ^{14}C -DIMP received from consuming the diets with 100 ppm of the chemical. Hematocrit values for these ducks were 41.1 and 42.2 ml% for females and males, respectively (Table 68). There was no significant ($P > .05$) treatment effect on hematocrit values from either chemical over the 48-hour period following the single oral dose at 100 mg per kg of body weight.

Tissue Residues

A. In order to compare the residue values in tissue obtained from feeding or dosing ^{14}C -DIMP to quail and ducks, the comparative body burden of these chemicals must be reconsidered. In the following table are the amounts of the ^{14}C -DIMP consumed on a daily basis with the values adjusted for the body weight, in kg, of these birds.

Body burden - mg ^{14}C -DIMP per kg body weight

Route of administration	^{14}C -DIMP	
	Quail	Ducks
A. Fed @ 100 ppm	11.5	6.3
B. Dosed, <u>per os</u> , @ 100 mg/kg body wt.	102	100
B/A	8.9	15.9

One should recall that the above comparison is based upon a single oral dose of a chemical in a solvent which is a natural food-stuff, in this case, corn oil, as compared to the feeding approach which introduces the chemical in a dry state in much smaller quantities per unit time, and with a mixture of feed ingredients that may interfere with or enhance absorption. Therefore, not necessarily may the ^{14}C residue values in tissues be at the same comparative relationship as the "B/A values" in the table above.

Table 69 contains the data on tissue ^{14}C equivalents in 8 tissues from quail and ducks receiving ^{14}C -DIMP either by feed or oral dose. Tables in Appendix J of this report contain the individual values for each tissue of each bird that were used to obtain the data in Table 69.

One of the most striking effects to be noted about the data in Table 69 is that the ^{14}C levels in tissues of ducks and quail at the

TABLE 68. BODY WEIGHT, HEMATOCRIT AND AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL GIVEN TO MALLARD DUCKS DOSED ORALLY WITH ^{14}C -DIMP AT 100 MG PER KG BODY WEIGHT. DUCKS WERE KILLED AT 0, 2, 24, OR 48 HOURS AFTER DOSE.

Group	Band No.	Sex	Body wt.-g	Dose mg	Body wt. mg/kg	Compound given	Time of killing	Hematocrit %
1	6049	♀	1060	None	0	None	0 hr.	42.3
	6004	♀	880	"	0	"	"	41.0
	6005	♀	1220	"	0	"	"	41.8
	6006	♀	1180	"	0	"	"	43.1
	6009	♂	1322	"	0	"	"	38.8
	6097	♂	1105	"	0	"	"	41.0
	6092	♂	1405	"	0	"	"	42.3
2	6001	♂	1180	"	0	"	"	40.3
			1169(±161)					41.3(±1.4)
	6016	♀	1095	110	100	DIMP	2 hr.	41.8
	6017	♀	1300	130	100	"	"	39.8
	6018	♀	1260	125	99	"	"	43.3
	6013	♂	1170	120	103	"	"	45.0
	6014	♂	1265	125	99	"	"	44.5
	6015	♂	1305	136	104	"	"	47.0
			1233(±83)	124(±9)	100(±2)			43.6(±2.5)
	6045	♀	1235	120	97	DIMP	24 hr.	40.0
	6044	♀	1125	110	90	"	"	42.3
3	6043	♀	1175	120	102	"	"	41.0
	6046	♂	1285	130	101	"	"	46.8
	6047	♂	1190	120	101	"	"	40.3
	6048	♂	1095	110	100	"	"	40.5
			1184(±70)	118(±3)	106(±2)			42.0(±2.5)
	6040	♀	1020	100	98	DIMP	48 hr.	40.0
	6041	♀	1200	120	100	"	"	40.0
4	6042	♀	925	90	97	"	"	30.0
	6037	♂	1195	120	100	"	"	40.8
	6038	♂	1400	140	100	"	"	41.3
	6039	♂	1420	140	99	"	"	39.5
			1193(±198)	118(±20)	99(±1)			39.8(±1.2)
	Avg	♀	1120(±127)					41.1(±1.5)
	Avg	♂	1251(±115)					42.2(±2.7)

TABLE 69. SUMMARY OF DATA, BASED ON GROUP MEANS, OF ^{14}C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES FROM BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCKS GIVEN ^{14}C -DIMP VIA THE FEED OR DOSED PER OS.

Tissue ¹⁴ C-equivalents from ¹⁴ C-DIMP - μg/g (ppm)									
Feed @ 100 ppm in diet					Dose @ 100 mg/kg body wt.				
Sample Time		Quail	Duck		Sample Time		Quail	Duck	

2nd hour after the single oral dose were very high. Values from the dosing experiment ranged from a low of 5.1 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for rbc's in ducks, to as high as 756.3 $\mu\text{g/g}$ in the liver of ducks. When these ^{14}C levels in quail and duck tissues taken at the 2nd hour were compared in the table below, four tissues (plasma, skin, rbc's, and adipose) from quail were found to have higher ^{14}C residue levels than the same tissues from ducks; whereas, the other 4 (liver, brain, muscle, and kidney) were high in ducks:

^{14}C -equivalents, $\mu\text{g/g}$ (ppm) in tissues from quail and ducks at the 2nd hour following a single oral dose of ^{14}C -DIMP at 100 mg/kg

	Liver	Plasma	Kidney	Skin	Adipose	Brain	Muscle	RBCs
Quail (Q)	115.4	154.1	117.5	48.0	71.2	9.31	11.1	7.5
Duck (D)	756.3	137.9	180.0	45.1	15.8	22.9	26.4	5.1
D/Q	6.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	0.7

When one compares these ^{14}C residue levels from the dosing experiment to the residues obtained from the feeding experiments the contrast is obvious. Quail and ducks fed ^{14}C -DIMP at 100 ppm had ^{14}C residues predominately less than 1 ppm at day 3 or 5 on radio-active diets (Table 69). Higher values were detected on day 3 than on day 5 in quail, and this appeared to be related to the greater amount of feed consumed on a daily basis during the first 3 days than over the next 2 days (Table 64). If one assumes that the best estimates for ^{14}C values in quail were the higher values obtained on day 3, then compares these values to those obtained on day 5 for ducks, the following comparison is obtained:

^{14}C equivalents, as $\mu\text{g/g}$ (ppm), in quail and duck tissues obtained while being fed ^{14}C -DIMP @ 100 ppm in diet

	Kidney	Skin	Liver	Plasma	Adipose	Muscle	Brain	RBCs
Quail (Q)	1.0	1.11	0.76	0.51	0.85	0.14	0.09	0.0
Duck (D)	0.51	0.16	0.51	0.40	0.027	0.15	0.07	1.13
D/Q	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	---	1.1	0.08	---

Four of the tissues (muscle, plasma, brain, and liver) are within 30% of having the same specific values for ^{14}C residues in the two species of birds. The highest values of ^{14}C appeared to accumulate within the organs involved in metabolism and excretion, i.e., liver and kidney. This was also the case for ^{14}C -DIMP levels in the dosing experiments. Adipose, a storage tissue, had 0.85 μg ^{14}C residues/g, in quail on the feeding experiment. Ducks, similarly treated, had no detectable ^{14}C in adipose. The ducks were presumably metabolizing and/or excreting the ^{14}C -DIMP without difficulty when consumed at the rate of 6.3 mg/kg body weight. But when the single oral dose of 100 mg per kg body weight was given, the overwhelming amount of compound resulted in ^{14}C adipose levels of 16 ppm at the 2nd hour of

sampling. Quail dosed with ^{14}C -DIMP also did not retain ^{14}C in adipose tissue (Table 69), and neither quail nor duck from the feeding experiments retained ^{14}C in adipose by day 3 after withdrawal of ^{14}C -DIMP from feed. Thus, DIMP and its metabolites are ordinarily not lipophilic, and thus, not retained in adipose tissues over long periods of time. Its biological half-life in adipose tissue must be extremely rapid in order to clear in 22 hours from 16 ppm to less than 0.6 ppm in ducks, or from 71 ppm to 0.4 ppm in quail (Table 69).

In the feeding trials, ^{14}C residues were less than detection limits by the 3rd day after withdrawal of diets containing ^{14}C -DIMP, except for skin samples from quail. In the latter tissue, ^{14}C residues persisted at 0.1 ppm by day 5 after withdrawal (Table 69). One possible consideration for this unique persistence of ^{14}C in the skin, while other tissues including adipose, had since been depleted of ^{14}C , may be that ^{14}C is incorporated into normal biochemical components of the skin resulting in a non-metabolite residue.

Radioactivity in Stored Feed

Nine months after the feed had been stored, samples were extracted with different solvents to determine recovery values. The results are presented in the following table.

Percent recovery of ^{14}C from diets containing ^{14}C -DIMP

Chemical in Feed	Solvent for Extraction	% ^{14}C Recovered
^{14}C -DIMP	Chloroform:petroleum ether (1:1)	58.4
	Ethyl acetate	42.8
	p-Dioxane	44.5
	DIMP	35.8
	Butanol	60.0

Butanol or chloroform:petroleum ether (1:1) extractions yielded the highest recovery values for ^{14}C -DIMP. The almost 60% recovery of ^{14}C from the feed with DIMP was less than satisfactory but approached a 70-80% range we would have anticipated after a long period of storage. We are unable to explain the unsatisfactory recovery of ^{14}C from the feed with DIMP. Original counting of the corn oil which went into the diet revealed it had the expected amount of ^{14}C -DIMP.

Discussion

DIMP does not belong in the classification of those compounds which persist for long periods of time within the animal's body. Instead, it is rapidly depleted from body tissues of wild-type fowl (Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks) as evidenced from dosing and feeding experiments. The dosing experiments revealed that despite high levels of ^{14}C residues induced within 2 hours from ^{14}C -DIMP, some as high as 756 ppm, the residue levels were at or below detection limits of 0.3 to 1.0 ppm in 48 hours. Adipose tissue, known

to be a reservoir for certain pesticides and environmental contaminants, did not show the persistence to retain ^{14}C . Based upon these data, one can conclude that the parent compound and/or its metabolites are not particularly lipophilic upon entrance into the animal's body. The compound was soluble in corn oil, which is comprised of almost 55% linoleic acid and 30% oleic acid (85% unsaturated fatty acids). Poultry fat is 24 and 40% linoleic and oleic acids, respectively (64% unsaturated fatty acids) (Scott et al., 1976). Therefore, solubility in corn oil, a lipid of one type, does not guarantee that the compound would be soluble and become bound to a lipid of another type; particularly when the comparison being made is one of an active metabolic tissue vs. a passive lipid solution. Thus, the fact that DIMP was soluble in a lipid stored in a test tube was in no way a measure of predictability that the compound would have a particular affinity for lipids in the bird's body. As it turned out, the highest ^{14}C values were generally found in organs associated with metabolism and excretion, i.e., kidney and liver.

DIMP as a by-product of nerve gas production would be limited to those environmental sites on which nerve gas was produced or stored. It is slightly soluble in water so ingestion by animal is a possibility should DIMP escape from its burial or dumping grounds and seep into ground water and thence into ponds, streams, rivers, and lakes. Ducks and quail, as wild fowl, could be subject to ingestion of DIMP. Apparently, the Mallard duck has a high tolerance to DIMP when administered per os. Jones (1978) reported that the LD₅₀ is 1490 mg per kg of body weight. At a body burden of 1/15 of this amount, i.e., 100 mg per kg body weight used in the dosing experiments, ducks were found to absorb the compound quite readily and have relatively high residues in tissues at amounts ranging from 100 to almost 800 ppm. However, the levels do not persist and almost complete removal of DIMP occurs in 24 to 48 hours. Under such circumstances, ducks flying into watery havens for rest and food and becoming contaminated by ingestion of DIMP would be expected to have only trace amounts of the compound and its metabolites within a couple of days after flying out. The feeding experiment in which the ducks consumed DIMP at 100 ppm, a substantial concentration in the feed, revealed that tissue residue levels of no more than 0.6 ppm would occur if ingestion of DIMP was continuous over a 3 to 5-day period. Within 3 days after departure from such a contaminated area the bird would have less than 40 parts per billion of residue in its tissues. Such wild fowl would not serve as a link in the food chain to pass along DIMP or its metabolites.

The same protocol, with skin as a possible exception, would describe the relationship of the quail consuming DIMP should they be involved within a contaminated area. Quail are less migratory than ducks and reside within certain areas that provide food, water, and cover. If one assumes that a constant supply of DIMP is in their environment and that this supply was at a level of 100 ppm in their diet, then such quail would generally be expected to have about 0.2 ppm of residue in their muscle, and about 0.7 ppm, as an average, for liver, adipose, skin, and kidney. The latter tissues account for approximately 15% of body weight, and muscle for about 40%.

Thus, about 70% of the carcass consumed by the predator of quail would be derived from muscle containing about 0.2 ppm residue. A predator consuming only the organs and muscle of quail, who in turn had been ingesting DIMP at 100 ppm in their diet, would be eating a diet with an average level of residue at 0.35 ppm. Thus, one passage through quail markedly reduces the link in the food chain for DIMP.

Conclusions

Ducks and quail fed diets with radioactive DIMP had ^{14}C residues averaging less than 1 ppm which declined to less than detection limits, averaging 0.04 ppm, in most tissues by the 3rd day after withdrawal. All tissues, but skin, were clear of residues by day 5 off radioactive diets. Skin had 0.05 to 0.1 ppm at that time.

In the dosing experiments, residues were 5.1 to 756 ppm, depending upon tissue and species. Nevertheless, values decreased rapidly with a biological half-life of 12.7 hours. Most tissues were at or below detection limit in 48 hours and would be clear at 65 hours, based on the biological half-life value.

DIMP was not concentrated in adipose tissue of either duck or quail. The rapid biological half-life and lack of binding to fat cells in the carcass indicate that DIMP is not retained for passage along the food chain by predators of these fowl.

Toxicity of DCPD to Mallard Ducks

The DCPD studies were divided into three tests as with DIMP. Test 1 was concerned with the lethal dose for 50 percent of the animals (LD₅₀), test 2 dealt with the lethal chronic level (LC₅₀), and test 3 was a long term chronic study. All three tests utilized Mallard ducks¹, (Anas platyrhynchos). The mallards were procured from two locations: (1) Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Dundee, Illinois, 60118; (2) Frost Game Farm, Coloma, Wisconsin, 54930. All tests were conducted in a windowless house at the Michigan State University Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center.

TEST 1 - ACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the single oral dose LD₅₀ of dicyclopentadiene (DCPD) to the Mallard.

Adult Mallards, approximately one year of age in non-laying condition, were utilized. The birds were held indoors in batteries. The batteries measured 122 cm (l) x 78.7 cm (w) x 35.6 cm (h) and there were ten ducks per battery for 960 cm² floor space per bird. The birds were reweighed at the termination of the two weeks to note if any significant weight loss occurred before range finding began.

Preliminary range finding was done to establish the approximate lethal dose and a series of dosages was employed for the test to give mortality ranging from 10 to 90 percent.

Testing

Birds used for testing were maintained on duck breeder developer (Appendix A: Analysis of Feed). This feed was free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the testing period. Food consumption was determined weekly for all groups. Before oral administration of chemicals, a fasting period of at least 15 hours was utilized.

Twenty birds were used per dose level, ten of each sex, the control groups consisted of ten birds of each sex dosed with water. All birds were weighed before dosing and on days 3, 7, and 14 after dosing. Administration was by drenching per os from a syringe with a length of tubing attached to the needle. The length of tubing used corresponded with the distance from the back of the oral cavity to the esophageal opening of the proventriculus. This insured a uniform location for introduction of the chemicals. The syringe was either 3 cc or 5 cc, the needle was 20 ga, 3.31 cm long, and the tubing measured 1.143 mm ID and 1.575 mm OD. The total volume of

¹Phenotypically indistinguishable from wild Mallards.

chemical had a constant volume to body weight factor per animal. Minimum observation time for each animal was: during the first hour after dosing, four to five hours after dosing, and daily thereafter.

Necropsies were performed on all birds, including controls, at the time of death or at termination of the 14 days of observation. A general gross inspection was performed with special emphasis on the digestive tract, liver, kidneys, heart, and spleen.

Statistical Analysis

The LD₅₀ was analyzed by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949). Feed consumption was analyzed by ordinary t-test, and approximate t-test. Weight changes were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance with Dunnett t-test.

Results

Determination of acute oral LD₅₀ by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949) was not possible because no mortality resulted from drug treatment. Therefore, the LD₅₀ for DCPD for Mallards was greater than 40000 mg/kg body weight.

Though no deaths occurred with DCPD, responses were noticed. Responses to the 40000 mg/kg dose, which was given 5 cc (~5000 mg) at a time over a maximum of two and one-half hours to prevent drowning, started to appear after approximately 20000 to 30000 mg had been given. Many birds showed no reaction to the chemical other than holding their mouths open during the first part of dosing. Of those that did show a response, only a slight intoxication was noticed and moderate tremors of the head and body in about ten percent of the birds. All the birds appeared to have recovered within two hours after dosing.

During the 14-day post-treatment period, no further signs of intoxication nor significant weight changes were noted for the ducks (Table 70). Necropsies of all birds showed no gross pathological changes attributable to DCPD.

DISCUSSION

Ducks dosed with DCPD up to 40000 mg/kg¹ showed no terminal effects nor any body weight or feed consumption differences over the 14-day post-treatment period (Tables 70-71). This classifies DCPD in the relatively harmless range (see page 29). The LD₅₀ (> 4000 mg/kg

¹ For toxicity purposes administration of doses beyond 5000 mg/kg in the acute oral test is not of practical value. Federal Register (1975).

Table 70 Body weight changes of Mallard ducks during 14 day post-treatment observation period following a single per os treatment with DCPD.

Treatment	Treatment level (mg/kg)	n	Mean body weight		Mean change
			Day 0	Day 14	
DCPD	0	20	1113	1151	38 ¹ _a
DCPD	40000	19	1169	1175	6 _a

¹Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 71 Feed consumption of Mallard ducks during 14-day post-treatment observation period following a single per os treatment with DCPD.

Treatment	Treatment level (mg/kg)	n	Day 0-7 ¹ g/b/d	Day 8-14 ¹ g/b/d
DCPD	0	20	57.28 ± 0.531	49.45 ± 0.539
DCPD	40000	19	44.28 ² ± 0.545	55.40 ² ± 0.553

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

² Significantly different from control (P > 0.0005).

is more than 114 times the average mammalian LD₅₀ of 350 mg/kg and more than 40 times the Bobwhite LD₅₀ of 1010 mg/kg presented in this report. Therefore, the Mallard lies outside the general rule of response within a 10-fold range. It may be that DCPD is not absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract in any significant amounts in ducks.

A list of compounds with LD₅₀'s from Tucker and Crabtree (1970) is presented in Table 4 along with LD₅₀'s of DCPD as a comparison of relative toxic levels. Toxicity index, as calculated from Sun (1950), equals the LD₅₀ of the Standard/LD₅₀ of the sample x 100. For DCPD, the index is less than 0.95. As the route of administration is one of the most influential factors in modifying the LD₅₀, this index gives a more constant number for comparison between different routes of administration. Though DCPD did not kill ducks when administered in a single dose, this can be misleading. Coburn and Treichler (1946) could not kill ducks or starlings with a single dose of DDT, nor were robins killed by DDT in an LD₅₀ study by Hickey and Hunt (1960). Yet, DDT has very toxic cumulative properties. Also, Dougherty (1962) could not kill Mallard ducklings with Korlan if they were allowed to regurgitate.

TEST 2 - SUBACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

This subacute test was designed to determine the maximum repeated dosage tolerable to Mallard ducklings on DCPD-treated diets. A random selection of healthy twelve-day-old ducklings was employed for two reasons: (1) to avoid any possible interference of chemical intake by the yolk sac absorption and (2) to exclude any late hatching mortality. Sex of the bird was not taken into account, because determination of sex was not practical for birds of this age. The ducklings were held indoors in a Petersime Brood unit² from one day of age through the end of the test.

A range finding pilot test was performed to determine the effect on feed consumption and body weight. A series of dosages was employed in the test to determine the point of zero feed consumption rather than 50 percent mortality, since no deaths occurred during range finding.

Testing

The ducklings were maintained on duck starter diet (Appendix A: Analysis of Feed). This feed was free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the testing period. The test ran a total of eight days; the treated diets were fed for the first five days and untreated feed was provided for the

² Petersime Incubator Co., Gettysburgh, OH 45328

last three days. The three days post-treatment period was used to avoid bias due to overestimating the dose by not taking into account mortality that would not have occurred because the compounds did not have time to act. Treated feeds were prepared by adding a chemical: corn oil solution to the duck starter (Appendix B: Diet Preparation). Because DCPD appeared to be relatively harmless (LD₅₀ greater than 15000 mg/kg), the chemical-corn oil solution was greater than two percent. For DCPD, ten dietary treatments were used: 0, 10000, 20000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, and 90000 ppm. Ten ducklings of undetermined sex were placed on each dietary treatment. Because all DCPD-fed groups of ducklings in the initial test showed decreased feed consumption as compared to the control, the experiment was repeated using lower DCPD levels for a longer period of time. Young adult, male Mallards 23 weeks old +1 week were utilized. Diets used contained the following levels of DCPD: 0, 10, 100, 1000, 5000, and 10000 ppm (Appendix B: Diet Preparation). The birds were fed the treated diet for 32 days at the end of which necropsies were performed on all animals.

All signs of intoxication and abnormal behavior were noted throughout the eight days and all surviving animals were necropsied at the end of the test.

Estimates of average feed consumption with observation on excess spillage were made for determination of maximum repellency (estimated zero feed consumption).

Statistical Analysis

Slopes of feed consumption and body weight changes and predicted zero feed consumption were determined by regression analysis.

Results

Results of the five day range finding trial were:

Treatment	Level in diet (ppm)	Change in body wt. g/b/d	Feed consumed g/b/d	Percent mortality
DCPD	20000	21.1	39.32	0
DCPD	30000	17.4	31.66	0

Since DCPD did not cause any mortality during the acute test nor during range finding, seven of the ten levels were set above the maximum two percent levels recommended in the Federal Register (1975). This was done to establish a zero feed intake level if mortality did not reach 50 percent at any level.

The feed consumption of the ducklings on diets containing DCPD (Figure 21) was decreased in all treated groups as compared to the control group. This decrease ranged from 28.7 percent for birds

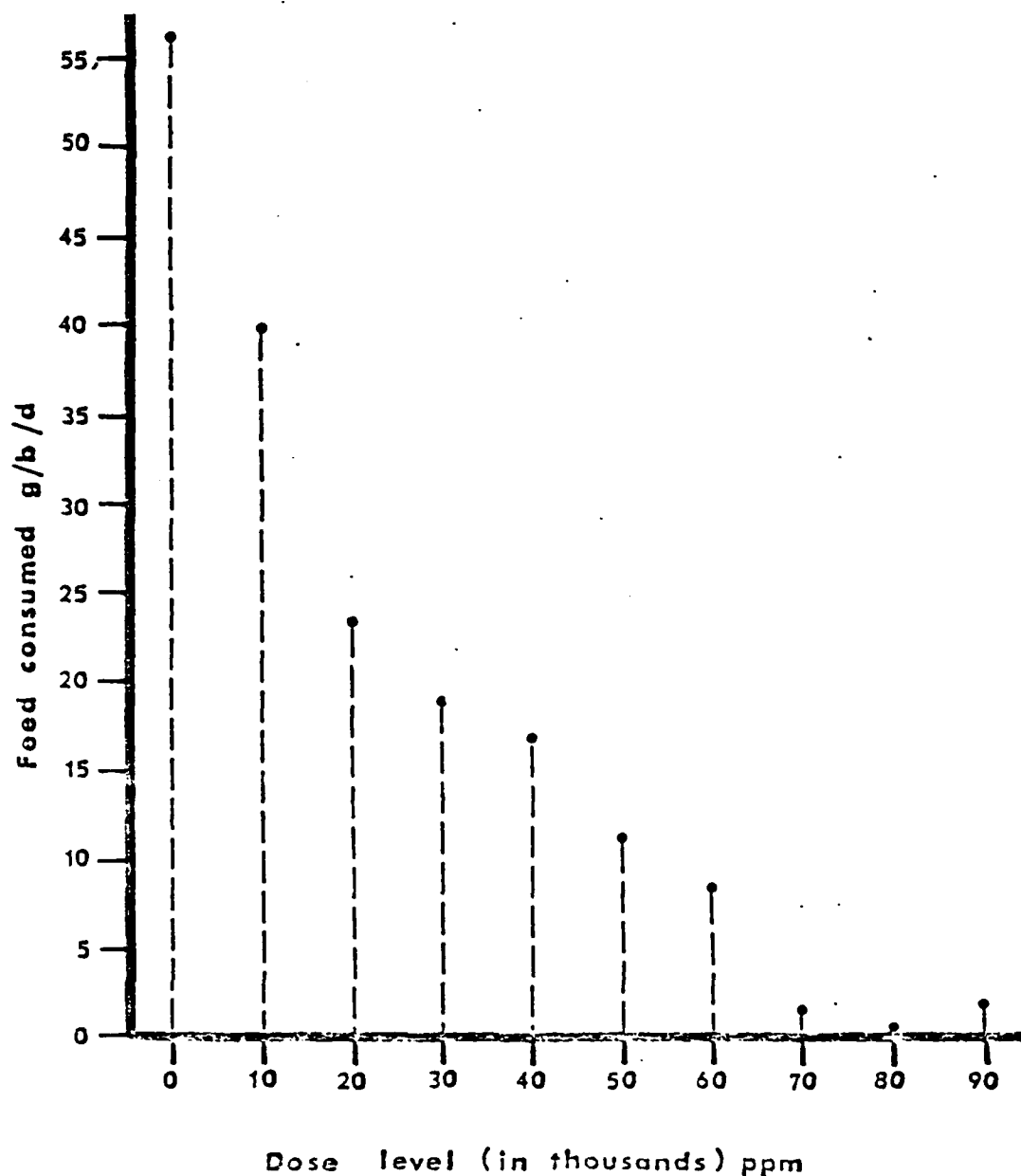


Figure 21. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the feed for 5 days on feed consumption of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings.

receiving the 10000 ppm diet to 98.7 percent for those receiving the 80000 ppm diet. The feed consumption of those ducklings receiving the three highest levels of DCPD (70000, 80000, and 90000 ppm) was nearly zero (mean of 1.41 g/b/d for the three groups). The 10000 and 20000 ppm groups had the steepest rate of decline in feed consumption (Figure 22) with a slope of -0.0017 (or -1.657¹) and a correlation between feed consumption and level of DCPD in the diet of -0.99987. The higher treatment groups, 30000 to 70000², showed a smaller rate of decline with a slope of -0.4121; the predicted zero feed consumption was calculated off this line to be 77290 ppm DCPD in the diet. Body weight changes (Figure 23) showed that all treatment groups, with the exception of the birds on the 10000 ppm diet, lost from 1.64 to 19.08 g/b/d with an average loss of 6.74 g/b/d. Total intake of the chemical ranged from 340 to 3312 mg/kg/day (Table 72) with the least amount of intake in the three highest groups (70000, 80000, and 90000 ppm) since they had refused to consume the feed. Mortality ranged from 0 to 30 percent (mean of 8 percent) and showed no trends (Table 72). The highest mortality occurred in the 60000 ppm group which consumed over 3000 mg/kg/day of chemical, but the 40000 ppm group which also consumed over 3000 mg/kg/day of DCPD had no mortality. Correlation between mortality and mg DCPD/kg/day ingested was only 0.441. During the three-day post-treatment period groups previously on diets containing 30000 ppm, or more, DCPD had increased feed consumption over the control from 24.4 percent at 70000 ppm to 36.7 percent at 50000 ppm (Figure 24) with a mean increase of 32.2 percent (8.22 g/b/d). This increase is not present in the 10000 and 20000 ppm groups during the post-treatment as they were an average 15.2 percent (3.87 g/b/d) less than control birds. Body weight gains during post-treatment (Table 73) in the lower groups, 10000 to 40000 ppm, were 2.5 to 7.7 g/b/d with a mean gain of 5.81 g/b/d which was 2.45 g/b/d greater than the control; while the higher groups, 50000 to 90000 ppm, gained 21.4 to 29.7 g/b/d with a mean gain of 25.6 g/b/d which was 22.2 g/b/d more than the control birds.

In the DCPD treated repeat group of Mallards (Table 74) feed consumption was not affected by any level of the drug, but body weight was lost in increasing amounts by birds receiving the three highest levels; for 1000 ppm a decrease of 30.8 g/b from the control, the 5000 ppm was 83.9 g/b lower, and the 10000 ppm group was decreased by 183.6 g/b. Ingestion of DCPD ranged from 0.505 to 736.24 mg/kg/day and no mortality occurred during the 32 day period. There was a correlation of -0.992 between level of drug in the diet and body weight change.

Necropsies showed no gross pathological changes in treated groups from controls.

- ¹ Equals -1.657 when calculated with dose divided by 1000. All subsequent slopes will be given in this manner.
- ² The 70000 to 90000 ppm groups were averaged and used as one point for regression analysis since none of the groups apparently ate any feed, but rather "tasted" it daily, thus giving a small calculated feed consumption.

Figure 22. Regression equations of the data shown in Figure 21. In the regression equations x = ppm of DCPD in the feed and y = feed consumption in g/b/d.

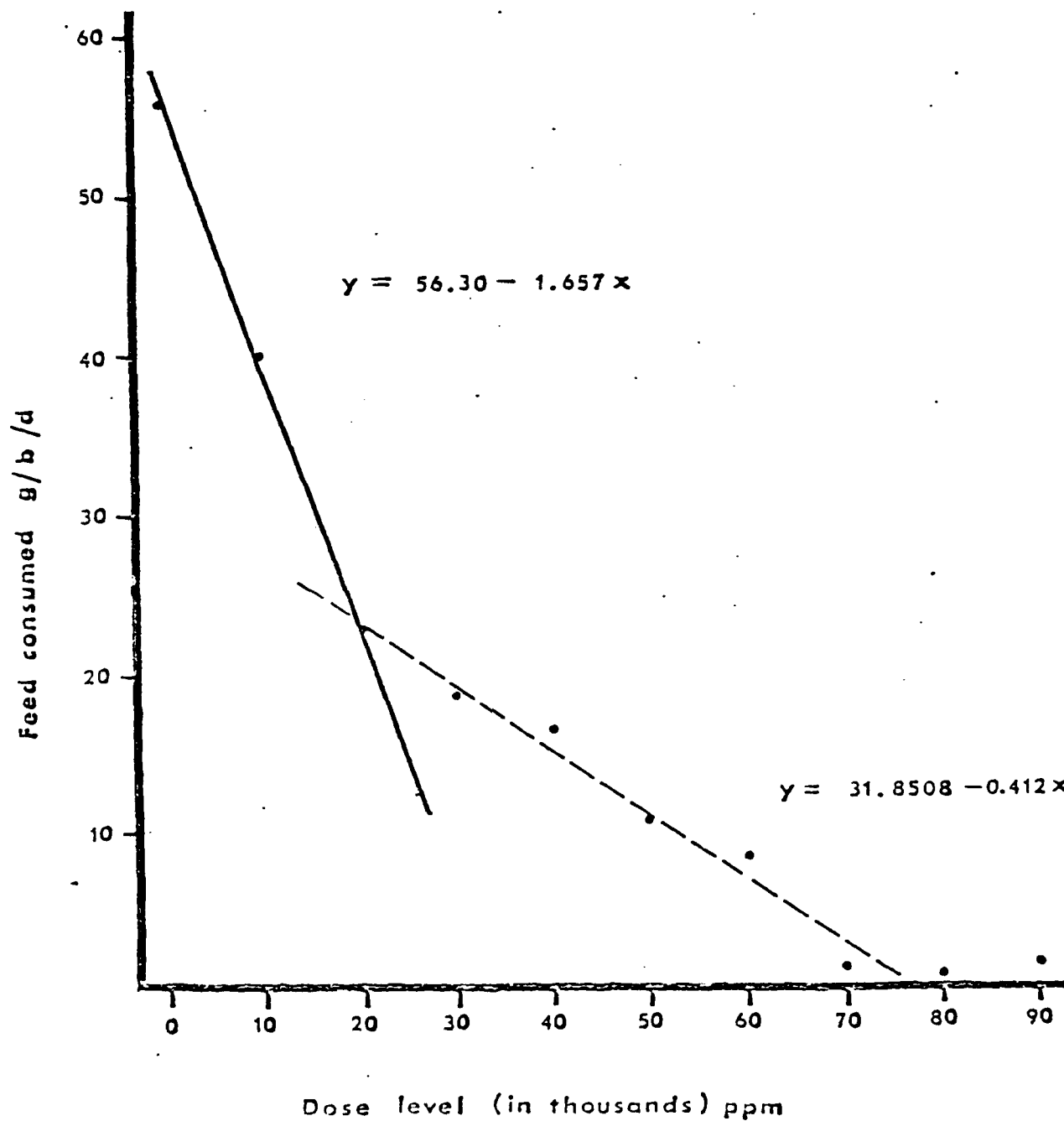


Figure 23. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the feed for 5 days on body weight change of 12-day-old Mallard ducklings.

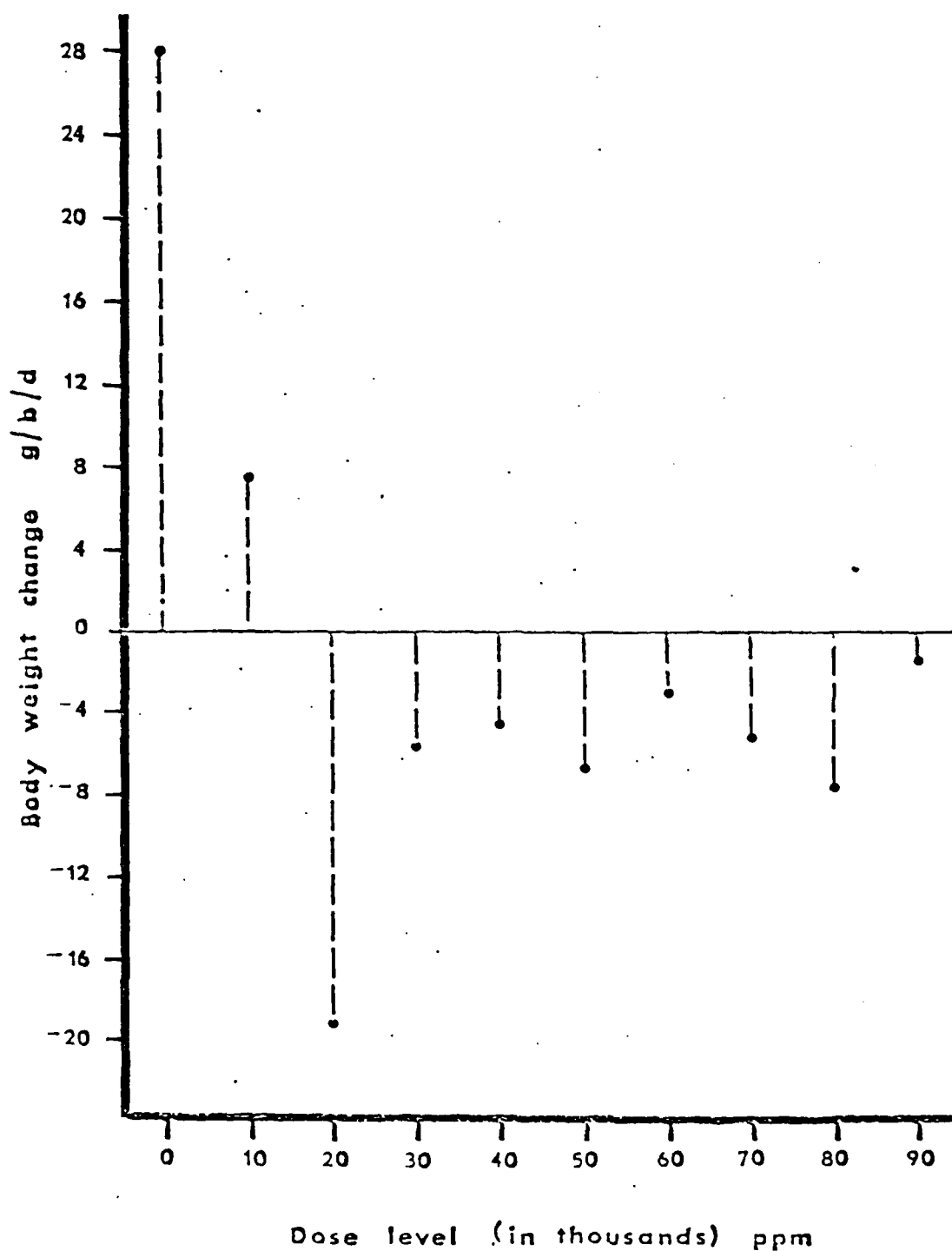


Table 72 . Calculated DCPD intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 12-day-old Mallard ducklings on LC₅₀ trial

Dose (ppm)	DCPD consumed/day (mg)	Mean body wt. (g)	mg DCPD/ kg/day	Mortality %
0	0	277.3	0	0
10,000	400.4	246.9	1621.7	0
20,000	460.0	240.7	1911.1	20
30,000	564.6	222.7	2535.2	10
40,000	674.4	203.2	3318.9	0
50,000	555.0	203.6	2725.9	10
60,000	519.0	170.7	3040.4	30
70,000	120.4	171.3	702.9	0
80,000	56.8	162.9	348.7	10
90,000	162.0	172.2	940.8	0

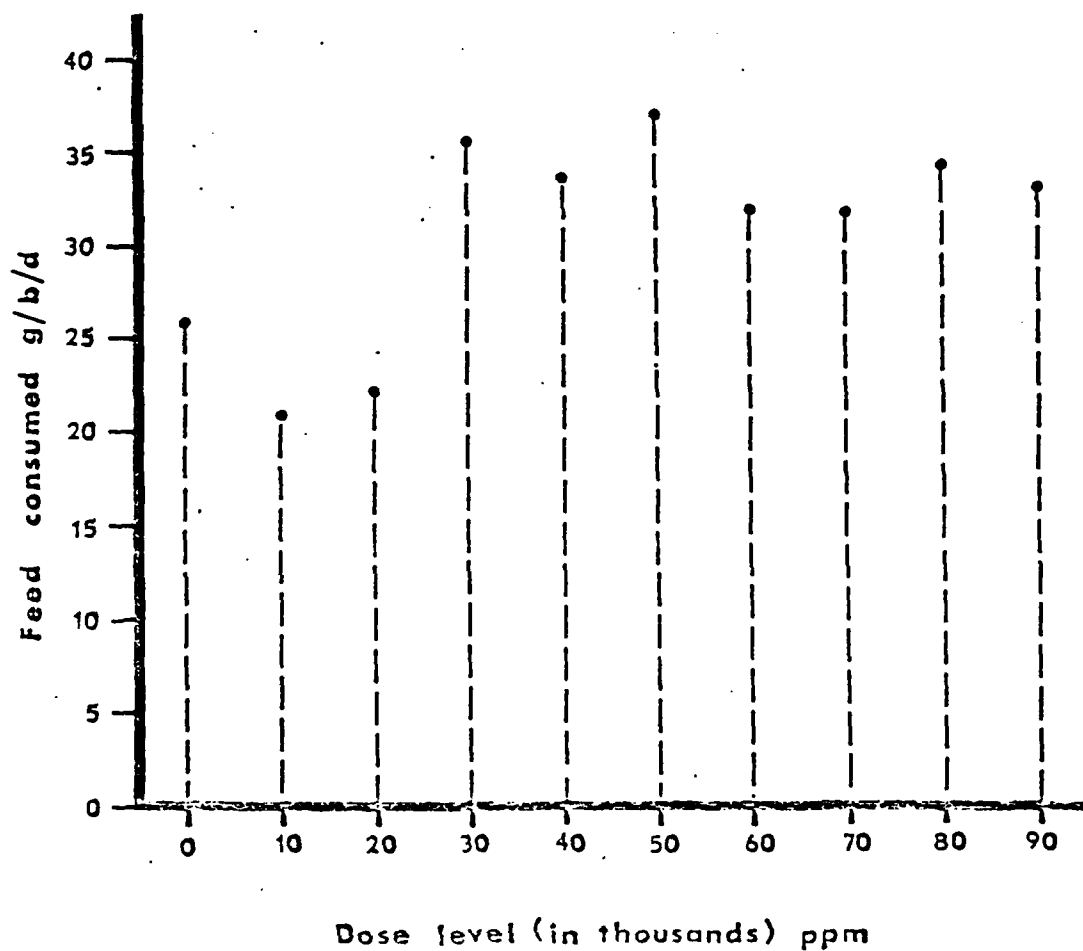


Figure 24. Feed consumption of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings fed non-treated diet during 3-day post-treatment after withdrawal of DCPD-treated diet.

Table 73 . Body weight gain of 17-day-old Mallard ducklings during 3-day post-treatment on non-treated feed after withdrawal of DCPD-treated feed.

DCPD level in the diet (ppm)	Weight gain g/b/d	Feed consumed/ weight gain
0	3.36	7.59
10,000	2.46	8.51
20,000	6.50	3.43
30,000	6.55	5.44
40,000	7.73	4.29
50,000	23.66	1.55
60,000	29.20	1.09
70,000	21.40	1.48
80,000	29.70	1.15
90,000	24.00	1.38

Table 74 . Feed consumption, body weight change, and amount of chemical ingested by 23-week-old male Mallards, fed diets treated with DCPD, at various levels, for 32 days

DCPD level in diet (ppm)	Mean weight gain (loss)/bird (gms)	Feed consumed ¹ g/b/d	Days	DCPD consumed/day (mg)	Mg DCPD/kg/day
0	17.4	67.11 ± 3.52 ² _a	1-14	0.0	0.0
0			15-32	0.0	0.0
10	9.0	66.31 ± 3.52 _a	1-14	0.568	0.505
10			15-32	0.710	0.644
100	27.2	66.22 ± 3.52 _a	1-14	5.30	4.75
100			15-32	7.45	6.39
1000	(13.4)	66.33 ± 3.52 _a	1-14	56.9	46.00
1000			15-32	71.2	59.88
5000	(66.5)	66.02 ± 3.52 _a	1-14	284.3	249.39
5000			15-32	351.0	319.67
10000	(166.2)	66.34 ± 3.52 _a	1-14	569.0	543.46
10000			15-32	709.0	736.24

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly lower than the control group (P > 0.05).

Discussion

The lethality of a chemical mixed in the diet can differ markedly from that of the pure chemical administered as a single oral dose (Stickel et al., 1965). There was no lethality difference for DCPD.

A comparison of LC₅₀ values taken from Heath et al.³, (1972) is listed in Table 7. There are a number of compounds with no LC₅₀ determinations, mostly in non-insecticides, as there was little or no mortality. Of 12 compounds given in order of relative toxicity (see Table 8), DCPD placed low on the list; thus, it is less toxic in comparison to most other compounds used in commerce.

The decreased food consumption at levels above 20000 ppm for DCPD-treated ducklings was probably due to a refusal to eat the very high concentrations of chemical (odor was very strong) and not due to an altered appetite. When placed on clean feed, they consumed more than the control group (Figures 21 and 24). If appetite was affected by DCPD then its effect must have been of very short duration, as there was no intake effect during post-treatment. All ducklings that consumed feed with more than 20000 ppm DCPD when put on regular feed increased their intake above the control. This increase in consumption was apparently an attempt to compensate for their lack of intake during the preceding five days of subjection to a treated diet (Figure 24).

The DCPD-treated repeat group of Mallards showed no effect until the level of DCPD in the diet reached 1000 ppm (Table 74) at which level body weight was lost; though feed consumption was not affected by any level. This finding may have been because these ducks were older and were not affected by the chemical via repulsion or decreased appetite, but by some unknown mechanism causing decreased uptake of nutrients. A decreased uptake could be at either the intestine, by slowing absorption of nutrients, or the liver, where enzyme activity may be decreased; thus not allowing for enough endogenous constituents to be available for both conjugation and normal growth (Dinman, 1974).

Body weights for ducklings treated with DCPD were not affected in the same manner as was feed consumption. All groups fed over 10000 ppm lost weight with the 20000 ppm group losing the most even though they ate more than any higher concentration group (Figure 73). If the chemical had affected uptake of nutrients, then the 30000 and 60000 ppm groups should have lost as much, if not more, weight than the 20000 ppm group as they took in more mg/kg/day of the chemical (Table 72). During the post-treatment period, all groups previously on DCPD, except 10000 ppm, were more efficient in their feed utilization (Table 73) than was the control as the feed

³ Except for DDT on 5-7 day old Mallard ducklings from Heath and Stickel (1965) and Mallards treated with DIMP or DCPD from this study.

consumption/body weight gain ratio was less than that of the control. All groups above 40000 ppm had feed efficiencies of less than 1.60 or at least 4.75 times better than the control.

In the repeat group of DCPD-treated Mallards, the loss of weight in the three highest levels, 1000, 5000, and 10000 ppm, was proportional to the ppm in the diet. The 5000 ppm group lost 4.96 times as much weight as the 1000 ppm group and the 10000 ppm group lost 12.4 times as much weight as the 1000 ppm group.

TEST 3 - CHRONIC

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the toxicological effects on adult Mallards and their progeny from continuous exposure to DCPD over a reproductive cycle.

Four test groups of randomly selected ducks were used. One group served as a control and three groups as treatment birds. Each group consisted of a pen of two males and five females and was replicated three times. All groups were randomly assigned to pens. The size of each pen was 1.47 m x 1.55 m x 0.7 m high with no top. Wing feathers were clipped to prevent the birds from escaping.

Testing

Diets were prepared by adding a chemical-corn oil solution to the pelleted feed (Appendix B: Diet Preparation). The control diet consisted of corn oil at two parts mixed to 98 parts of pelleted feed. Water and prepared diets were provided ad libitum throughout the entire 22 weeks. The animals were on the treated feed a minimum of ten weeks before commencement of egg production and a minimum of ten weeks after 50 percent production level was attained. Duck breeder developer feed was fed for the first six weeks and breeder layer feed was fed for the remainder of the trial. Food consumption was measured at biweekly intervals during the entire test.

The room was kept at approximately 7°C and six hours of light/day before egg production (December 28 to March 3) and raised to approximately 12.8°C and 19 hours of light/day to induce egg production. Temperatures ranged from 8.3°C to 32.3°C for the rest of the study (March 4 to June 2). The higher room temperatures generally occurred toward the end of the test.

Body weights were taken at weeks 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and at termination of treatment. During egg laying no weights were taken because of the adverse effects that handling may have had on egg production.

Mortality was recorded along with gross pathology of the animals. Morbidity and clinical signs were observed throughout the study.

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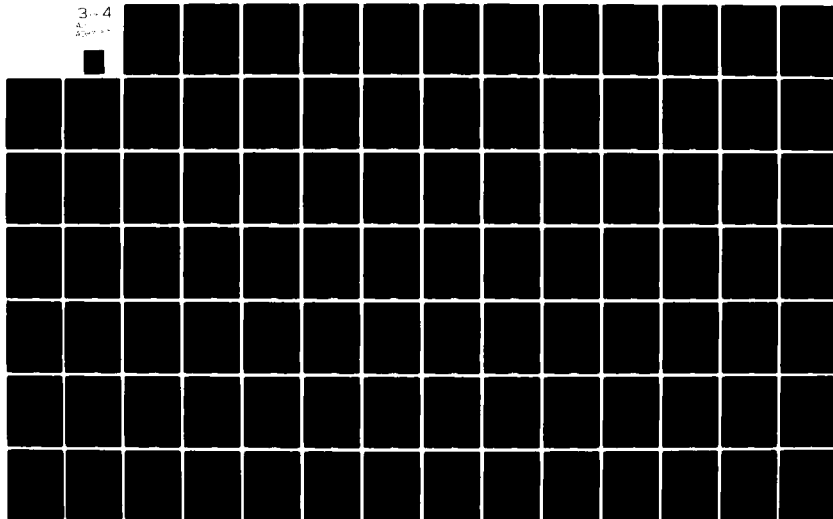
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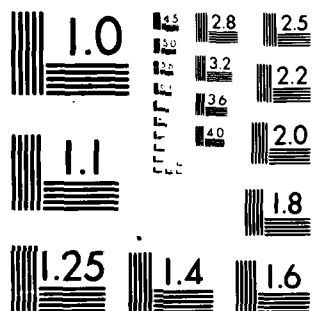
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Any animals that died were necropsied, a gross examination performed, and the following organs weighed: liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, proventriculus, gizzard, gonad(s), heart, and brain.

Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation

Percent egg production was based on hen-day production, where each day's collection is divided by the number of hens alive and multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. Eggs were collected and marked daily from each pen and stored at 12.8 to 15.6°C. Eggs were set once a week in a Jamesway, single stage, 252 incubator³. The eggs were incubated for 23 days at an average temperature of 37.5°C, with a range from 36.9°C to 38.1°C, and at an average relative humidity of 56 percent, with a range from 52 to 65 percent. After the first 23 days of incubation, the eggs were transferred to a hatching unit at an average temperature of 37.2°C, with a range from 36.8°C to 38.1°C and a relative humidity of 65 to 70 percent. All eggs were candled on day 0 for shell cracks and on day 14 of incubation to measure fertility and early deaths of embryos. All eggs that did not hatch were checked for abnormalities and placed in one of the following categories: dead in shell, live in shell, pipped live, or pipped dead.

At hatching all ducklings were wing banded and housed in a Petersime battery brooder and observed for two weeks while on duck-starter. Mortality of all ducklings was recorded for the 14-day period and percent livability calculated.

At biweekly intervals all eggs from one day's collection were measured for eggshell thickness. Eggs to be measured were cracked open at the girth, contents washed out, and shells air dried for at least 48 hours before thickness was determined. Measurements were taken of the dried shell plus the shell membranes at four points around the girth using a micrometer⁴ calibrated to 0.01 mm units.

Histopathology

At the termination of the test all surviving animals were killed by cervical dislocation, a gross examination of the carcasses performed and the organs (liver, spleen, kidney, pancreas, proventriculus, gizzard, heart, and brain) excised and weighed. A sample of these organs plus lungs, adrenals, duodenum, and sciatic nerve were then placed in ten percent neutral buffered formaldehyde (Luna, 1968) and prepared for histopathologic examination according to routine procedures, as described in Appendix C.

³ James Manufacturing Company, Inc. (a subsidiary of Butler Manufacturing Co.), Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

⁴ Federal Products Corp. (a subsidiary of Esterline Corp.), 1144 Eddy Street Providence, RI 02901

Hematological Preparation

Hemoglobin concentration, packed red cell volume (hematocrit value), and differential counts were determined for all birds at the termination of the experiment (see Appendix D, E, and F).

Statistical Analysis

Treatment groups were compared to their respective control by analysis of variance. Sample units were the individual pens within each experimental group except for body weights, organ weights, and hematology where sample units were the individual animals. Egg production and feed consumption were analyzed by split-plot design (Gill, 1978).

Results

The reproduction period was chosen as it offers a unique set of physiological and behavioral conditions in both parents and progeny. The endocrine changes in the parents, and embryo and prenatal developments in the young may accentuate any toxicological effects from the addition of a substance to the diet. Most notable effects are embryo mortality and teratogenicity, the induction of fetal malformations.

The purpose of the reproductive test was to establish an exposure level that may be absorbed over a long period without producing any toxicological effects characteristic for the same chemical when given in larger amounts; since a chemical may be innocuous in terms of acute mortality but still impair reproduction. Thus, if a compound significantly decreased spermatogenesis in the drake or had an adverse effect on the ovaries of the hen, then a decrease in fertility would result or possibly a decrease in numbers of eggs laid, such as reabsorption of developing follicles. Another objective was the determination of the long-term effects, if any, such as degenerative or carcinogenic changes, and/or unsuspected behavioral or physiological reaction not previously observed.

For the chronic study, including reproduction, animals were given the test substance in the feed for a period (minimum of 10 weeks) prior to onset of egg laying, and drug administration was continued throughout the reproductive cycle. Levels of chemical employed in the chronic test were derived from the subacute test³. Thus, DCPD, which adversely affected body weight gains at levels of 1000 ppm and above, was set at 320 ppm and below.

³ Data from the repeat group of DCPD-treated Mallards in test 2 were used more in determining the levels of DCPD to be used in the chronic test than the first trial group.

Chemical intake is stated as ppm and not as mg/kg/day as in test 2. Expressing dose in mg/kg/day can be misleading when animals are exposed over a long time. Animals that die early, and have consumed less in terms of milligrams than surviving birds, point to the erroneous conclusion that lower dosages of a drug are more toxic than higher dosages. Furthermore, an accurate measurement of mg/kg/day is impossible during the egg laying period as birds would have to be weighed periodically. This handling might stress them sufficiently to cause cessation of egg laying or even cause mortality. Also, excretion of chemical through the urine and feces would need to be measured and chemical content determined to measure excretion of chemical per day, thus giving level of chemical in the body per day.

Feed consumption is plotted in Figure 25 for the ducks treated with DCPD. Each point plotted is the mean of three cages of seven ducks per cage. There was no significant difference in any DCPD-treated group as compared to its control.

Mean body weight changes are reported in Table 75. There was no significant difference in body weight change of any DCPD-treated group as compared with its control group.

Body weight changes from before start of egg laying to end (or near end) of the egg production period are listed in Table 76. All treated groups gained weight with no significant difference between treated groups and the control.

Egg production for DCPD-treated ducks is plotted in Figure 26. Each point plotted is the mean of three cages of five hens per cage. Percent production was based on hen-day production. There was no significant difference between the treated groups' overall egg production as compared to the control.

Eggshell thickness for DCPD-treated Mallards is listed in Table 77. No significant difference was found between treated groups and the control. All eggs used for eggshell thickness measurements were not included in any calculated percentages other than production.

Incubation parameters for the ducks on DCPD-treated feed are listed in Table 78. There was no significant difference between any treated group and the control in any parameter. The values for percent fertile eggs are based on the number of settable eggs. Percent hatchability, early dead, dead in shell, live in shell, pipped live, and pipped dead are based on the total number of fertile eggs. Livability of all ducklings for the 14-day period after hatching is listed in Table 79. There was no significant difference between any treated group of parents' ducklings and the control parents' ducklings.

Histopathologic examination of the tissues taken from the treated groups of Mallards revealed no differences from the controls.

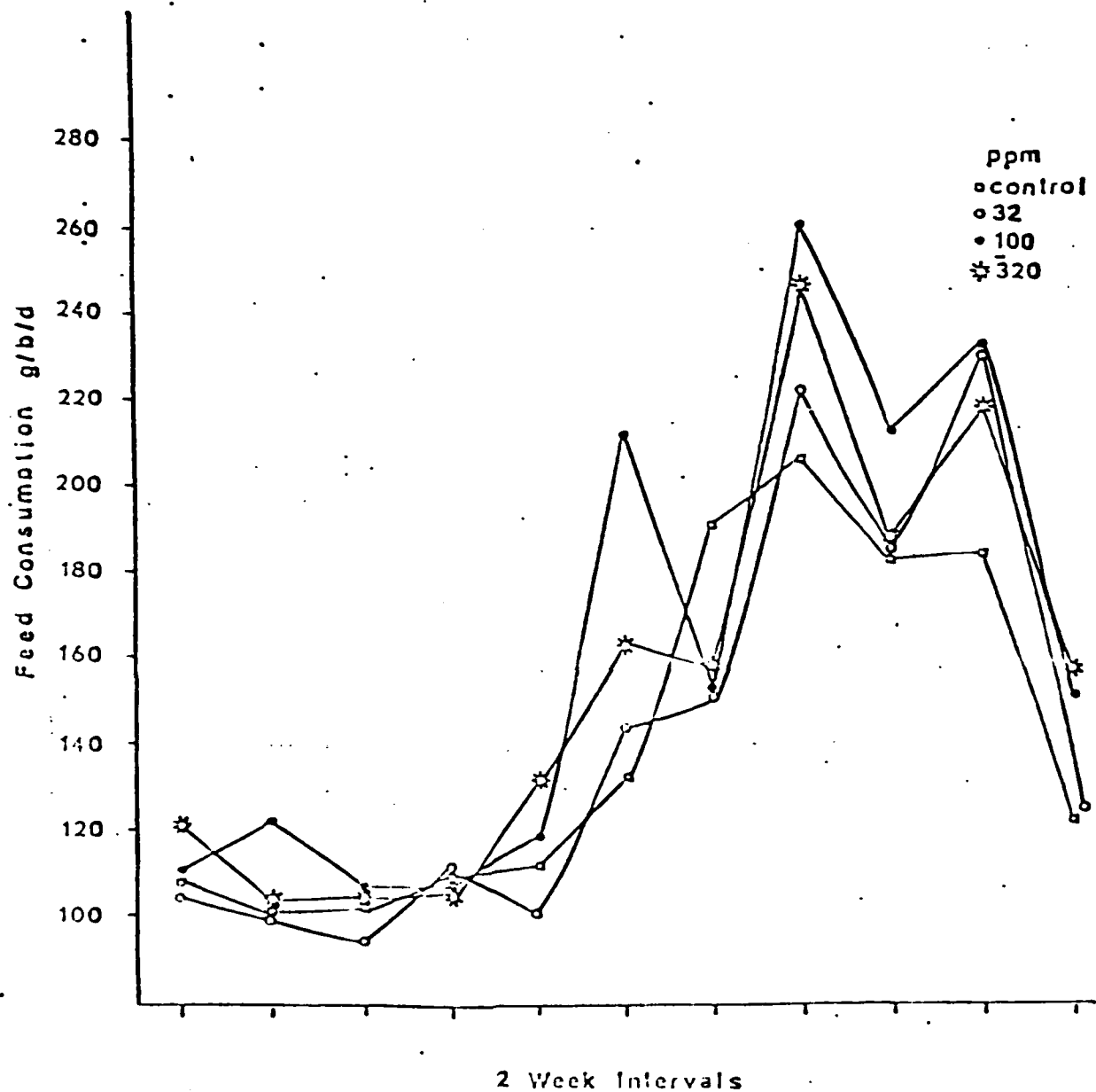


Figure 25. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on feed consumption of adult Mallards. Each point represents the mean of three cages of two males and five females each.

Table 75. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for eight weeks before commencement of egg production on body weight changes of adult Mallards.

Treat- ment	Level in the diet (ppm)	n	Mean body weight change					
			Weeks 1-4		Weeks 5-8		Combined	
			As a % of body wt. ¹	gms	As a % of body wt. ¹	gms	As a % of body wt. ¹	gms
DCPD	0	21	-0.70	- 8.69	-0.41	-5.02	-13.71 ² _a	-1.11
DCPD	32	21	-1.67	-19.86	-0.49	-5.55	-25.41 _a	-2.16
DCPD	100	21	-0.44	- 8.48	0.09	-1.62	-10.10 _a	-0.35
DCPD	320	21	-1.31	-15.62	0.24	-2.16	-13.46 _a	-1.07

¹Average percentage change by individual.

²Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 76. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet before egg production starts and after egg production commences on body weight change of adult Mallards during their first reproductive cycle.

Treatment	Level in the diet (ppm)	Mean body weight (gms)		Change	
		Before production	End of production	% BW/gms	
DCPD	0	1175.7	1295.7	10.21	120.0 ¹ _a
DCPD	32	1185.3	1252.2	5.66	67.1 _a
DCPD	100	1241.6	1319.4	6.27	77.8 _a
DCPD	320	1200.3	1306.9	8.88	106.6 _a

¹Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly lower than their respective control group ($P > 0.05$).

Figure 26. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on egg production of adult Mallard hens in their first reproductive cycle. Each point represents the mean of three cages of five females each. Percents calculated from hen-day production.

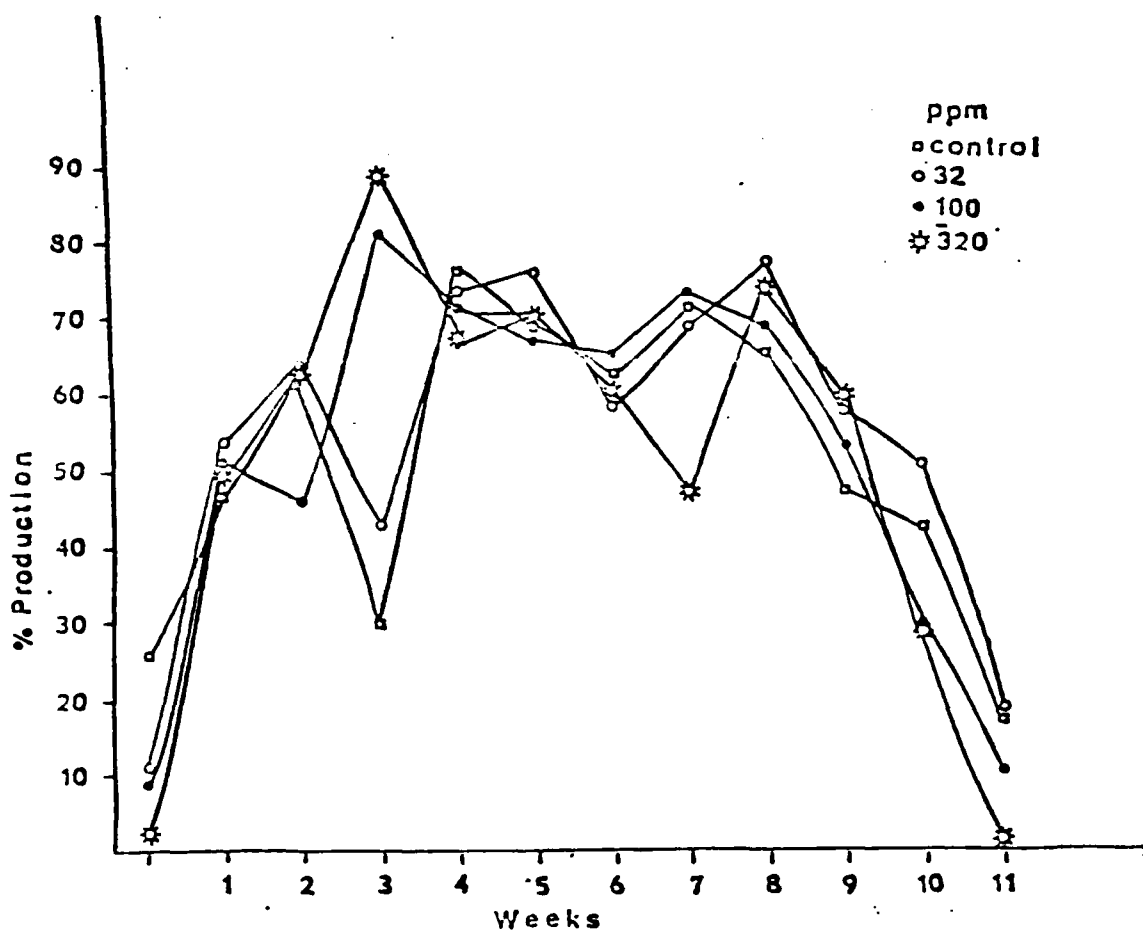


Table 77. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the feed for 22 weeks on eggshell thickness values of adult Mallard eggs from females during their first reproductive cycle.

Treat- ment	Level in the diet (ppm)	Cage	N	Mean thickness ¹ (mm x 10 ⁻²)	Combined	
					N	Mean
DCPD	0	6	18	40.7 ± .775		
	0	10	19	41.8 ± .552	53	40.90 ± .374 ² _a
	0	18	16	40.0 ± .734		
	32	4	16	40.8 ± .655		
	32	11	23	40.0 ± .719	55	39.99 ± .367 _a
	32	20	16	29.2 ± .815		
	100	2	15	39.7 ± .595		
	100	15	19	39.7 ± .525	57	39.29 ± .364 _a
	100	24	23	38.6 ± .426		
	320	3	22	41.1 ± .600		
	320	7	18	40.6 ± .563	56	41.10 ± .361 _a
	320	17	16	41.6 ± .536		

¹Data given as group mean ± standard error.

²Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

Table 78. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on incubation parameters of Mallard duck eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977

Parameter (%)	Level in diet (ppm)	March	April	May	Combined
Cracked	0	3.90	5.78	3.29	4.51 ¹
	32	5.39	4.69	2.06	4.29 ^a
	100	3.49	7.92	7.24	6.23 ^a
	320	2.14	4.21	2.69	3.18 ^a
Fertile	0	80.40	92.06	63.27	81.64 ¹
	32	93.50	82.53	67.83	83.69 ^b
	100	63.86	66.42	65.25	65.38 ^b
	320	89.78	91.19	95.51	89.29 ^b
Hatched	0	61.35	62.35	59.14	61.46 ¹
	32	76.52	67.84	63.92	69.16 ^c
	100	87.74	68.18	65.22	72.99 ^c
	320	62.60	51.68	52.56	54.54 ^c
Early dead	0	3.36	7.45	5.38	6.00 ¹
	32	3.48	5.49	4.12	4.71 ^d
	100	6.60	3.41	5.44	4.81 ^d
	320	5.69	7.56	4.49	6.19 ^d
Dead in shell	0	15.13	25.10	34.41	24.41 ¹
	32	9.57	21.57	26.80	19.70 ^e
	100	4.72	20.46	28.26	17.91 ^e
	320	14.63	33.19	33.33	28.82 ^e
Live in shell	0	3.36	0.39	0.00	1.07 ¹
	32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 ^f
	100	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.27 ^f
	320	0.81	0.84	0.00	0.58 ^f
Pipped live	0	11.76	3.14	0.00	4.71 ¹
	32	9.57	4.71	3.09	5.57 ^g
	100	0.00	7.39	0.00	3.48 ^g
	320	11.38	5.88	7.69	7.74 ^g
Pipped dead	0	5.04	1.57	1.08	2.36 ¹
	32	0.87	0.39	2.06	0.86 ^h
	100	0.00	0.57	1.09	0.53 ^h
	320	2.44	0.84	1.92	1.55 ^h

¹Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 79. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet over the first reproductive cycle on the mean 14-day livability of progeny over 16 hatch periods, one hatch/week

Treatment	Level in parents' diet (ppm)	Percent of hatched ducklings alive at end of 14 days	No. diet/no. hatched
DCPD	0	98.61 ¹ _a	4/287
	32	98.76 _a	4/323
	100	99.27 _a	2/273
	320	99.29 _a	2/282
Total		98.97	12/1165

¹Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Hemoglobin (Hb) and hematocrit values for DCPD-treated groups of Mallards are listed in Tables 80 and 81. There was no significant difference by sex nor by level of chemical in the diet as compared to the control group. Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) was determined by the formula: $MCHC = (Hb \times 100) / Hct$, where Hb equals hemoglobin gm/dl and Hct equals packed cell volume. MCHC is listed in Table 82 for DCPD-treated ducks. Ranges for DCPD-treated Mallards were 26.82 to 30.92 percent for 0 ppm, 25.81 to 31.90 percent for 32 ppm, 26.03 to 30.70 percent for 100 ppm, and 25.00 to 30.23 percent for 320 ppm. There was no significant difference in MCHC between sexes, nor between treatment levels as compared to the control group. Leukocyte counts of the Mallards treated with DCPD are listed in Table 83. There was no significant difference between any treated group and its control for any type of leukocyte.

There was no significant difference in any organ weight on any treatment level as compared to the organ weight of the controls. Organ weights for DCPD-treated animals are listed in Tables 84 and 85. The ducks were divided into male, females with developing follicles, and females without developing follicles. There were very few males in a reproductive state at the time of termination and, thus, they were not divided into reproductive state groups. There was no significant difference in any organ weight on any treatment level as compared to the organ weight of the control.

Mortality is listed in Table 86. Most of the deaths were from cannibalism by the more aggressive males. There was no significant difference in mortality between dietary treatment groups for either chemical.

Discussion

In contrast to the subacute test, the chronic study determines whether a small amount of the compound given for a long time differs from the effects of a larger amount of the chemical given for a short time.

Food consumption followed the typical pattern during the egg production period (Figure 25); that is, feed intake was increased during the reproductive period to accomodate for the increase in metabolism and was decreased as production terminated (Scott et al., 1976). Birds show a trend to eat more of a feed that contains less nutrients and less energy.

High levels of any non-nutrient ingredient added to a diet would give less energy per gram of feed. Since birds normally eat to satisfy an energy requirement, they would tend to consume more feed to meet their requirement (Scott et al., 1976).

The pre-egg production feed intake (77.9 to 126 g/b/d) for ducks that weighed about 1200 grams was similar to that reported by Gasaway and Buss (1972) of 36.0 to 73.7 g/b/d for Mallards weighing

Table 80. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on hemoglobin values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Treatment	Level (ppm) in the diet	N	Male Hb gm/dl	N	Female Hb gm/dl	N	Combined ¹ Hb gm/dl
DCPD	0	6	11.93	14	12.09	20	12.05 $\pm$.266 ² _a
DCPD	32	6	12.87	14	12.44	20	12.57 $\pm$.266 _a
DCPD	100	5	12.20	14	11.90	19	11.99 $\pm$.273 _a
DCPD	320	6	12.72	15	11.62	21	11.94 $\pm$.259 _a
Total		23	12.44	57	12.01	80	12.135 $\pm$.133

¹Data reported as treatment mean $\pm$ standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 81. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on hematocrit values of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Treatment	Level (ppm) in the diet	Male		Female		Combined ¹	
		N	Hct %	N	Hct %	N	Hct T
DCPD	0	6	41.50	15	42.65	21	42.32 ± .791 ¹ _a
DCPD	32	6	43.33	14	43.86	20	43.70 ± .811 _a
DCPD	100	5	42.55	14	43.27	19	43.08 ± .832 _a
DCPD	320	6	44.67	15	42.17	21	42.88 ± .791 _a
Total		23	43.03	58	42.97	81	42.98 ± .399

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

Table 82. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of adult Mallard ducks (calculated from the data in Table 31 and 32).

Treatment	Level (ppm) in the diet	N	Male MCHC %	N	Female MCHC %	N	Combined ¹ MCHC %
DCPD	0	6	28.82	14	28.10	20	28.32 ± .331 ² _a
DCPD	32	6	29.69	14	28.31	20	28.72 ± .331 ² _a
DCPD	100	5	28.71	14	27.61	19	27.89 ± .339 ² _a
DCPD	320	6	28.53	15	27.53	21	27.82 ± .323 ² _a
Total		23	28.95	57	27.88	80	28.19 ± .162

¹Data reported as treatment mean ± standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($p > 0.05$).

Table 83. Effect of feeding DCPD in the diet at various levels for 22 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Cell	Level DCPD in diet (ppm)	N	Mean ¹	Range
Basophil	0	21	1.48 + .324 ²	0-4
	32	20	1.70 + .332 ^a	0-5
	100	19	1.79 + .340 ^a	0-5
	320	21	1.95 + .324 ^a	0-5
Total		81	1.73 + .165	0-5
Eosinophil	0	21	1.76 + .440 ²	0-6
	32	20	2.25 + .451 ^b	0-5
	100	19	2.58 + .462 ^b	0-7
	320	21	2.86 + .440 ^b	0-9
Total		81	2.36 + .224	0-9
Heterophil	0	21	23.90 + 2.86 ²	4-57
	32	20	20.30 + 2.93 ^c	5-67
	100	19	22.42 + 3.01 ^c	3-40
	320	21	27.43 + 2.86 ^c	10-61
Total		81	23.58 + 2.46	4-67
Lymphocyte	0	21	69.00 + 2.92 ²	37-92
	32	20	70.40 + 2.99 ^d	25-92
	100	19	69.63 + 3.07 ^d	54-82
	320	21	63.47 + 2.92 ^d	34-83
Total		81	68.06 + 1.48	25-92
Monocyte	0	21	3.86 + .456 ²	0-7
	32	20	5.35 + .467 ^e	1-11
	100	19	3.58 + .479 ^e	0-5
	320	21	4.29 + .456 ^e	1-10
Total		81	4.27 + .232	0-11

¹Data given as group mean $\pm$ standard error.

²Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 84. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on liver and gonad(s) weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Organ	Level of DCPD in diet (ppm)	Mean organ weight (gms)				Organ weight as percent of:					
									Body weight		
		N	M	N	F ¹	N	F ²		M	F ¹	F ²
Liver	0	6	26.7 ³	13	31.9 ^b	2	36.8 ³		1.87	2.55	2.93
	32	5	25.9 ^a	13	29.1 ^b	2	43.6 ^c		1.96	2.37	3.59
	100	5	33.7 ^a	10	30.7 ^b	4	44.3 ^c		2.49	2.39	3.33
	320	6	25.5 ^a	11	37.2 ^b	4	43.5 ^c		1.88	2.83	3.61
Combined		22	27.8	47	32.1	12	42.7		2.03	2.53	3.40
Gonad(s)	0	6 ⁴	3.55 ³	13	2.48 ³	2	31.0 ^f		0.24	0.19	2.44
	32	5	10.34 ^d	13	1.23 ^e	2	37.8 ^f		0.78	0.10	3.13
	100	5 ⁵	3.77 ^d	10	1.68 ^e	4	51.2 ^f		0.29	0.13	3.91
	320	6 ⁵	9.86 ^d	11	1.75 ^e	4	30.8 ^f		0.75	0.14	2.55
Combined		22	6.86	45	1.79	12	38.8		0.51	0.14	3.08
Combined		22	6.86	45	1.79	12	38.8		0.51	0.14	3.08
Combined		22	6.86	45	1.79	12	38.8		0.51	0.14	3.08

¹Females without developing follicles.

²Females with developing follicles.

³Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P > 0.05).

⁴Three out of the five males were in a reproductive state.

⁵One out of the six males was in a reproductive state.

Table 85. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for 22 weeks on organ weights in adult Mallard ducks at the end of their first reproductive cycle

Organ	Level in diet (ppm)	N	Mean organ weight (gms)	Organ weight : as percent of:	
				Body weight	Brain weight
Spleen	0	21	0.669 ¹	0.053	13.38
	32	20 ²	0.697 ^a	0.055	14.24
	100	18 ²	0.753 ^a	0.057	14.84
	320	21	0.692 ^a	0.054	13.92
Kidney	0	21	8.57 ¹	0.666	171.52
	32	20	8.68 ^b	0.691	179.63
	100	19	8.68 ^b	0.662	173.51
	320	21	8.63 ^b	0.666	174.29
Pancreas	0	21	4.06 ¹	0.316	80.93
	32	20	3.56 ^c	0.286	74.08
	100	19	3.82 ^c	0.291	76.27
	320	21	3.71 ^c	0.288	74.90
Proventriculus	0	21	3.97 ¹	0.308	79.01
	32	20	3.79 ^d	0.304	78.70
	100	19	3.94 ^d	0.300	78.61
	320	21	4.07 ^d	0.313	81.91
Gizzard	0	21	36.53 ¹	2.82	725.07
	32	20	32.55 ^e	2.62	675.16
	100	19	32.61 ^e	2.48	646.09
	320	21	32.52 ^e	2.48	652.09
Heart	0	21	8.73 ¹	0.681	174.47
	32	20	8.27 ^f	0.667	172.17
	100	19	8.58 ^f	0.650	171.07
	320	21	8.89 ^f	0.686	179.20
Brain	0	21	5.03 ¹	--	--
	32	20	4.83 ^g	--	--
	100	19	5.03 ^g	--	--
	320	21	4.99 ^g	--	--

¹Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from the respective control (P > 0.05).

²One spleen was lost during the necropsy.

Table 86. Dates of mortality of adult Mallards during the DCPD chronic test, 12/27/76 to 6/2/77

Compound	Level	Sex	Date of:		Cage
			Mortality	Removal	
DCPD	32	F	5/8		11
	100	M	4/2		15
	100	F	5/10		2

about 900 grams. Irby et al. (1967) reported feed consumption of 45 to 68 g/b/d for Mallards weighing about 900 to 1100 grams.

Changes in body weight for DCPD-treated ducks ranged from -2.16 to +0.38 percent of their weight, at the beginning of the test. This change was less than that reported by Gasaway and Buss (1972) for control Mallards of 96 and 104 percent of the animals' weight at the start of their study. These larger changes may have been because of the lighter weight (900 grams) or the fact they only had three birds of each sex. Grandy et al. (1968), using 18-month-old Mallard drakes as controls, reported body weight changes of 8 percent over a 30-day period. Irby et al. (1967) recorded changes in the controls of 14 percent in a 60-day period with 24 ducks of 18 months of age. Changes in body weight while going through a reproductive phase was consistent with normal cycles for birds in that they gained weight for the reproductive period and lost weight at the end, or near the end of their reproductive cycle (Scott et al., 1976).

Total number of eggs laid for all hens on all treatments of DCPD was 2609 in 77 days with an average of 44.2 eggs per hen per season. Normal values range from 28 to 38 eggs per hen per season (Heath et al., 1969; Davison and Sell, 1974; "Federal Register", 1975). The overall increase in egg numbers as compared to previous reports may be due to the fact that every egg was collected as the ducks were in cages rather than outside and/or that the strain of duck used was partially domesticated. Egg production curves followed the normal shape; a sharp rise after initiation of egg production followed by a maintained level of 55 to 75 percent for a few weeks, thereafter declining though not as rapidly as the increase in the beginning (Hafez, 1974).

Eggshell thickness conformed to reports by Heath et al. (1969), Longcore et al. (1971), Heath and Spann (1973), Heinz (1974), Davison and Sell (1974), though their means were slightly lower, ranging from 35 to 39 mm x 10⁻². This difference may have been due to a difference in procedure or strain of Mallard used. Exterior shell quality was not affected as no significant numbers of abnormally shaped eggs nor increased numbers of soft shell eggs were noted.

Normal comfort movements noted were the body-shake (körperschütteln), wing-shake (Flugelschütteln), head-shake (köpfshütteln), and wing-flap (Sich-Flugeln) and were in agreement with observations by McKinney (1965; 1975). The body-shake starts with a tail-wag followed by the erection of many body feathers. The shake moves forward on the body to the wings and then head. The wing-shake proceeds as above except there is no head movement and the tail-wag may not occur. The head-shake consists of shaking the bill laterally from side to side. The wing-flap occurs when the bird rises up to its toes slightly and fully opens the wings then flaps them a few times, as in flight.

Sexual behavior also appeared normal, as it was consistent with the findings of Lebret (1961) and Deforges and Wood-Gush (1975a; 1975b; 1976). Pumping of the head in a prelude to mating, social display ("Gesellschaftsspiel") with the head drawn firmly between the shoulders and head feathers erected were noted. Rape (Lebret, 1961; McKinney, 1975; Barach, 1977) was observed by repulsive actions from the harassed female, and is a normal occurrence during the reproduction period in Mallards.

Incubation parameters for the eggs laid by Mallards treated with DCPD are comparable to values given by Prince et al. (1968; 1969b; 1970), Heath et al. (1969), Heath and Spann (1973), Davison and Sell (1974) (see page 63). Greatest mortality during incubation occurred from approximately the 19th day until hatching as was noted by percent dead in shell (Table 78). This high mortality is consistent with the 38 to 66 percent of total mortality for the same reported by Prince et al. (1969a).

Livability of the hatched ducklings raised for two weeks ranged from 98.6 to 99.3 percent (Table 79) and was within the range of normal values of 94 to 99 percent stated in the "Federal Register" (1975).

Hemoglobin gives an indication of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity since one gram of hemoglobin can combine with 1.34 ml of O_2 (Sturkie, 1976). Mean hemoglobin values of drakes treated with DCPD ranged from 11.9 to 12.9 gm/dl. Mean hemoglobin values for hens treated with DCPD ranged from 11.6 to 12.4 gm/dl (Table 80). These values are consistent with other reported values (see page 64). The reported values for the adult Mallard (3 months - 1 year-old Mallard, domestic female duck, and female Pekin and Indian ducks) were in the same range as the DCPD-treated groups of ducks of 9.0 to 15.0 gm/dl.

Hematocrit values give an indication of red blood cell numbers, but the size of the RBC's also influences the packed cell volume. Thus, an increase in RBC numbers with a decrease in size of the cells may make no significant change in the hematocrit value. It was observed that ducks have two sizes of red blood cells which could also give varying results. Mean hematocrit values for the drakes treated with DCPD ranged from 41.5 to 44.67 percent. For the hens treated with DCPD, values ranged from 42.17 to 43.86 percent. These values are comparable to reported values (see page 65). The hematocrit means of DCPD-treated Mallards are comparable to the Mallard values reported by Sturkie (1976) and Hemm and Carlton (1967), while the hematocrit range of ducks treated with DCPD of 35.25 to 51.5 percent was within the range of all reported values.

Though the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is important in the diagnosis of anemic conditions, values for the Mallard have not been reported in the literature. MCHC reflects the overall morphology of the red blood cells (normocytic, macrocytic, or microcytic) being produced by the bone marrow in the animal. This size determination reflects the condition of the bone marrow, metabolic capacity of the red blood cell, and hemoglobin content (Coles,

1974; Sturkie, 1976). One value of MCHC for Mallards of 33.6 percent was reported by Hemm and Carlton (1967), though numbers of animals used were not mentioned. This reported MCHC value is higher than the mean of 28.2 percent for Mallards treated with DCPD. There could be a problem with the interpretation of mean corpuscular values in ducks, because they have two types of red blood cells. One cell type is elongated and narrow with denser chromatin in the nucleus (leptochromatic type) while the other cell type is shorter and rounder with less dense chromatin in the nucleus (pachychromatic type) (Lucas and Jamroz, 1961).

Leukocyte numbers can change with certain chemicals given to an animal. Though a slight change may be a result of a compound, it may be the influence of stress, starvation, or other factors. Comparative differential counts in the literature vary greatly depending on numbers counted, age, physical condition, wild or domestic, and species of duck. Some values reported for ducks are given on page 66. The duck values cited in Sturkie (1976) had the closest leukocyte count in comparison to the Mallards treated with DCPD while the other authors cited indicated a higher heterophil count. There were more lymphocytes than heterophils in the DCPD-treated ducks, which is generally true for most avian species (Sturkie, 1976). DCPD-treated ducks' differential counts showed extreme ranges which were consistent with reported values, shown on page 66.

There is generally some difficulty in differentiating eosinophils from heterophils in the duck (Hemm and Carlton, 1967). The features used to distinguish between them for the differential counts on DCPD-treated ducks were: (1) heterophil's nucleus stains fainter or with more variability than the eosinophil's, (2) heterophil's cytoplasm is clear while the eosinophil has a light blue cytoplasm and, (3) the heterophil's granules are characteristically rod shaped while eosinophil's granules are characteristically round. The whole area of duck hematology, especially differential counts and mean corpuscular values, needs much additional work so that correct interpretations can be made.

Individual organ weights can give an indication of pathologic changes occurring in that organ; especially hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and atrophy. All organs from the treated ducks appeared normal at the time of sacrifice, except that some of the spleens showed discoloration in a number of the controls and those on treatment. No trends in appearance or weight difference were noted for any other organ. All organs were normal in weight as is noted when compared to the controls and other reported values (see page 67).

The Pekin's organ weights, expressed as a percent of body weight, were consistently twice the Mallards, while the 15-week-old Mallards were similar to the DCPD-treated ducks except for the kidney. The controls were consistent with the treatment groups except for the male gonads, because there were some males still in a reproductive state in the treatment groups and not in the control group.

Conclusions

- Oral LD₅₀: DCPD is relatively harmless to Mallards. An LD₅₀ could not be determined when levels as high as 40000 mg/kg were administered.
- Oral LC₅₀: Mallards fed DCPD reached zero (essentially) feed consumption at about 70000 ppm but at no level (highest level 90000 ppm) did mortality exceed 30 percent. Thus, they probably could not ingest enough chemical to reach an LD₅₀.
- Oral Chronic: There was no effect in the parameters measured, which included body weight, cracked eggs, incubation parameters, normal ducklings, 14-week-old survivors, eggshell thickness, teratogenicity, behavior, gross pathology, histopathology, blood parameters, and mortality, of adult Mallards fed DCPD.

Toxicity of DCPD to Bobwhite Quail

TEST 1 - ACUTE (LD₅₀)

The research was conducted to determine the lethal dose of DCPD for 50% of the test subjects (LD₅₀), the lethal dietary concentration of DCPD for 50% of the test subjects (LC₅₀), and the chronic toxicity of DCPD to Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus). The tests were conducted in a windowless house at the Michigan State University Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center. The Bobwhites were procured from the Poultry Science Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the single, 14-day, oral dose LD₅₀ of DCPD to the Bobwhite.

Adult Bobwhites, approximately one year of age, in non-laying condition, were utilized. The birds were maintained indoors in cages measuring 85.1 cm (l) x 89 cm (w) x 24.1 cm (h); 20 birds per cage. Cage floor space per bird was 379 cm².

Body weights of all birds were recorded succeeding a one-week holding period. A two-week acclimatization period followed. Body weights were again recorded at the termination of acclimatization to note any significant weight loss before range finding was initiated.

Preliminary range finding was conducted to establish the approximate lethal dose. A series of dosages was employed for the test to give a mortality range of 10 to 90 percent.

Testing

Birds used for testing were maintained on a quail breeder diet (Appendix G: Composition of Feed). The feed was free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the testing period with the exception of a 15-hour minimum fasting period before oral administration of test chemical. Weekly feed consumption was determined for each group.

The initial DCPD test utilized twenty birds, ten of each sex, per dose level. The additional DCPD test utilized 10 birds, five of each sex. Weights were recorded immediately preceding the dosing, and on the third, seventh, and fourteenth days of the succeeding two-week observational period. Post-treatment behavior was observed for one hour immediately following dosing, again at 4-5 hours, and daily thereafter for the duration of the observational period.

Administration was by drenching per os from a 1 cc syringe with a length of polyethylene tubing (0.762 mm ID and 1.29 mm OD) attached to a 22 ga. needle. The length of tubing corresponded with the distance from the back of the oral cavity to the esophageal opening of the proventriculus. This insured a uniform location for the introduction of the test substance.

Necropsies were performed on all birds, including controls, at the time of death or termination of the observational period.

Statistical Analysis

The LD₅₀ was analyzed by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949). Weight changes were analyzed by least squares analysis of covariance with log transformation and the two-sided Dunnett t-test with modification for unequal replication. Feed consumption data were not appropriate for meaningful statistical analysis.

Results

Range finding pilot studies were conducted to provide a practical dosage span to be used in the acute test.

DCPD range finding began at 400 mg/kg body weight. The dose was repeatedly doubled until a level of 3200 mg/kg body weight was reached, with deaths occurring at 1600 mg/kg body weight and 3200 mg/kg body weight. Three additional trials were conducted to provide more reliable data to use in the determination of the LD₅₀ dose levels. Overall results are shown in Table 87.

Mortality for the quail treated per os with DCPD is listed in Table 88. The acute oral LD₅₀, determined by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949), was 1010 mg/kg with a 95% confidence interval of 933.2 - 1093.1 mg/kg.

The mortality curve of DCPD for the Bobwhite is plotted in Figure 27. Most deaths occurred within 48 to 96 hours after dosing with DCPD. There was no mortality nor clinical sign differences between the sexes among the treated groups.

Responses of quail to DCPD dosing were noted after 24 hours when activity decreased and the birds became quiescent. Those that attempted to walk were unsteady and lacked coordination. Recovery or coma and death followed by 96 hours post-treatment.

During the 14-day post-treatment period, no further signs of intoxication nor significant weight changes from the control were noted in the treated birds (see Table 89).

Necropsies of all birds that died and those that were sacrificed at the end of the post-treatment period showed no gross pathological changes.

Feed consumption, for the 14-day post-treatment period, is listed in Table 90.

Quail treated with DCPD at levels higher than 200 and 400 mg/kg showed depressed feed consumption, with a marked decrease at the 1400 and 1600 mg/kg levels, during the first week. By the second week feed consumption had improved at all levels.

Table 87. Results of DCPD LD₅₀ range finding trials

Chemical	Level of DCPD (mg/kg body weight)	Number of birds	Mortality %
DCPD	400	1	0
	800	1	0
	1000	1	0
	1100	3	67
	1200	3	100
	1300	3	100
	1400	3	100
	1500	3	67
	1600	4	100
	3200	3	100

Table 88. Mortality of adult Bobwhite quail during a 14-day period following a single per os dosing with DCPD.

Treatment level (mg/kg)	Mortality		Combined (%)
	No. died/No. treated male	female	
0 (control)	0/15	0/15	0
200	0/5	2/5	20
400	1/5	1/5*	10
600	1/5	0/5	10
800	5/15	4/15	30
900	4/10	1/10	25
1000	10/15	9/15	63
1100	2/10	4/10	30
1200	11/15	9/15	61
1400	5/5	4/5	90
1600	9/10	---	90

Acidental death

Figure 27. Percent mortality of adult Bobwhites (equal numbers of each sex) given a single per os dose of DCPD and observed for 14-days post-treatment. In the regression equation x = dose of DCPD in mg/kg of body weight and y = percent mortality.

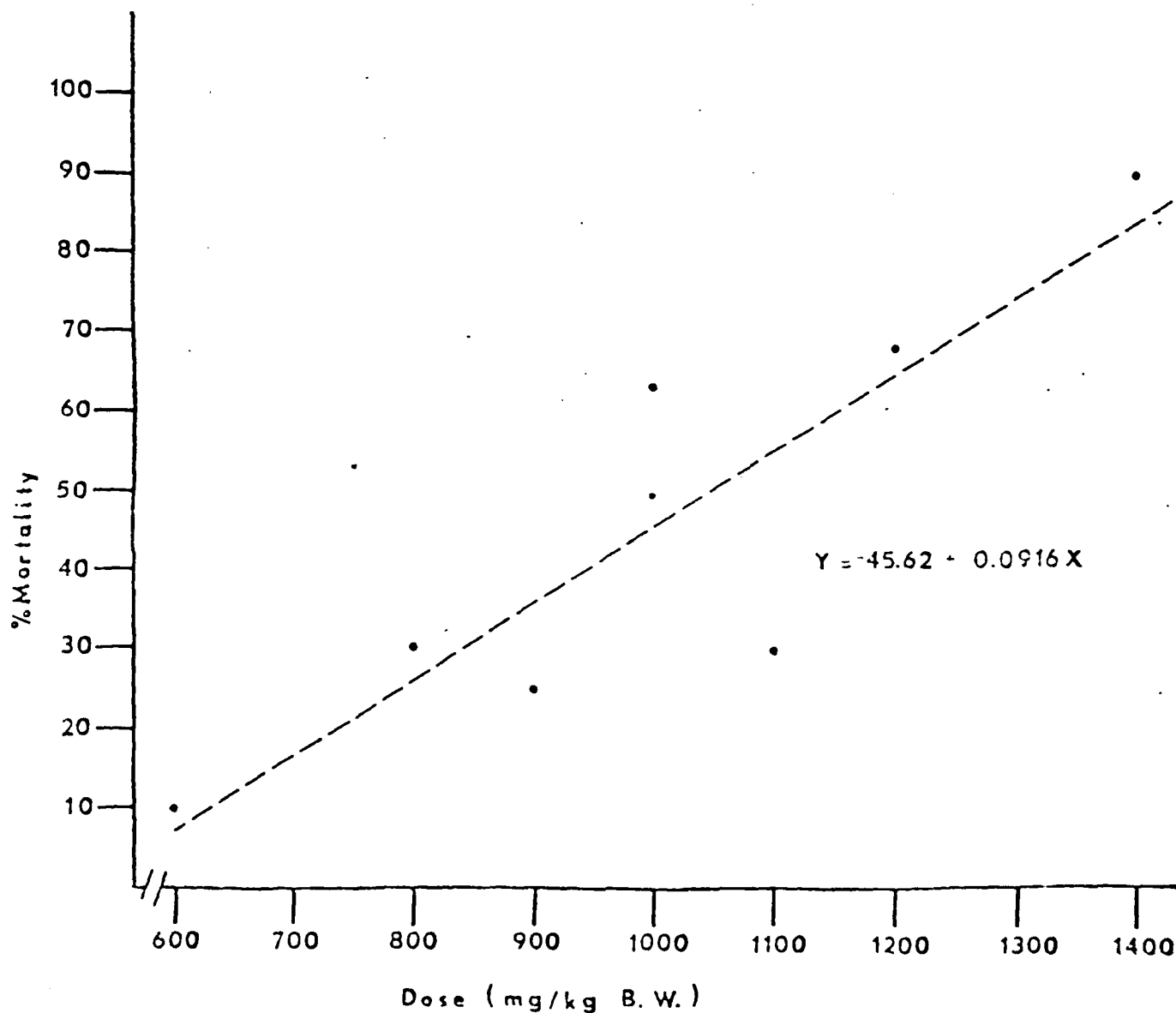


Table 89 Quail body weight changes during post-treatment for LD₅₀
(mean values)

DCPD level (mg/kg)	n	Mean body weight (g)		Mean change (g/b/d)
		Day 0	Day 14	
0	19	205.74	198.74	-.500 _{a1}
200	8	188.75	196.38	+.545 _a
400	8	189.00	178.88	-.742 _a
600	9	186.44	182.11	-.309 _a
800	21	184.71	193.00	+.592 _a
900	15	201.80	198.73	-.219 _a
1000	11	207.45	191.18	-1.162 _a
1100	14	188.93	192.29	+.240 _a
1200	10	197.70	191.80	-.421 _a
1400	1	194.00	189.00	-.357 _a
1600	1	205.00	198.00	-.500 _a

¹ Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 90. Quail feed consumption (g/b/d) during post-treatment for LD₅₀

<u>DCPD level (mg/kg)</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>Days</u>	
		<u>0-7</u>	<u>8-14</u>
0	19	10.26	13.60
200	8	11.04	11.17
400	9	9.42	9.04
600	9	6.29	11.35
800	21	6.25	10.14
900	15	7.65	13.19
1000	11	8.09	12.57
1100	14	7.65	15.21
1200	10	8.01	14.44
1400	1	3.36	13.57
1600	1	1.86	12.40

Discussion

The LD₅₀ of DCPD for rats and mice (Hart and Dacre, 1977) was smaller than the LD₅₀ of DCPD for Bobwhites. Quail were roughly twice as resistant to DCPD as were rats and approximately five times as resistant as were mice. Bobwhites were, however, less resistant to DCPD than were Mallard ducks and mink as reported in this study.

Table 25 lists several compounds and their LD₅₀ values for the Bobwhite (Tucker and Crabtree, 1970). The LD₅₀ of DCPD for the Bobwhite is included in the table for comparison of relative toxicities. Based on the chart on page 29, DCPD is slightly toxic to the Bobwhite.

The slope of the dose-response curve is an estimate of the margin of safety of a compound (the magnitude of the range of doses, and thus responses, between a no effect dose and a lethal dose). A steep curve limits the range of doses. A flat curve encompasses a large range of doses. The dose-response curve of DCPD for the Bobwhite was somewhat flat (Slope = .096) indicating variable response to the compound.

When not lethal, DCPD did not produce lasting effects on feed consumption and/or body weight during the 14-day observation period. The feed consumption of Bobwhites post-DCPD treatment in this study followed the same feed consumption pattern as Mallard ducks dosed with DCPD. Generally, a decrease in feed consumption during the first week post-treatment was succeeded by an increase in feed consumption, up to control levels, the second week. Reduced post-treatment feed consumption is not an uncommon result in the reported literature. Coburn and Treichler (1946), and Dahlen and Haugen (1954) reported reduced feed consumption in the Bobwhite following treatment with DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, and lindane, respectively.

During the 14-day post-treatment period, the body weight change of DCPD-treated birds showed no significant difference from the body weight change of the control birds; a maximum of 0.5 percent change. Results from other investigators varied. Dahlen and Haugen (1954) reported an average weight loss of 15 to 25 percent in Bobwhites dosed with aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, or lindane. Bergstrand and Klimstra (1962) reported a mean weight gain of 3.5 percent in Bobwhites dosed with fenuron. Kinkead *et al.* (1971) conducted mammalian studies with DCPD and found normal weight gains in the treated animals. As reported elsewhere in this study, a six percent mean increase in the body weight was observed in Mallard ducks dosed with DCPD.

The similarity in response to DCPD administration of male and female Bobwhites is consistent with findings on other compounds investigated by Coburn and Treichler (1946); Dahlen and Haugen (1954); and Tucker and Haegele (1971). Hart and Dacre (1977) reported no difference in response, attributable to sex, in either rats or mice dosed with DCPD.

The majority of the deaths of Bobwhites dosed with DCPD occurred within 48 hours of the treatment. Of that majority, half occurred on day 1 and the other half occurred on day 2.

The remaining deaths occurred sporadically. One to two day mortality time was reported by Coburn and Treichler (1954) after dosing quail with DDT.

TEST 2 - SUBACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

This test was conducted to determine the minimum repeated oral dosage (mg/kg/day) of DCPD that was lethal to Bobwhite chicks.

A range finding pilot study was conducted with DCPD to determine the effect on mortality, feed consumption, and body weight. Since the mortality that did occur appeared unrelated to the dietary levels of DCPD, a series of dosages was utilized to determine the point of feed refusal instead of 50 percent mortality.

Testing

Randomly selected day-old Bobwhite chicks were housed indoors in a Petersime Brood Unit² and maintained on a standard quail starter diet (Appendix G: Composition of Feed), free of antibiotics and medication. Feed and water were provided ad libitum. At 14 days of age the chicks were segregated into groups of ten birds of undetermined sex. Each group of birds was randomly assigned to one of ten dietary treatments. During the eight-day test period, treated feed was fed for the first five days and untreated feed was fed for the remaining three days. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the test period.

Levels of DCPD employed for the subacute test were partially determined by the LD₅₀ value, the slope of the dosage-mortality curve, the variation within a group's response to the same dose, and the results of the range finding pilot studies.

The eight-day range finding pilot test utilized six birds for each dietary treatment per chemical. Dietary treatments consisted of 4000, 8000, and 16000 ppm. Treated feed was fed for the initial five days of the test and untreated feed for the remaining three days. The three-day (untreated feed) period was included to avoid overestimation of the lethal dosage by calculating mortality before the compound had sufficient time to act.

Body weights were measured at the initiation of the test, the transition between feeding treated and untreated feed, and the

² Petersime Incubator Company, Gettysburg, OH 45328

termination of the test. Feed consumption was estimated by providing a known amount of treated or untreated feed for the birds and weighing the remainder on days five and eight of the test, respectively.

Results of the range-finding test were:

DCPD level in diet (ppm)	Mean change in body wt. (g/b/d)	Mean feed consumption (g/b/d)	Mortality (%)
4000	+2.315	7.085	0
8000	+0.965	3.740	66.7
16000	+1.785	2.400	0

Since the mortality was greater than 50 percent (66.7 percent at the 8000 ppm level) in the range finding study, the subacute levels were set below two percent of the diet.

The test diets were prepared by dissolving the chemical in corn oil and hand mixing with quail starter feed to make a premix. The premix was then added to a standard quail diet to yield the appropriate dietary level (see Appendix H: Diet Preparation). The DCPD-treated diets' chemical-corn oil solution constant was two percent of the diet. The control diet consisted of two parts corn oil to 98 parts feed by weight. The ten dietary treatments used for testing the chemical were as follows: DCPD (ppm): 0, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 12000, 14000, 16000, and 18000.

Body weights were recorded on days zero, five, and eight of the test period. Feed was weighed on days zero and five (treated feed) and days six and eight (untreated feed) to provide estimates of average feed consumption. Observations on feed wastage were taken into account in determining the estimated point of zero feed consumption.

Any signs of intoxication or abnormal behavior during the test period were noted. All birds that died during the trial and those that survived until the termination of the experiment, were necropsied.

Statistical Analysis

Slopes of values for feed consumption, body weight change, and predicted zero feed consumption were determined by regression analysis.

Results

Compared to the control group, feed consumption of the chicks on diets that contained DCPD increased in six of the treated groups and decreased in three of the treated groups (Figure 28). The

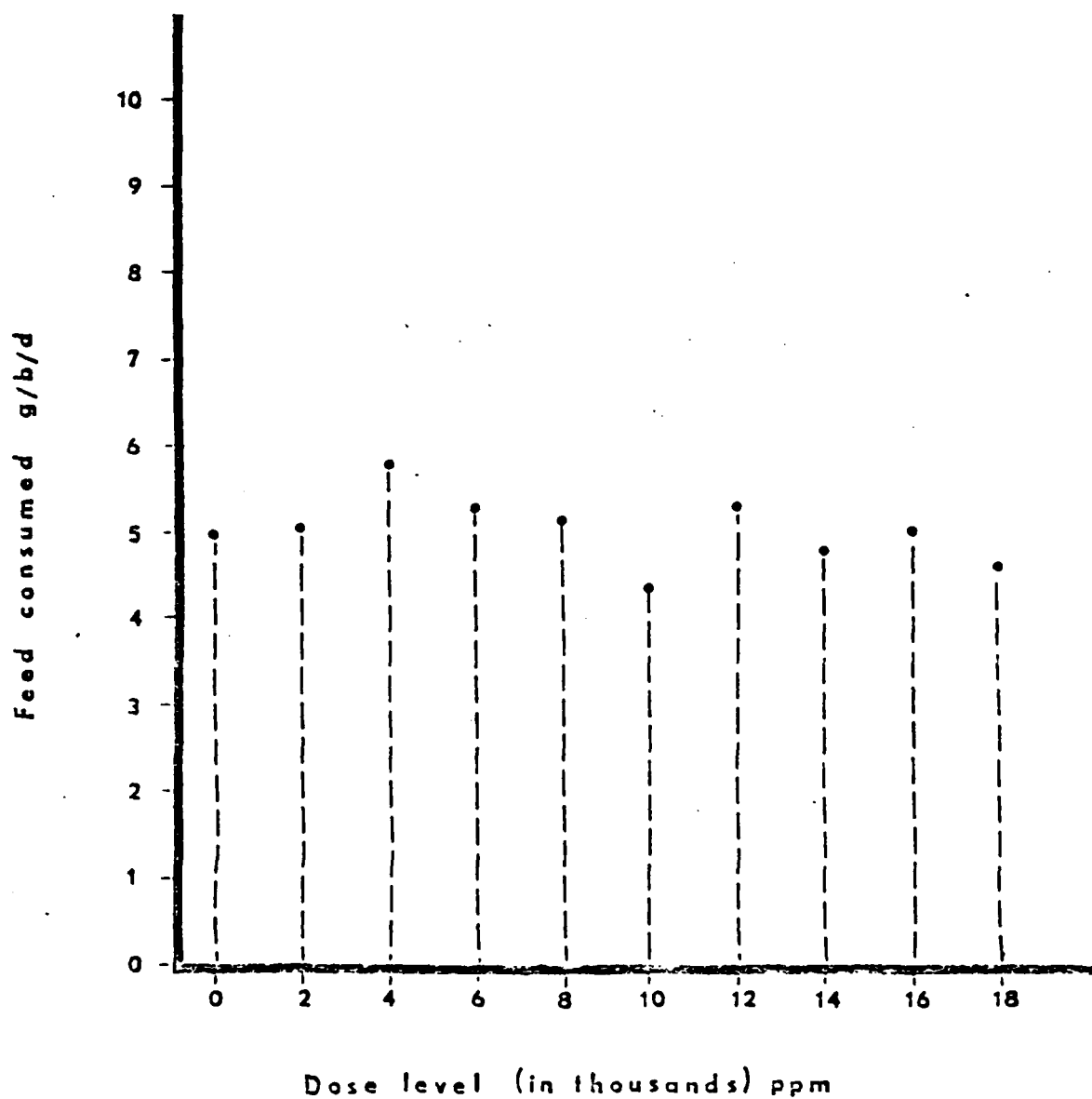


Figure 28. The effect of feeding DCPD at various levels in the diet for five days on feed consumption of 14-day-old Bobwhite quail chicks.

differences ranged from a 12.2 percent decline (0.16 g/b/d less than the control) for the birds that received the 10,000 ppm diet to a 16.4 percent increase (1.82 g/b/d more than the control) for the birds that received the 4,000 ppm diet, with a mean 1.4 percent (0.07 g/b/d) above that of the control. The equation describing the regression line depicting feed consumption was $y = 5.343 - 0.00003x$ (Figure 29) with a correlation between feed consumption and level of DCPD in the diet of -0.4683. The predicted zero feed consumption was calculated from this line to be 73028 ppm DCPD in the diet.

Body weight data (Figure 30) showed that all treatment groups gained weight. Total intake of DCPD ranged from 357.4 to 3051.3 mg/kg/day with the least amount of intake in the three lowest level groups (2000, 4000, and 6000 ppm). Quail fed the lower level diets (2000 - 8000 ppm) showed a mean gain of 2.86 g/b/d, a 0.1 g/b/d decrease as compared to the control. Birds on higher levels (10000 - 18000 ppm) showed a mean gain of 2.38 g/b/d, a 0.58 g/b/d decrease from the control. The slope of the regression line depicting body weight changes was -0.00004, (Figure 31) with a correlation between the level of DCPD in the diet and weight gain of -0.6812. Predicted zero body weight gain was calculated to be 80108 ppm DCPD in the diet.

There were no trends in mortality (Table 91). Both the 2000 and 10000 ppm groups had the highest mortality at 20 percent. The 18000 ppm group, which had the highest intake of DCPD, had 10 percent mortality. All other groups had no mortality even though levels of 6000 ppm and higher had DCPD intake levels above the LD₅₀ value of 1010 mg/kg body weight. Correlation between mortality and mg DCPD/kg/day ingested was -0.0648.

During the three-day post-treatment period, all groups, except the 10000 ppm group, had increased feed consumption as compared to the control (Figure 32). There were no trends in feed consumption since the slope of the regression line was +0.00001 and the correlation between the level of DCPD in the treated diets and feed consumption was +0.1486. The increases in feed consumption ranged from 3 percent, at the 4000 ppm level, to 19.94 percent, at 8000 ppm level, with a mean increase of 7.74 percent (5.16 g/b/d) as compared to the control.

Body weight changes (Table 92) during the post-treatment period showed no trends. The slope of the regression line was +0.00004, and the correlation between the level of DCPD in the treated diets and feed consumption was +0.3730. All groups, with the exception of the 8000 ppm group, showed gains ranging from 4.83 g/b/d, at 16000 ppm level, to 3.37 g/b/d, at 14000 ppm level, with a mean gain of 3.80 g/b/d. This was only 0.718 g/b/d greater than the control. At the 8000 ppm level, the body weight gain was 2.6 g/b/d which was 0.44 g/b/d less than the control.

No gross pathological changes between the DCPD-treated groups and the control were observed during necropsies.

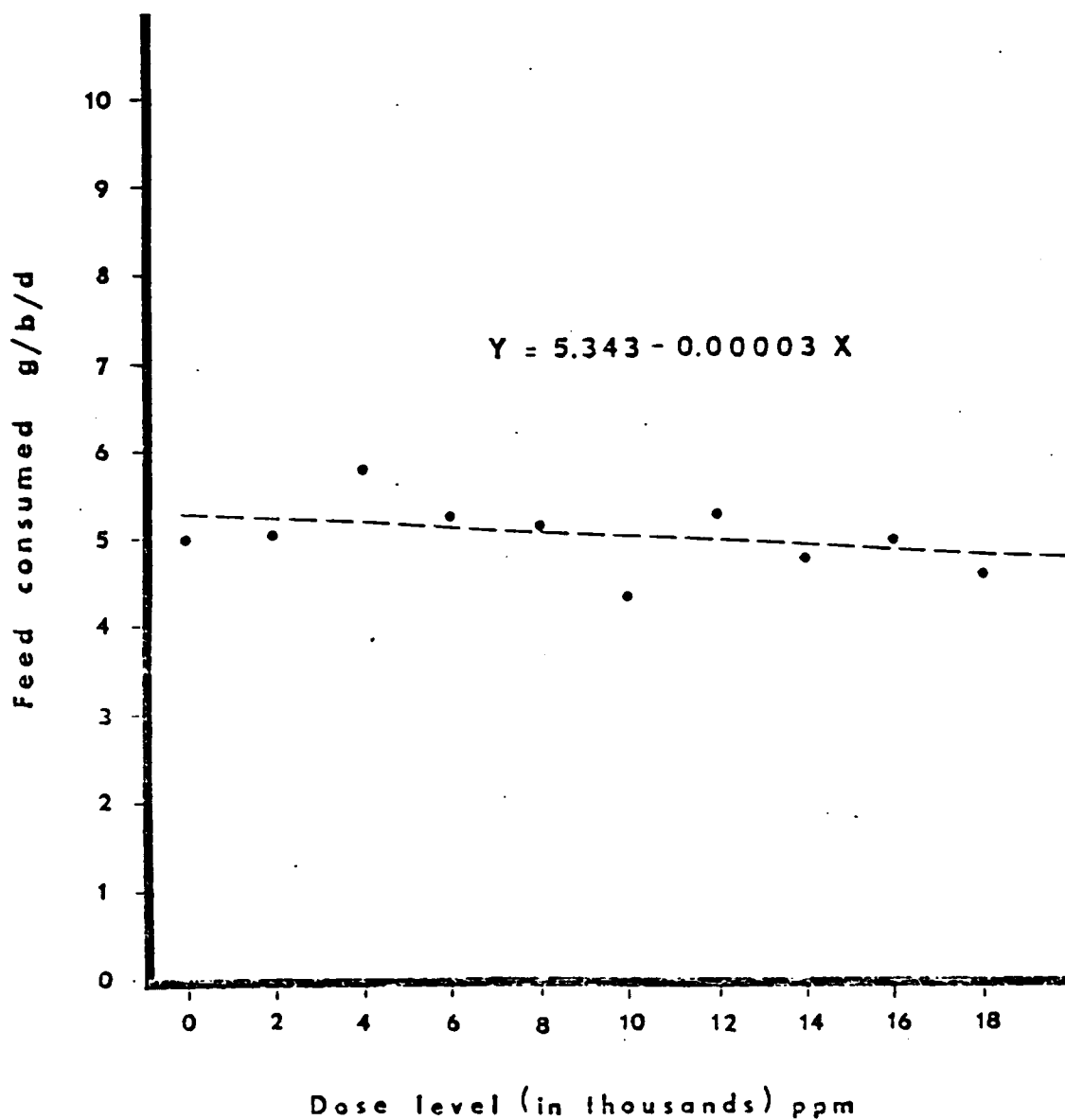


Figure 29. The regression equation of the data shown in Figure 28. In the regression equation x = ppm of DCPD in the diet and y = feed consumption (g/b/d).

Figure 30. Effect of feeding various levels of DCPD in the diet for five days on body weight change of 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks.

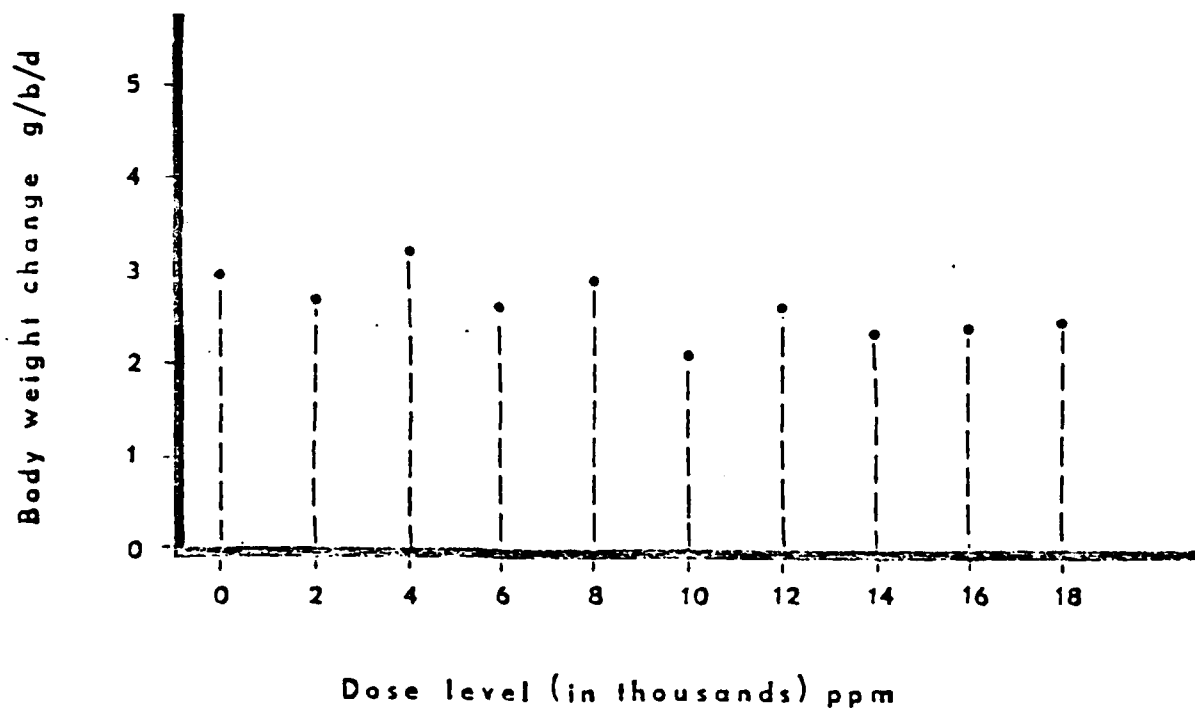


Figure 31. Regression equation of the data shown in Figure 30. In the regression equation x = ppm DCPD and y = body weight change in g/b/d.

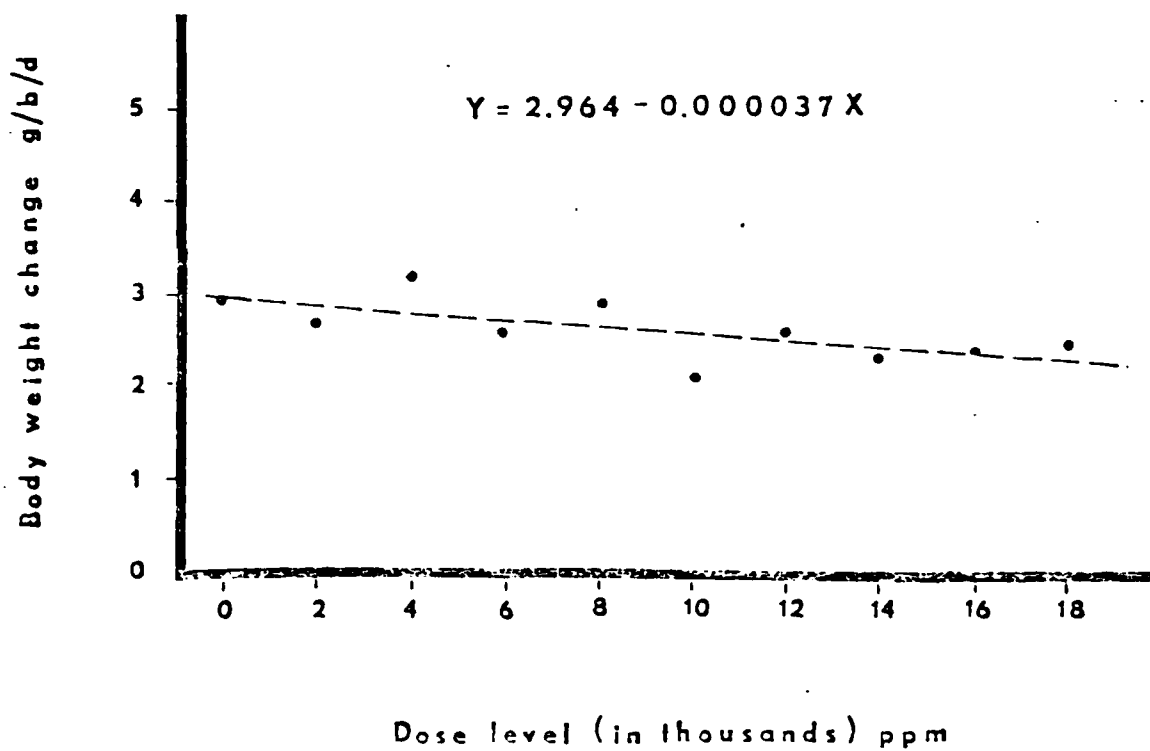


Table 91. Calculated DCPD intake over 5 days and mortality over 8 days for 14-day-old Bobwhite chicks on LC₅₀ trial.

DCPD level in diet (ppm)	DCPD consumed/day (mg)	Mean body wt. ¹ (gms)	DCPD consumed (mg/kg/day)	Mortality (%)
0	0	28.3	0	0
2000	10.4	29.1	357.4	20
4000	23.3	30.9	754.0	0
6000	31.8	28.0	1135.7	0
8000	41.3	30.0	1376.7	0
10000	43.9	25.7	1708.2	20
12000	63.8	30.1	2119.6	0
14000	67.2	26.2	2564.9	0
16000	80.6	28.1	2868.3	0
18000	83.3	27.3	3051.3	10

¹ Mean body weight of treatment group for five-day interval.

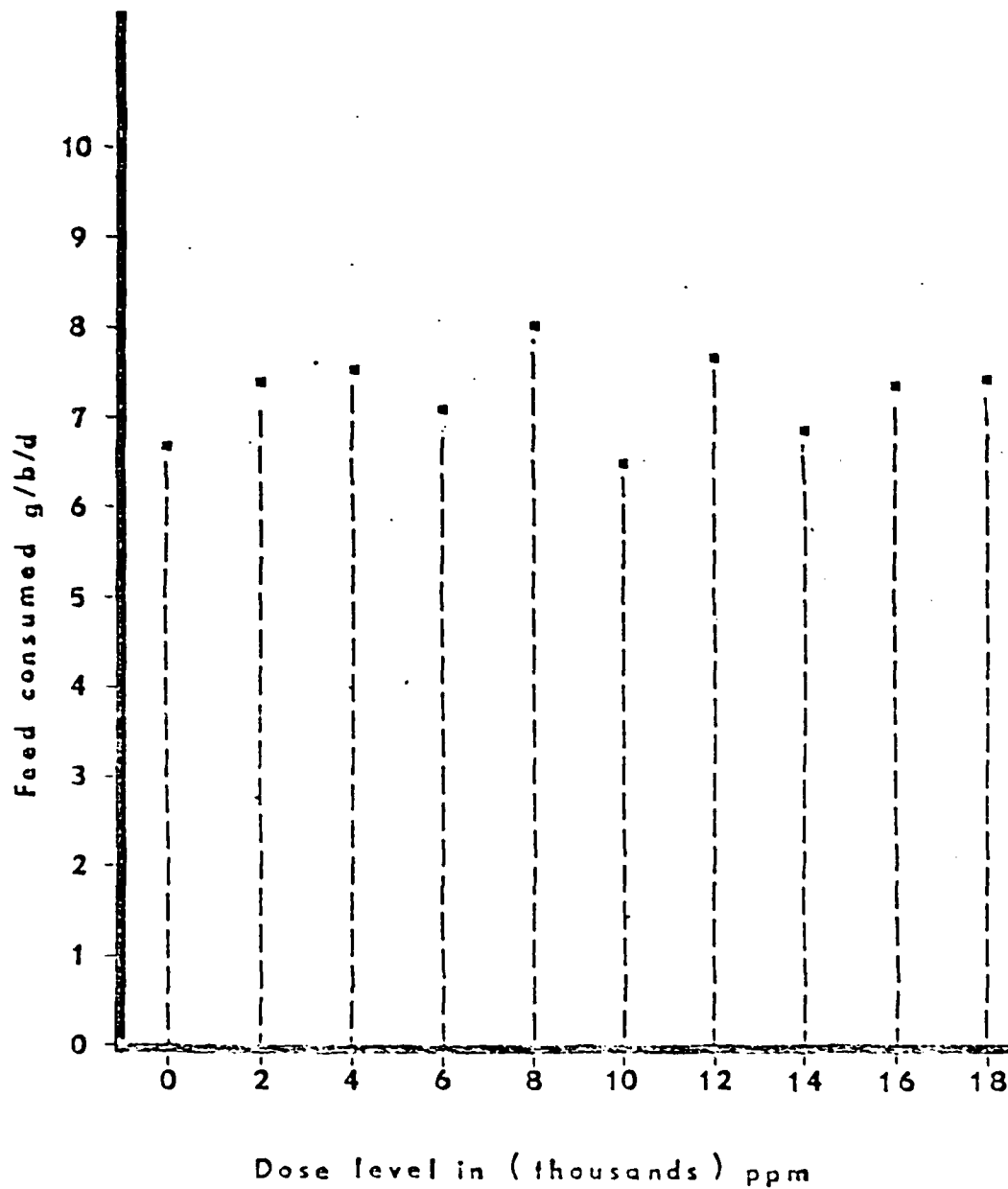


Figure 32. Feed consumption of Bobwhite chicks fed untreated feed during three-day post-treatment period after withdrawal of DCPD-treated diets.

Table 92 . Body weight change of Bobwhite chicks during the 3-day period after withdrawal of DCPD-treated diets.

DCPD level in diet (ppm)	Weight change (g/b/d)	Feed consumed/ weight change
0	3.04	2.19
2000	3.50	2.11
4000	3.70	2.04
6000	3.90	1.82
8000	2.60	3.08
10000	3.96	1.64
12000	3.67	2.09
14000	3.37	2.04
16000	4.83	1.53
18000	3.45	2.16

Discussion

LC₅₀ values of DCPD could not be determined for the Bobwhite due to insufficient mortality, even though the average mg of compound consumed per bird per day was greater than the LD₅₀ value. The mortality occurring in the DCPD-fed birds reached a maximum of only 20% and was not dose related. The predicted point of zero feed consumption was about 70000 ppm. These results are in agreement with the reported undeterminable LC₅₀ value for the Mallard duck fed DCPD-treated diets and predicted point of zero feed consumption of 77300.

Values taken from LC₅₀ determinations (Heath et al., 1972) of 98 pesticidal chemicals are listed in Table 28. The LC₅₀ value of DDT in Table 28 was taken from results by Heath and Stickel (1965).

In general, the feeding of DCPD-treated diets to the Bobwhite had little effect on their feed consumption, although small decreases in feed consumption at the higher DCPD-dietary levels were noted. This mild reduction of feed intake may have been due to a repellent effect of the compound rather than a toxic effect. Voluntary feed restriction of treated diets is not uncommon. Ernst (1966) reported that quail voluntarily restricted their feed intake when sufficient levels of some pesticides were added to their diets. Frings and Boyd (1952) reported olfactory discrimination by the Bobwhite. Body weight gains were generally reduced in Bobwhites fed DCPD; the least weight gains occurred in birds fed the highest dietary levels. However, the decreased weight gain of the birds fed DCPD-treated diets was more pronounced than the reduction in feed consumption.

Feed efficiency of Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets during the three-day post-treatment period showed no trends.

All birds on dietary levels of DCPD, other than the two lowest levels, consumed a greater amount of chemical (mg/kg/day) than the LD₅₀ value. Fitshugh and Schouboe (1965) reported that animals tolerating an amount of chemical in their diet greater than the LD₅₀ value was uncommon. A possible explanation of the phenomena investigated by Fitshugh and Schouboe (1965) is an observation by Stickel et al. (1965) who reported that absorption of some compounds through the gastrointestinal wall can be more efficient if the compound is incorporated into the diet than when given as a single dose. Heath et al. (1972) reported that exposure of a compound via the diet is often gradual, allowing sufficient time for the degradation of unstable compounds, but not necessarily the stable compounds.

TEST 3 - CHRONIC

Procedure

This test was designed to determine the effects of continuous long term exposure of DCPD to the adult Bobwhite throughout a single reproductive cycle.

The test consisted of four dietary treatment groups, three treated levels (400, 1250, and 4000 ppm) plus a control. Each treatment group consisted on one female and one male housed in a single cage replicated fifteen times. The birds were allowed a two-week acclimatization period before the initiation of the test.

Testing

Test diets were prepared by the addition of a premix to a standard quail breeder feed to attain the appropriate dietary levels of DCPD (Appendix H: Diet Preparation). The control diet consisted of two parts corn oil to 98 parts feed by weight. The diets were fed to the birds for a minimum of ten weeks before the initiation of egg production and a minimum of ten weeks after the attainment of 50 percent egg production. Feed and water were provided ad libitum throughout the test.

Feed consumption was measured biweekly for the duration of the experiment. Body weights were measured at 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 weeks and at the termination of the study. Body weights were not measured during egg production to avoid any adverse effects that handling may have had on egg production.

During the pre-egg production period (Nov. 1 to Jan. 8), the testing room was maintained at approximately 18°C with six hours of light provided per day. To induce egg production, the lighting schedule was increased to 16 hours of light per day. This schedule was maintained throughout the production period (Jan. 8 to May 28). Temperature of the test room during the production period ranged from 15°C to 28°C.

Egg production, mortality, morbidity, and any observable clinical signs of intoxication were recorded daily. All birds that died during the study, were subjected to gross necropsy. Hemoglobin concentration, packed red cell volume (hematocrit value), and differential counts were determined for all surviving birds at the termination of the test.

Egg Collection, Storage, and Incubation

Each day, eggs were collected, marked with the corresponding cage number and date, and stored at 12.8 to 15.6°C until placed in an incubator. The storage time ranged from zero to six days.

Eggs were set at weekly intervals in a Jamesway single stage Model 252 incubator³. The incubator was maintained at an average internal temperature of 37.5°C (range 36.9 to 38.1°C) and average relative humidity of 56 percent (range 52 to 65 percent). All eggs were candled on day 0 for shell cracks and again on day 14 to determine fertility and/or early embryonic death. Eggs that were cracked,

³ James Manufacturing Company, Inc. (a subsidiary of Butler Manufacturing Co.), Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

infertile or that contained early deads were removed and disposed of. Fertile, developing eggs were put in pedigree hatching baskets and were transferred to a hatching unit (Jamesway Model 252) on day 21. The average temperature and relative humidity of the hatcher was 37.2°C (range 36.8 to 38.1°C) and 67 percent (range 65 to 70 percent), respectively. On day 24 the hatched chicks were removed from the hatcher, wing banded, and housed in a Petersime Brood Unit for a two week observational period. Untreated feed and water were provided ad libitum during the two weeks. Mortality was recorded daily. Survivors were weighed and sacrificed at the termination of the two week observational period and livability calculated.

Eggs that did not hatch were broken open, examined, and recorded in one of the following categories; pipped live, pipped dead, live in shell, or dead in shell.

Eggs from one day's production were collected at biweekly intervals to be measured for eggshell thickness. The eggs collected for shell measurement were cracked open at the girth, the contents washed out, and the shells air dried for a minimum of 48 hours. Measurements of the thickness of the shell plus the membranes were taken at four points around the girth using a micrometer⁴ calibrated to 0.01 mm units.

Histopathology

At the termination of the test all surviving animals were killed by cervical dislocation, a gross examination of the carcasses performed, and the organs (liver, spleen, kidney, pancreas, proventriculus, gizzard, heart, and brain) excised and weighed. A sample of these organs plus lungs, adrenals, duodenum, and sciatic nerve were then placed in ten percent neutral buffered formaldehyde (Luna, 1968) and prepared for histopathologic examination according to routine procedures, as described in Appendix C.

Hematological Preparation

Determinations of differential counts, packed red cell volume, and hemoglobin concentration were completed on all birds that survived until the termination of the experiment (see Appendix D, E, and F).

Statistical Analysis

Data from the chronic study were treated statistically by analysis of variance; sample units, with three exceptions, for the variables measured were the individual cages. The exceptions were

⁴ Federal Products Corporation (a subsidiary of Esterline Corp.)
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for body weight change, organ weight, and hematological parameters where the sample units were the individual birds.

Dunnett's t-test (with modification for unequal replication where applicable) was used to compare all treatment groups to the control for each variable, except percent livability of progeny. The latter was analyzed by the split-plot design (Gill, 1978) with arcsin transformation.

Results

Dietary levels of the test substances were determined from the results of the LD₅₀ experiment and consultation with the Project Officer (United States Army Medical Command). Normal feed consumption and body weight gains at 4000 ppm DCPD coupled with mortality at the 10000 and 18000 ppm DCPD levels were used in the determination of the DCPD-dietary levels of 0, 400, 1250, and 4000 ppm used in the chronic test. Dietary intake of the test substances was expressed as ppm as opposed to mg/kg/day.

Feed consumption data for adult Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets or control diet are presented in Figure 33. Each point plotted is the mean of 15 cages, each housing a male and female bird. There was no significant difference in feed consumption between birds fed DCPD diets and birds fed a control diet. A general increase, over the entire test period, in feed consumption was noted on all dietary levels.

Body weight change data of Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated or control diets for the initial 10 weeks of the test period are presented in Table 93. During the 10-week period no significant differences in body weight change were found between birds fed the treated diets and the control birds.

Body weight change was measured again at the commencement of egg production, and at the termination of the test. These data, categorized according to sex, are given in Table 94. No significant differences between the mean body weight change of treated groups and the control group were found for either sex.

Mortality data of Bobwhites fed DCPD or the control diet are presented in Table 95. No diet related trends were noted. The majority of the deaths occurred during a 48-hour period at approximately the 62nd day of the test. The cause of death of the twelve birds which died during the 48-hour period could not be determined. Other mortality was sporadic.

Egg production data for the DCPD-study Bobwhites are plotted in Figure 34. Each point plotted is the mean of 15 cages of one hen each. Percent production was based on hen-day production. Analysis of the data revealed that the egg production of the hens fed 400 ppm DCPD was significantly less than the egg production of the hens fed a control diet. No significant difference between the egg production

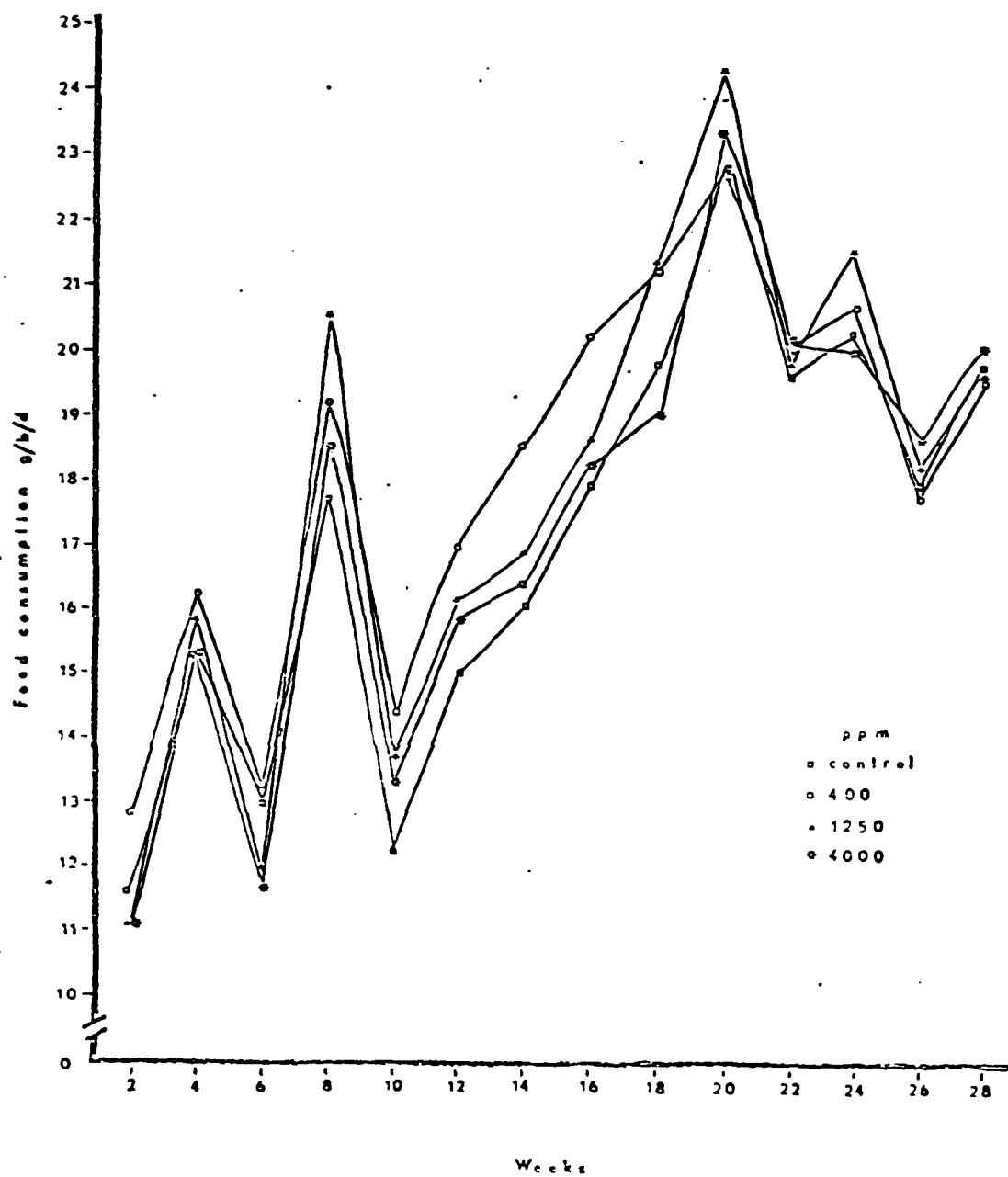


Figure 33. Effect of feeding various levels of DCPD in the diet for 28 weeks on feed consumption of adult Bobwhites. Each point represents the mean of fifteen females.

Table 93. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels on body weight changes of Bobwhites for the 10 weeks prior to the onset of egg production.

DCPD level (ppm)	n	Biweekly body weight change (%)			
		2 weeks	4 weeks	6 weeks	8 weeks
0	30	- 6.46 _a ² (±3.47)	+12.63 _a ² (±4.86)	+ 0.56 _a ² (±3.67)	+ 5.16 _a ² (±2.88)
400	30	- 4.50 _a (±5.28)	+12.29 _a (±5.93)	- 2.78 _a (±4.82)	+ 8.55 _a (±6.79)
1250	30	- 8.56 _a (±4.25)	+12.06 _a (±19.70)	- 0.84 _a (±3.76)	+ 8.75 _a (±4.08)
4000	30	- 5.51 _a (±3.34)	+ 7.73 _a (±18.88)	- 2.65 _a (5.49)	+ 9.48 _a (±4.22)
					- 1.69 _a (±2.39)
					- 0.83 _a (±2.32)
					- 2.14 _a ² (±2.13)
					- 1.59 _a (±2.17)

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control (P>0.05).

Table 94 . Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on body weight change of Bobwhites during the 10-week reproductive period.

Sex	DCPD level (ppm)	n	Mean body weight		Body weight change (%) ¹
			Pre-production (week 18)	Termination (week 28)	
Female	0	12	201.58	220.00	+ 9.21 ± 6.76 _a ²
	400	13	198.00	217.08	+ 9.64 ± 13.85 _a
	1250	14	205.43	215.21	+ 5.83 ± 14.51 _a
	4000	13	201.38	218.54	+ 8.69 ± 6.11 _a
Male	0	13	200.15	201.08	+ 0.42 ± 6.53 _b ²
	400	12	200.00	198.14	- 0.91 ± 2.89 _b
	1250	13	201.85	222.08	+ 1.39 ± 5.89 _b
	4000	12	199.92	195.08	- 2.31 ± 5.10 _b

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 95. Effect of feeding DCPD on mortality of Bobwhites during the 28-week chronic study.

DCPD level (ppm)	Mortality ¹ (days 61-63)	Total mortality	Mortality (%)
0	4	5/30	16.67
400	2	3/30	10.0
1250	2	3/30	10.0
4000	4	5/30	16.67

¹ The majority of deaths occurred during a 48-hour period at approximately the 62nd day of the test (see text for description).

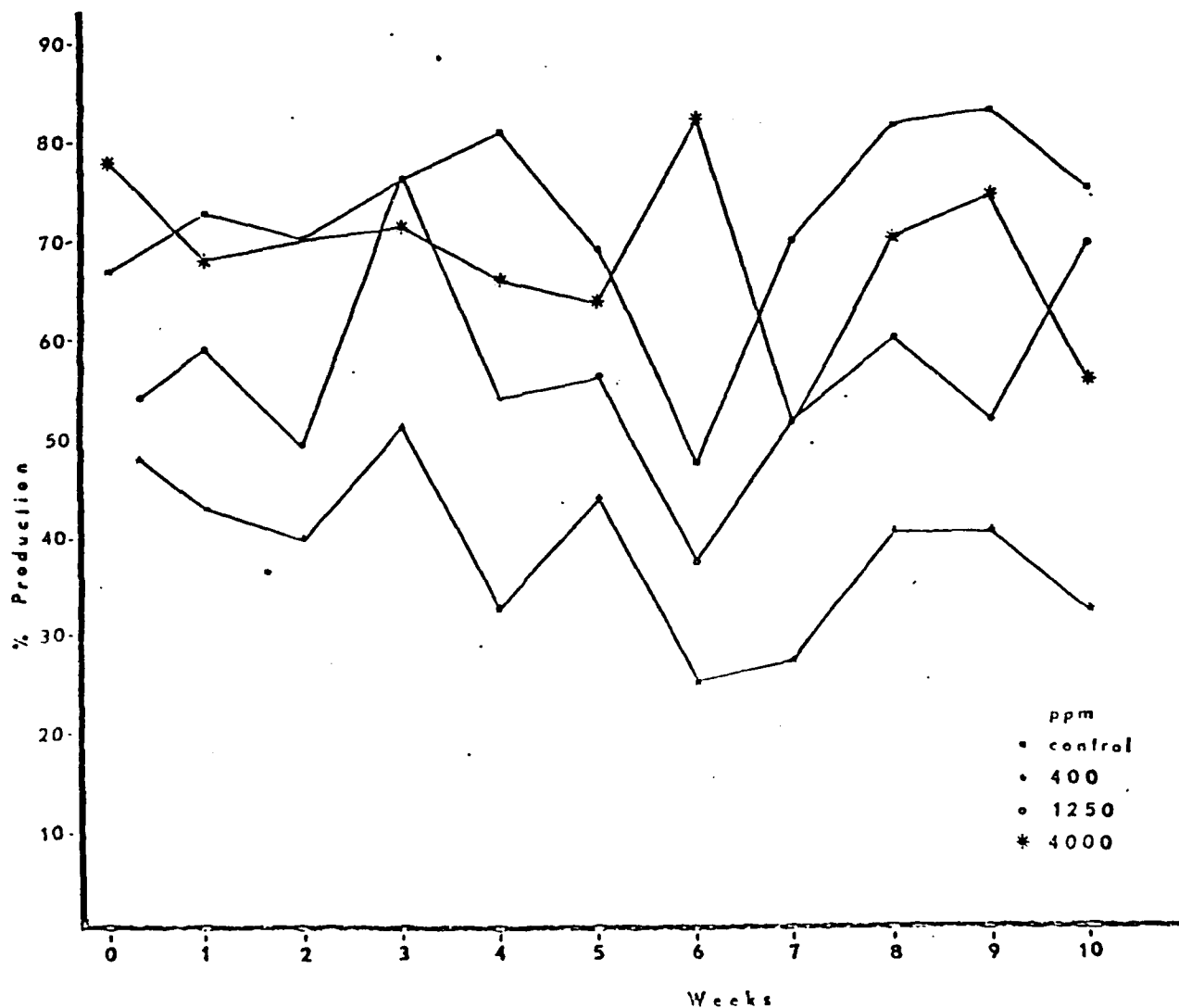


Figure 34. Effect of feeding various levels of DCPD for 28 weeks on egg production of adult Bobwhites in their first reproductive cycle. Each point represents the mean egg reproduction of fifteen females. Percents calculated from hen-day production.

of hens on 1250 ppm and 4000 ppm DCPD and the production of the control hens was found. However, production trends of all dietary groups were similar.

Analysis of incubation parameter data of Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets and the control diet showed no significant difference between any treated group and the control in any category. The percentages of fertile eggs were based on the number of settable eggs (total eggs laid minus cracked eggs, eggs laid by single females, and eggs used for egg shell thickness measurements). Percent hatchability, early dead, dead in shell, live in shell, pipped live, and pipped dead were based on the number of fertile eggs. Incubation parameter data are presented in Table 96.

Egg shell thickness data for Bobwhites on the DCPD study are presented in Table 97. No significant difference was found between eggshell thickness from birds fed DCPD-treated diets and birds fed a control diet. All eggs used for shell thickness measurements were included only in the calculations of total percent egg production.

14-day survival of the progeny of Bobwhites fed DCPD or control diets is plotted in Figure 35. Each point plotted is the 14-day percent survival of all progeny of all Bobwhites in a particular dietary group for a particular hatch. No significant difference between the survival of the progeny of Bobwhites fed treated feed and progeny of Bobwhites fed control feed was found.

Organ weight data for DCPD-treated and control Bobwhites are listed in Tables 98 and 99. The liver and gonad(s) weights (absolute) showed differences attributed to sex and so were separated into male and female categories. Liver weights of male Bobwhites fed 4000 ppm DCPD in the feed were significantly less than liver weights of male Bobwhites fed control feed. No other organ weights of DCPD-fed Bobwhites were significantly different from the respective organ weights of quail fed control feed.

Histopathologic examination of tissues taken from DCPD-treated and control birds showed no consistent lesions that could be attributed to the diets.

Hemoglobin values for the DCPD-study Bobwhites are presented in Table 100. There were no significant differences found between the hemoglobin values of DCPD-fed males and control males, or the hemoglobin values of DCPD-fed females and control females. However, the mean hemoglobin value of the males was significantly greater than the mean hemoglobin value of the females.

Hematocrit values are presented in Table 100. The results of the analysis of the data showed no significant difference between the hematocrit values of Bobwhites (male and female) fed DCPD diets and Bobwhites (male and female) fed control diets. However, as with the hemoglobin data analysis, the mean hematocrit of all the male Bobwhites was significantly greater than the mean hematocrit of all the female Bobwhites.

Table 96. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on incubation parameters of Bobwhite quail eggs laid in March, April, and May, 1977

Parameter (%)	DCPD level (ppm)	Month			Combined ¹	
		March	April	May		
Cracked	0	5.06	8.21	6.21	6.49 ± 1.59	a ²
	400	4.90	8.85	13.75	9.17 ± 4.43	a
	1250	4.14	6.41	5.00	5.18 ± 1.14	a
	4000	4.17	10.56	7.14	7.29 ± 3.20	a
Fertile	0	91.72	97.21	89.71	92.88 ± 3.88	b ²
	400	72.79	68.93	79.41	73.71 ± 5.30	b
	1250	91.88	84.03	66.32	80.74 ± 13.09	b
	4000	82.50	91.61	84.44	86.18 ± 4.80	b
Hatched	0	80.00	75.29	81.15	78.81 ± 3.10	c ²
	400	79.80	73.24	75.93	76.32 ± 3.30	c
	1250	78.23	61.98	84.13	74.79 ± 11.42	c
	4000	78.79	65.65	90.79	78.41 ± 12.57	c
Early dead	0	1.94	6.32	7.38	5.21 ± 2.88	d ²
	400	6.06	8.45	16.67	10.39 ± 5.57	d
	1250	2.72	7.44	3.17	4.44 ± 2.61	d
	4000	3.79	9.17	2.63	5.20 ± 3.49	d
Dead in shell	0	4.52	3.45	3.28	3.75 ± 0.67	e ²
	400	5.05	7.04	0.00	4.03 ± 3.63	e
	1250	4.76	4.96	1.59	3.77 ± 1.89	e
	4000	6.82	3.05	0.00	3.29 ± 3.42	e
Live in shell	0	0.65	2.30	0.82	1.26 ± 0.91	f ²
	400	0.00	4.26	0.00	1.42 ± 2.46	f
	1250	1.36	6.61	0.00	2.66 ± 3.49	f
	4000	1.52	2.29	0.00	1.27 ± 1.17	f
Pipped live	0	12.26	12.64	7.38	10.76 ± 2.93	g ²
	400	9.09	7.04	7.41	7.85 ± 1.09	g
	1250	12.24	18.18	11.11	13.84 ± 3.80	g
	4000	7.58	19.85	5.26	10.90 ± 7.84	g
Pipped dead	0	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.22 ± 0.37	h ²
	400	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 ± 0	
	1250	0.68	0.83	0.00	0.50 ± 0.44	h
	4000	0.76	0.00	1.32	0.69 ± 0.66	h

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls ($P > 0.05$).

Table 97. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on shell thickness values of adult Bobwhite eggs.

DCPD level (ppm)	n	Shell thickness ¹ (mm x 10 ⁻²)
0	41	21.95 ± 1.83 _a ²
400	25	21.66 ± 1.82 _a
1250	37	22.40 ± 2.06 _a
4000	37	22.25 ± 1.69 _a

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Numbers with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control ($P > 0.05$).

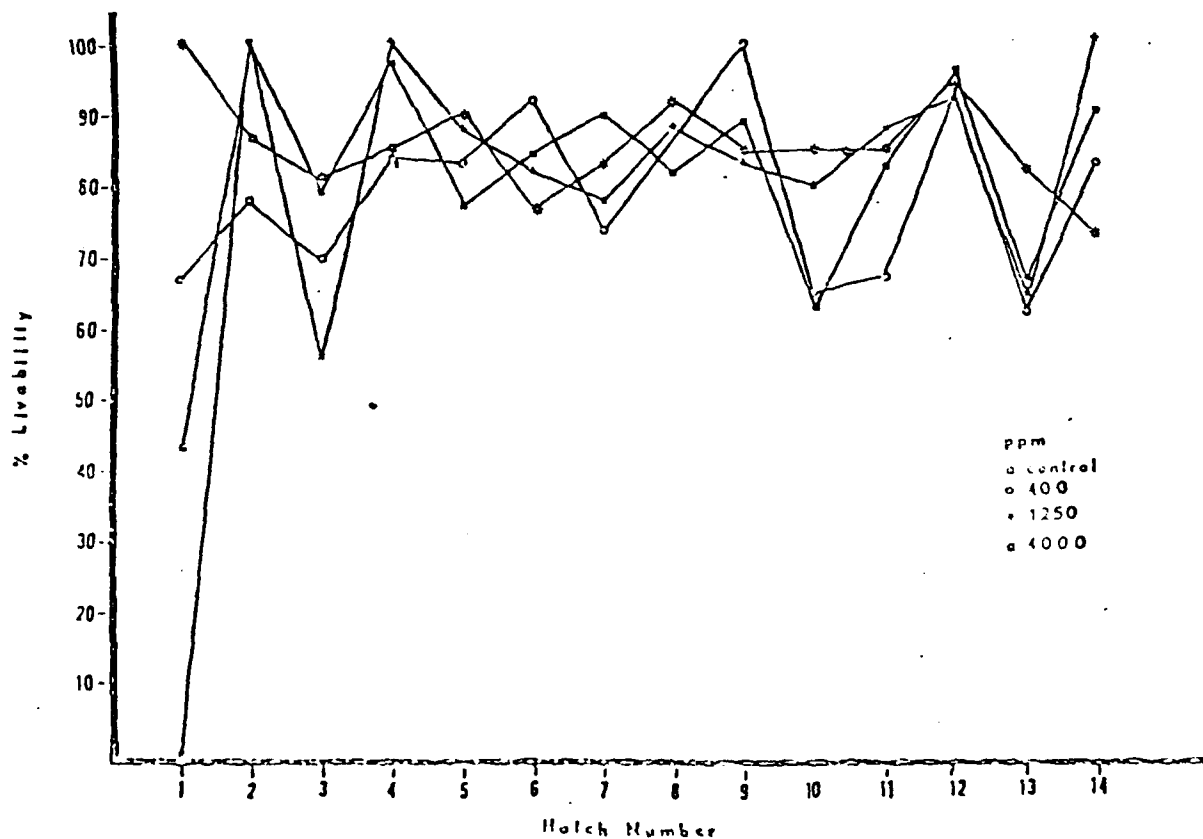


Figure 35. Percent survival of offspring of adult Bobwhites fed various levels of DCPD for 28 weeks.

Table 98. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on liver and gonad weights of adult Bobwhites.

Sex	Organ	DCPD level (ppm)	n	Mean organ wt. (gms)	Organ weight as % of	
					Body wt.	Brain wt. ¹
Female	Ovary	0 (control)	12	6.357	2.84	560.86 ± 174.16 ²
		400	13	7.602	3.29	655.55 ± 181.52 ^a
		1250	14	6.193	2.79	560.46 ± 142.62 ^a
		4000	12	7.175	3.33	622.77 ± 209.50 ^a
	Liver	0	12	6.746	3.06	605.64 ± 190.72 ²
		400	13	7.211	2.88	554.35 ± 256.50 ^b
		1250	14	6.689	3.03	607.07 ± 225.88 ^b
		4000	12	6.263	2.71	509.79 ± 98.05 ^b
Male	Testes	0	12	1.35	0.68	118.60 ± 15.20 ²
		400	14	1.14	0.57	97.74 ± 36.97 ^c
		1250	13	0.98	0.49	85.71 ± 39.57 ^c
		4000	13	1.28	0.65	113.34 ± 54.49 ^c
	Liver	0	13	3.80	1.91	333.50 ± 65.41 ²
		400	14	4.13	2.09	355.90 ± 63.15 ^d
		1250	13	3.72	1.89	323.50 ± 60.54 ^d
		4000	13	3.40	1.73	263.20 ± 81.81 ^d

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls ($P > 0.05$).

Table 99. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on organ weight in adult Bobwhites.

Organ	DCPD level (ppm)	n	Mean organ wt. (gms)	Organ weight as % of	
				Body wt.	Brain wt. ¹
Spleen	0	16	.064	0.030	5.61 ± 2.53 ²
	400	15	.062	0.029	5.46 ± 3.07 ^a
	1250	11	.053	0.025	4.64 ± 2.25 ^a
	4000	20	.403	0.027	5.34 ± 1.65 ^a
Kidneys	0	25	1.49	0.71	133.03 ± 37.60 ²
	400	27	1.33	3.30	113.61 ± 31.37 ^b
	1250	27	1.50	1.08	132.82 ± 43.71 ^b
	4000	25	1.44	0.70	124.93 ± 31.04 ^b
Pancreas	0	25	.524	0.221	41.06 ± 12.00 ²
	400	27	.527	0.257	43.37 ± 20.51 ^c
	1250	27	.467	0.224	41.47 ± 11.97 ^c
	4000	25	.485	0.227	40.87 ± 12.54 ^c
Proventriculus	0	25	.912	0.43	81.83 ± 18.76 ²
	400	27	.930	0.45	71.92 ± 22.55 ^d
	1250	27	.971	0.47	86.37 ± 17.89 ^d
	4000	25	.886	0.44	79.17 ± 16.41 ^d
Gizzard	0	25	4.12	1.97	364.53 ± 61.84 ²
	400	27	3.99	1.92	342.12 ± 83.44 ^e
	1250	27	4.24	2.06	376.07 ± 68.97 ^e
	4000	25	4.24	2.04	369.55 ± 87.06 ^e
Heart	0	25	0.96	0.49	89.24 ± 14.31 ²
	400	27	1.02	0.50	87.44 ± 19.27 ^f
	1250	27	1.08	0.52	95.69 ± 22.03 ^f
	4000	25	0.96	0.47	83.55 ± 18.53 ^f
Brain	0	25	1.14	0.09 ²	----
	400	27	1.17	0.11 ^g	----
	1250	27	1.13	0.10 ^g	----
	4000	25	1.17	0.10 ^g	----

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 100. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on Hemoglobin and Hematocrit values of adult Bobwhites.

Sex	DCPD level (ppm)	n	Hemoglobin (gm/dl.) ¹	n	Hematocrit (%) ¹
Female	0	8	9.61 ± 1.22 ²	12	33.2 ± 5.96 ²
	400	10	10.27 ± 0.78 ^a	13	32.9 ± 4.39 ^b
	1250	11	10.72 ± 0.91 ^a	14	35.8 ± 3.17 ^b
	4000	11	10.55 ± 1.20 ^a	12	37.0 ± 3.39 ^b
	Overall	40	10.34 ± 1.073	51	34.75 ± 4.53
Male	0	10	12.28 ± 0.93 ^c	12	40.8 ± 3.38 ^d
	400	13	12.10 ± 0.96 ^c	14	40.4 ± 3.97 ^d
	1250	11	11.79 ± 0.79 ^c	13	39.1 ± 3.74 ^d
	4000	12	12.33 ± 0.85 ^c	13	43.2 ± 3.72 ^d
	Overall	46	12.12 ± 0.381	52	40.87 ± 3.91

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation.

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Data in Table 101 shows the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of Bobwhites. No significant difference between the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentrations of male and female birds fed DCPD-treated diets and their respective controls were found. Also no significant difference between the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration of males and females was found.

Leukocyte counts are presented in Table 102. The number of eosinophils from Bobwhites fed 1250 ppm DCPD was significantly greater than the number of eosinophils from the controls. No other significant differences between leukocyte counts of DCPD-treated Bobwhites and controls were found.

Discussion

Feed consumption was unaffected in Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets. During the ten-week pre-production period all groups of birds followed the same feed consumption pattern. During production, feed consumption of all groups followed a general pattern, with feed consumption steadily increasing to a peak followed by a gradual decline. This pattern is typical of normal, untreated birds during their reproductive period. Scott *et al.* (1969) reported that feed intake increases to accommodate for the increased energy expenditure of egg production, then decreases as egg production declines.

Pre-production body weight change of Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets coincided with feed consumption results and showed no treatment effects. These results are consistent with results reported for Mallards.

During the reproductive period, body weight change of Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets showed no treatment effects. Female birds showed a greater weight gain than male birds in all groups. This weight difference between the Bobwhite sexes is consistent with the findings of many other investigators: Stoddard (1931), Aldrich (1946), Nestler (1949), Baldini (1951), Ripley (1960), Mahmoud (1966), and Georgis (1970).

The egg production of the DCPD-fed Bobwhites showed no treatment-egg production relationship. Percent productions of birds fed the higher levels of DCPD (1250 and 4000 ppm) or control feed were near the standard value of 68.2 percent reported by Coleman (1930). Percent production of the low level group (400 ppm) was reduced but generally followed the same pattern as that of the control birds.

No effect on the incubation parameters measured was noted. The percentages of cracked eggs for each of the dietary groups and the control group were above the normal range reported in the Federal Register (1975) but did not differ significantly from the control. The percent fertility and percent hatchability of eggs produced by birds of each dietary group, including the control group, were well within the normal range reported in the Federal Register (1975).

Table 101. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration¹ of adult Bobwhites.

DCPD level (ppm)	n		MCIC (%) ¹		n		MCIC (%) ¹		n		MCIC (%) ²	
	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	combined	combined
0	10	12	28.93	30.05	12	22	29.54 ± 4.28 _C					
400	10	13	29.21	29.56	13	23	29.41 ± 2.12 _C					
1250	12	14	29.51	28.34	14	26	28.89 ± 2.88 _C					
4000	11	12	28.23	28.59	12	23	28.42 ± 1.27 _C					

¹ Calculated from data in Table 69.

² Data reported as treatment mean ± standard deviation.

³ Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls (P>0.05).

Table 102. Effect of feeding DCPD at various levels for 28 weeks on leukocyte counts of adult Bobwhites.

Cell	DCPD level (ppm)	n	Mean ¹	Range
Basophil	0	25	2.60 ± 2.04 _a ²	0-8
	400	27	2.30 ± 1.64 _a	0-5
	1250	26	2.81 ± 1.77 _a	0-7
	4000	23	3.57 ± 2.82 _a	0-12
Eosinophil	0	25	2.76 ± 2.57 _b ²	0-10
	400	27	3.33 ± 2.25 _b	0-11
	1250	26	4.96 ± 4.50 _c	1-14
	4000	23	3.70 ± 2.98 _b	0-12
Heterophil	0	25	30.32 ± 14.85 _d ²	0-62
	400	27	27.67 ± 16.24 _d	2-69
	1250	26	24.92 ± 15.75 _d	5-67
	4000	23	25.83 ± 14.36 _d	6-50
Lymphocyte	0	25	56.52 ± 18.14 _e ¹	19-88
	400	27	57.85 ± 16.60 _e	20-89
	1250	26	58.69 ± 20.27 _e	2-88
	4000	23	58.91 ± 15.10 _e	30-85
Monocyte	0	25	7.32 ± 4.68 _f ¹	1-17
	400	27	7.52 ± 3.69 _f	1-15
	1250	26	9.50 ± 4.60 _f	2-17
	4000	23	8.00 ± 4.17 _f	0-15

¹ Data reported as mean ± standard deviation

² Means having the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective controls ($P > 0.05$).

Normal values for egg production, fertility, hatchability, and number of cracked eggs of Mallard ducks fed DCPD-treated diets were in agreement with the results of this quail study.

Two week livability of Bobwhite hatchlings from parents treated with DCPD showed no treatment effect. Percentages of chick survival of all groups, including the control group, were within the normal range reported in the Federal Register (1975).

Eggshell thickness data from DCPD-treated Bobwhites were consistent with normal values reported in the Federal Register (1975). These results were not unexpected since the Bobwhite is not susceptible to eggshell thinning (U.S. Army, 1975).

In general, the feeding of DCPD-treated diets to Bobwhites had no effect on the appearance and/or weights of their various internal organs. An exception to the preceding generality was the liver weights of the male Bobwhites fed 4000 ppm DCPD. The livers of male Bobwhites, fed 4000 ppm DCPD, weighed less than the livers of the control birds but no lesions were observed. No effect on organ weights of Mallard ducks fed DCPD-treated diets was noted.

Two blood parameters, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit (packed cell volume), plus the calculated mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, were measured in the DCPD-treated Bobwhites and found to be unaffected by treatment. The greater hemoglobin concentration and hematocrit values of the males are consistent with findings by numerous investigators. The relationship of a greater level of hemoglobin and maleness is correlated with the increased numbers of erythrocytes in the male due to testosterone.

The mean hematocrit values for male or female were within the normal ranges reported by Spiers (1978) and very near the values reported by Bond and Gilbert (1958) and Ernst et al. (1971).

Leukocyte differentials of Bobwhites fed DCPD were generally unaffected. Only the birds fed 1250 ppm DCPD showed any aberration. In the 1250 ppm DCPD group the mean number of eosinophils was significantly greater than the mean number of eosinophils in the control birds.

During the chronic study, the Bobwhites suffered a period of high mortality during a three day span in the eleventh week of the experiment. In these three days mortality was independent of DCPD dietary level. During necropsy hemorrhagic lungs were observed in all the birds that expired. No other abnormalities were observed and the cause of death could not be determined.

Mortality, other than the period of high mortality mentioned, was sporadic and not treatment related.

CONCLUSIONS

- LD₅₀: Observations on mortality, feed consumption, and body weight change of Bobwhite quail show DCPD to be slightly toxic. The LD₅₀ for the Bobwhite was 1010 mg/kg with a 95% confidence interval of 933.2 - 1093.1 mg/kg.
- LC₅₀: The lack of treatment effect on feed consumption, mortality, and body weight gain of young Bobwhites fed DCPD-treated diets suggests that the quail could not consume enough chemical to produce sufficient mortality to calculate a LC₅₀ value.
- Chronic: Generally, the parameters measured in the chronic test showed no significant aberrations that could be attributed to a treatment effect. Thus, the results suggest that DCPD has little effect on Bobwhite survival and reproduction at the levels tested.

Toxicity of DCPD to Mink

TEST 1 - ACUTE (LD₅₀)

Procedure

Twenty-four adult female mink were singly dosed intragastrically with DCPD in order to determine its acute oral toxicity to mink. The following progression of doses (and number of mink per dose) were employed: 0.0 mg/kg (2); 30 mg/kg (3); 60 mg/kg (2); 120 mg/kg (2); 240 mg/kg (4); 480 mg/kg (4); 600 mg/kg (4); 720 mg/kg (3); and 960 mg/kg (2).

The larger doses (240 mg/kg and greater) were administered by gavage as described for DIMP. The smaller doses were introduced into the stomach by gelatin capsule.

In addition, 5 adult female mink were injected intraperitoneally with DCPD according to the following regime: 960, 1200, 1440, 1680, and 1920 mg/kg (1 mink per dose).

Mortality and signs of intoxication were recorded during a 2 hour observation period following dosing, and daily thereafter for 14 days. The mink were then terminated by cervical dislocation, and examined for gross pathomorphological changes.

Results

Calculation of an acute oral LD₅₀ for DCPD in mink was not possible since 100% of the animals survived the highest dosage (960 mg/kg). However, intraperitoneal injections of DCPD at 960, 1200, 1440, 1680, and 1920 mg/kg resulted in death for those animals.

The clinical signs of intoxication following oral exposure to DCPD included hyperactivity, high-pitched vocalizations, dyspnea, diarrhea, opisthotonus, convulsions, vomiting, and paresis of the hind limbs. Recovery was generally rapid with resumption of normal appearance and behavior within an hour to an hour and a half of dosing.

The mink exposed to the high doses of DCPD by I.P. injection all died within minutes of administration of the compound.

Discussion

The acute oral LD₅₀ to mink was above the maximum dose of DCPD given in this test (>1000 mg/kg). The acute oral toxicity of DCPD to Mallard ducks, (LD₅₀ > 40,000 mg/kg) and to Bobwhite quail (1010 mg/kg) as previously reported, and the LD₅₀ to mice (1041-1363 mg/kg) and rats (866-1125 mg/kg) reported by Hart and Dacre (1977), support the evidence that DCPD is slightly toxic to practically nontoxic for most species.

Pharmacologically, DCPD seemed to act as a general excitant to mink, causing increased activity and convulsions as the most pronounced clinical signs. These observations are consistent with those for Mallard ducks.

The acute intraperitoneal dosing of DCPD to mink caused mortality in all mink in doses of 960 mg/kg and above.

These data suggest a lower LD₅₀ for intraperitoneal administration than by the oral route, of DCPD to mink. Data of intraperitoneal LD₅₀'s for other species is lacking except for the mouse which was stated to be greater than 250 mg/kg (Horton, 1948).

TEST 2 - SUBACUTE (LC₅₀)

Procedure

Testing

The subacute dietary LD₅₀ test consisted of a 7-day quarantine and acclimation period, a 21-day dosing period, and a 7-day recovery period.

Sixty juvenile pastel mink were separated into 6 groups of 10 mink each. Each group consisted of 5 males and 5 females randomly chosen from healthy stock, and were approximately 8 months of age. One group was assigned to each of the following dietary concentrations of DCPD: 0 (control), 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000 ppm. Dietary constituents and preparation procedures are given in Appendix I.

All animals in the subacute trial were housed indoors in an environmentally controlled cage room, at the Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center, Michigan State University. Each mink was housed individually in a 51 x 36 x 30 cm (length x width x height) cage equipped with a water cup and feed container.

Feed was provided in removable feeders attached to the inside of the cage on a swinging door such that feed consumption could be ascertained from measurement of unconsumed feed. Water was provided ad libitum.

During the 7-day predosing acclimation period, all mink were provided with a control diet.

Body weights were recorded at the beginning of the dosing period and on days 7, 14, and 21 of dosing, and on day 7 of the recovery period (termination of test).

Feed consumption was estimated by daily recovery of the unconsumed portion of a preweighed allotment of feed, and collectively weighed for each treatment level on days 7, 14, and 21 of dosing, and on day 7 of recovery.

Mortality, signs of intoxication, and behavioral changes were noted throughout both the dosing and recovery periods.

Blood for packed cell volume (hematocrit) and differential leukocyte counts was procured by toe-clip at the termination of the test. Blood was collected in heparinized microcapillary tubes (100 μ l) and centrifuged for 7 minutes at 4500 rpm on an International Microcapillary Centrifuge¹ for hematocrit determination. Blood smears were allowed to air dry and were then fixed and stained in Wright's stain (see Appendix F). After staining, slides were first rinsed with phosphate buffer, for differentiation, and then with distilled water. They were then blotted and air dried. Differential leukocyte counts were made under oil immersion (930-x), and any abnormalities in cells were recorded.

At the end of the experiment animals were terminated by cervical dislocation, and necropsied. Gross pathomorphological observations were made, and the following organs were excised, weighed, and prepared for histopathological observation according to routine laboratory procedures: brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, spleen, and liver.

Statistical Analysis

Differences in body weight changes, feed consumption, hematocrit values, differential leukocyte counts, and organ weights were analyzed by a one-way analysis of variance and Dunnett's t-test. Zero predicted feed consumption was estimated by regression analysis. Determination of approximate LC₅₀ was made by regression analysis.

Results

The mortality associated with feeding DCPD in the diet at various levels for 21 days, followed by a 7 day post-treatment period, is given in Table 103. Mortality occurred in only the highest dietary concentration of DCPD (10,000 ppm). Mortality of mink on the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet was greater for males than for females. A mean lethal concentration (LC₅₀) of 6800 ppm was calculated from the regression line shown in Figure 36.

The mean of body weights recorded weekly throughout the test are shown in Table 104 and Figure 37. There were significantly lower body weights for mink on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment on days 14 and 21 of the dosing period. Although the 10,000 ppm group showed a weight gain for the 7-day post-treatment period, the mean body weight was still significantly depressed compared to the controls.

Since Table 104 shows combined body weights for both sexes, the sexual dimorphism in mean body weight of mink is not represented.

¹ International Equipment Company, Boston, MA

Table 103. Mortality associated with a subacute 21-day dietary administration of DCPD and a 7-day post-treatment recovery period.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	No. of mink surviving during treatment				No. of mink surviving post-treatment		Mortality (%)
		1/15	1/22	1/29	2/5	2/13		
Male	LCPD 0	5	5	5	5	5		0
	1	5	5	5	5	5		0
	10	5	5	5	5	5		0
	100	5	5	5	5	5		0
	1000	5	5	5	5	5		0
	10000	5	5	3	2	1		80
Female	DCPD 0	5	5	5	5	5		0
	1	5	5	5	5	5		0
	10	5	5	5	5	5		0
	100	5	5	5	5	5		0
	1000	5	5	5	5	5		0
	10000	5	4	3	3	3		40
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	10	10	10	10	10		0
	1	10	10	10	10	10		0
	10	10	10	10	10	10		0
	100	10	10	10	10	10		0
	1000	10	10	10	10	10		0
	10000	10	9	6	5	4		60

Figure 36. Regression line for the data presented in Table 103. In the regression equation x = log concentration of DCPD in ppm; y = percent mortality.

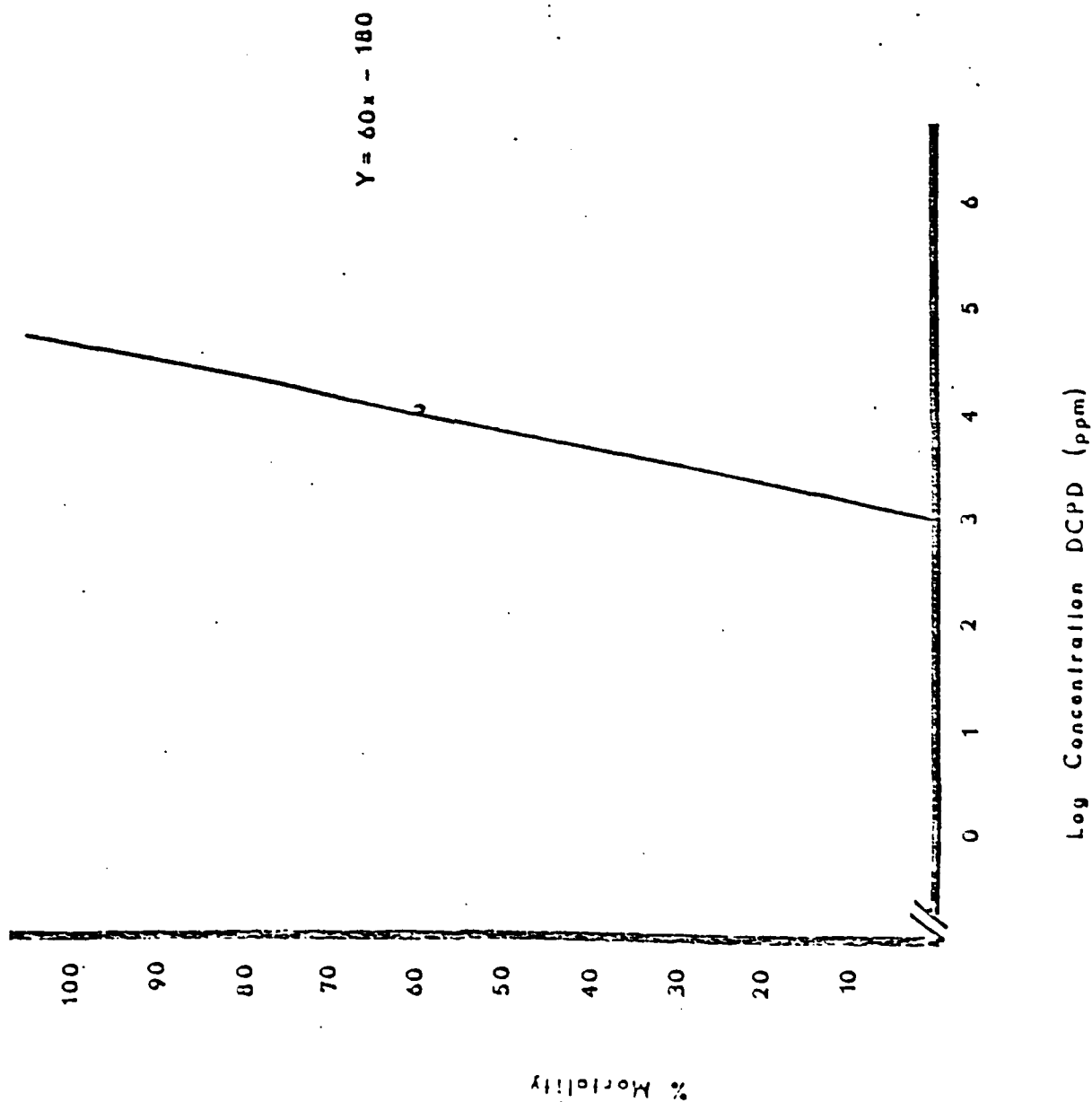


Table 104 . Change in body weight of mink on 21-day dietary LC₅₀ test and post-treatment recovery.

Treatment (ppm)	Mean body wt. (g)				
	Initial wt.	7 days	14 days	21 days	7 days post-treatment
DCPD 0	1406 ± 135 ^a	1461 ± 169 ^a	1501 ± 185 ^a	1512 ± 177 ^a	1452 ± 154 ^a
1	1440 ± 154 ^a	1581 ± 169 ^a	1483 ± 154 ^a	1577 ± 169 ^a	1511 ± 141 ^a
10	1350 ± 130 ^a	1444 ± 140 ^a	1404 ± 143 ^a	1411 ± 138 ^a	1380 ± 117 ^a
100	1392 ± 98 ^a	1529 ± 113 ^a	1475 ± 111 ^a	1518 ± 118 ^a	1496 ± 105 ^a
1000	1305 ± 92 ^a	1295 ± 98 ^a	1254 ± 94 ^a	1238 ± 94 ^a	1277 ± 89 ^a
10000	1339 ± 87 ^a	1093 ± 81 ^a	903 ± 88 ^b	697 ± 75 ^c	920 ± 200 ^b

^a Means with the same superscript are not significantly different from their controls..

^b Means significantly different from control at P<0.05 level of significance.

^c Means significantly different from control at P<0.01 level of significance.

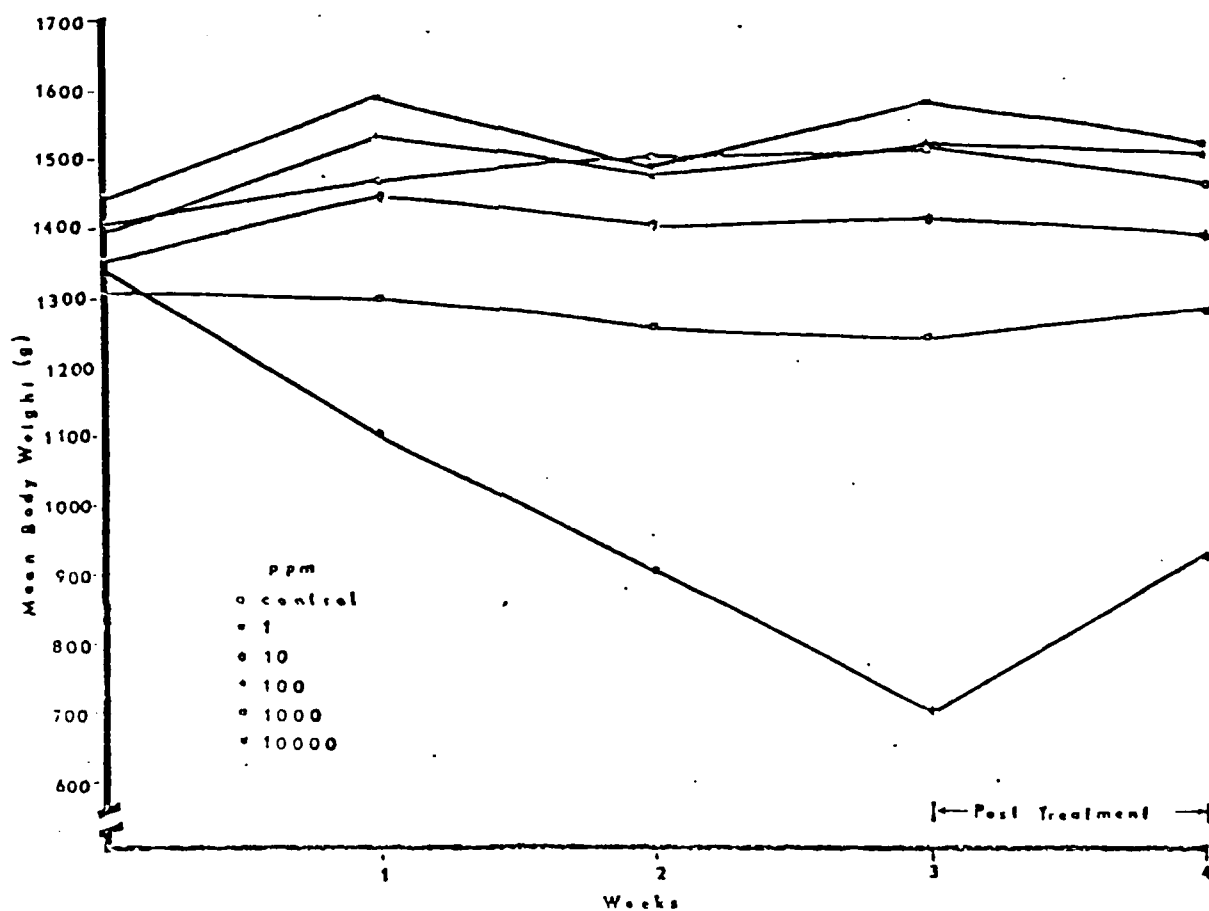


Figure 37. Mean body weights of mink on the 21-day subacute test fed DCPD at various levels.

To account for this difference, Table 105 shows mean percent change in body weight, by sex, over four weekly intervals. During the first week of DCPD administration, there was a significant loss in body weight when compared to controls, for the females on 1000 and 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment, and for males on the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet. In addition, during the first 7 days the males on the 1000 ppm DCPD treatment showed a significantly smaller body weight gain than controls. The second week of DCPD administration was characterized by a further significant loss in body weight for both males and females on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment, over that of control animals. Females fed 10 ppm DCPD also lost significantly more weight than controls during the second week. Both males and females on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment continued to lose weight during the third week of dosing. The females fed 10,000 ppm DCPD for 21 days responded to the post-treatment control diet by gaining significantly more weight than the controls during the post-treatment period. The single surviving male on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment also gained a considerable amount of weight during the post-treatment period.

Consumption of DCPD-supplemented feed of various concentrations is given in Table 106. The mean feed consumption for 21 days on treatment was significantly lower than controls for the animals on the 1000 ppm DCPD treatment ($P < 0.05$) and for the mink on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment ($P < 0.01$) than for the controls. Feed consumption resumed to somewhat above control values for the 7-day post-treatment period for both of these groups. Table 107 shows the calculated averaged amount of DCPD ingested/kg body weight, over the 21-day treatment period based on mean feed consumption and mean body weight for the period. The highest dose received daily was 754 mg/kg by animals fed the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet.

Figure 38 shows the extrapolated zero predicted feed consumption as calculated by regression analysis of the data presented in Table 106. Zero feed consumption would have occurred at 74,372 ppm DCPD according to this analysis.

The hematological parameters measured at the termination of the test are given in Table 108. Hematocrit (packed cell volume) was found to be lowered significantly ($P < 0.01$) compared to control values for mink on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment. The differential leukocyte counts revealed a significantly depressed percentage of band-neutrophils in the 1, 10, 100, and 1000 ppm DCPD treatments as compared with controls. All other leukocytes were not significantly different in number from the controls for any DCPD treatment.

All animals on the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment appeared to be anorectic for the first 2-3 days on treatment. They all became progressively emaciated, lethargic, and disoriented. Their stools became loose and had a tar-black color. Before death they appeared to be immobilized with periodic, slight tonic convulsions.

Necropsy revealed no consistent macroscopic pathologies associated with any treatment group, with the exception of a severe depletion of body fat in 10,000 ppm DCPD-fed animals that died while

Table 105. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD administration upon percent change in sink body weight taken at weekly intervals.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	Time interval and number animals included in analysis				N	1/30-2/5		2/6-2/13	
		H	1/15-1/22 % Gain (loss) in body wt.	H	1/27-1/29 % Gain (loss) in body wt.		% Gain (loss) in body wt.	% Gain (loss) in body wt.	% Gain (loss) in body wt.	% Gain (loss) in body wt.
Male	DCPD 0	5	9.6 ± 2.17 ⁽¹⁾	5	4.8 ± 3.32 ^a	5	0.3 ± 1.79 ^a	4	(2.8 ± 2.79) ^a	
	1	5	11.5 ± 2.72 ^a	4	(0.8 ± 1.63) ^a	5	4.8 ± 2.11 ^a	5	(6.6 ± 1.06) ^a	
	10	4	4.1 ± 3.47 ^a	5	(1.1 ± 1.38) ^a	5	0.6 ± 1.40 ^a	5	(5.5 ± 1.12) ^a	
	100	5	11.4 ± 2.22 ^a	5	(4.2 ± 2.25) ^a	5	4.1 ± 2.00 ^a	5	(4.5 ± 1.90) ^a	
	1000	5	1.7 ± 2.11 ^b	5	(3.0 ± 1.46) ^a	5	(0.6 ± 1.46) ^a	5	1.3 ± 1.80 ^a	
	10000	5	(18.2 ± 4.05) ^c	3	(20.6 ± 1.47) ^c	2	(23.3 ± 5.35) ^c	1	75.8 ± 0.00	
Female	DCPD 0	4	4.8 ± 2.42 ^a	5	(1.4 ± 0.80) ^a	5	3.7 ± 1.91 ^a	5	3.9 ± 1.73 ^a	
	1	5	8.3 ± 2.70 ^a	5	(4.7 ± 1.25) ^a	5	1.7 ± 1.76 ^a	5	1.2 ± 2.53 ^a	
	10	5	6.4 ± 2.99 ^a	5	(5.4 ± 0.72) ^c	5	1.1 ± 0.80 ^a	5	3.9 ± 1.83 ^a	
	100	5	7.8 ± 1.55 ^a	5	(2.7 ± 0.37) ^a	5	1.2 ± 0.64 ^a	5	3.3 ± 2.20 ^a	
	1000	5	(3.9 ± 1.22) ^c	5	(3.1 ± 1.22) ^a	5	(2.0 ± 1.05) ^a	5	6.3 ± 3.83 ^a	
	10000	4	(19.5 ± 0.79) ^c	3	(17.1 ± 0.49) ^c	3	(22.3 ± 3.12) ^c	3	22.8 ± 2.98 ^c	
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	9	7.6 ± 1.02 ^a	10	1.7 ± 1.98 ^a	10	1.7 ± 1.45 ^a	9	0.9 ± 1.92 ^a	
	1	10	9.9 ± 2.01 ^a	9	(2.9 ± 1.19) ^a	10	3.1 ± 1.45 ^a	10	(2.7 ± 2.00) ^a	
	10	9	5.4 ± 2.30 ^a	10	(3.3 ± 1.04) ^a	10	0.9 ± 0.81 ^a	10	(0.8 ± 1.83) ^a	
	100	10	9.6 ± 1.47 ^a	10	(3.5 ± 1.17) ^a	10	2.7 ± 1.14 ^a	10	(0.6 ± 1.94) ^a	
	1000	10	(1.1 ± 1.5) ^c	10	(3.1 ± 0.95) ^a	10	(1.3 ± 1.20) ^a	10	3.8 ± 2.26 ^a	
	10000	9	(18.8 ± 2.29) ^c	6	(10.9 ± 1.05) ^c	5	(22.7 ± 2.85) ^c	4	36.0 ± 11.71 ^c	

⁽¹⁾ Means with same subscript are not significantly different from controls ($P > 0.05$).

^a Mean significantly different from control ($P < 0.05$).

^c Mean significantly different from control ($P < 0.01$).

Table 106. Feed consumption of mink on 21-day dietary LC₅₀ trial and post-treatment recovery period.

Treatment (ppm)	Feed consumption (g/mink/day)				Post-treatment 2/6-2/13
	1/15-1/22	1/22-1/29	1/29-2/5	Mean for 21 days on treatment $\pm$ S.E.	
DCPD 0	280	271	263	271.0 $\pm$ 4.9	245
1	258	279	271	269.3 $\pm$ 6.1	262
10	259	279	264	267.3 $\pm$ 6.0	256
100	256	279	267	267.3 $\pm$ 6.6	272
1000	190	242	244	225.3 $\pm$ 17.7 ^a	280
10000	72	70	61	67.7 $\pm$ 3.4 ^b	298

^a Significantly different from control for $P < 0.05$.

^b Significantly different from control for $P < 0.01$.

Table 107. Feed consumption, body weight, and amount of chemical ingested by adult mink fed DCPD at various levels for 21 days.

DCPD in diet (ppm)	Feed consumed (g/mink/day)	DCPD consumed (mg/mink/day)	Mean body wt. (g)	DCPD consumed (mg/kg/day)
0	271.0	0	1491.3	0
1	269.3	0.269	1547.0	0.173
10	267.3	2.67	1419.7	1.881
100	267.3	26.7	1507.3	17.717
1000	225.3	225	1262.3	178.29
10000	67.7	677	897.7	754.15

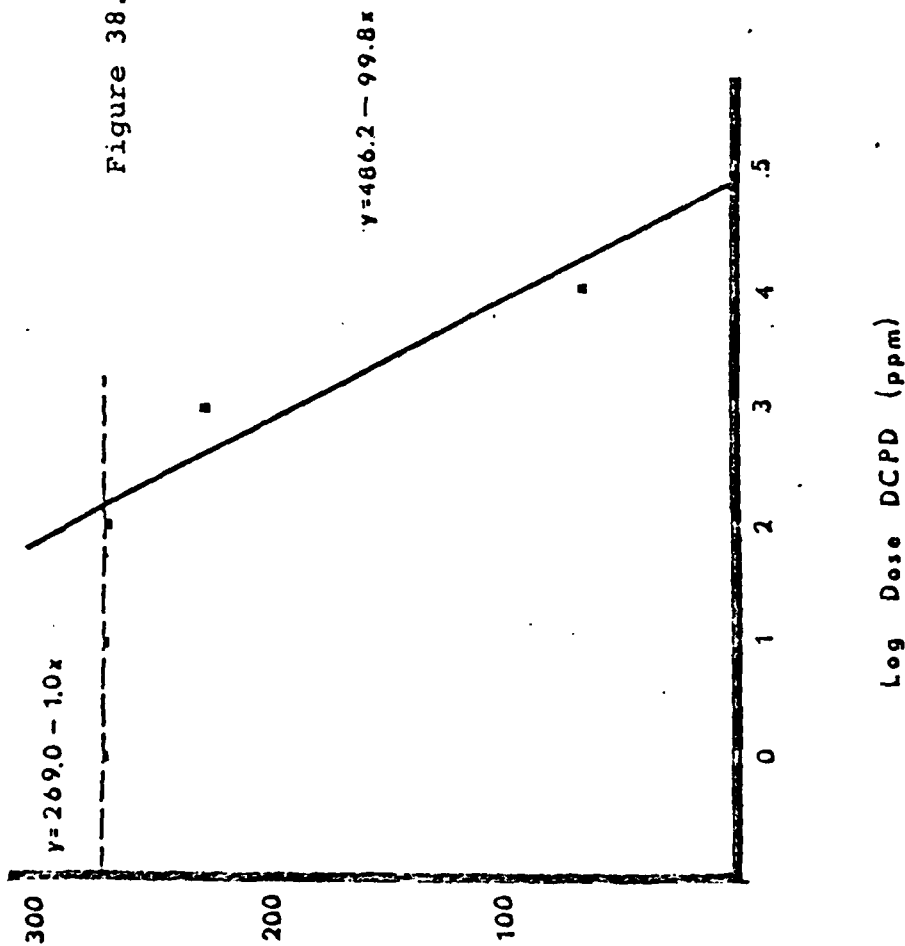


Figure 38. Regression lines for the data presented in Table 107. In the regression equation $x =$ log dose of DCPD in ppm; $y =$ mean feed consumption for 21 days in grams/mink/day.

Table 108. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD upon alk hematocrit values and differential leukocyte counts.

Treatment (µm)	N	Hematocrit ^a (%)	Leukocyte cell type (% ± S.E.)				
			Basophils	Eosinophils	Band-Neutrophils	Segmented Neutrophils	Lymphocytes Monocytes
DCPD 0	10	56.1 ± 1.36	0.2 ± 0.21	2.1 ± 0.08	3.0 ± 0.77	68.1 ± 4.41	24.1 ± 3.48 2.1 ± 0.53
1	10	57.6 ± 0.61	0.6 ± 0.21	1.5 ± 0.47	0.5 ± 0.29*	67.7 ± 3.49	26.0 ± 3.17 3.7 ± 0.54
10	10	57.1 ± 1.27	0.3 ± 0.20	1.2 ± 0.34	0.3 ± 0.14*	69.7 ± 2.47	22.0 ± 2.61 3.5 ± 0.43
100	10	56.2 ± 0.73	0.5 ± 0.16	1.9 ± 0.62	0.8 ± 0.34*	66.2 ± 1.88	25.5 ± 1.96 4.1 ± 0.36
1000	10	56.1 ± 1.42	0.4 ± 0.15	1.6 ± 0.59	0.4 ± 0.21*	71.7 ± 2.93	21.6 ± 2.93 4.4 ± 0.76
10000	4	39.3 ± 4.02**	0.0 ± 0.00	1.5 ± 0.25	1.3 ± 1.08	71.0 ± 4.60	21.8 ± 5.94 4.5 ± 1.33

^aMean ± S.E.

*Treatment mean significantly different from control mean $\text{fer} (p < 0.05)$

**Treatment mean significantly different from control mean $\text{fer} (p < 0.01)$.

on treatment. Males fed the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet differed significantly from controls with respect to heart, liver, and spleen weights (see Table 109). Females showed no significant differences in weights of organs among any DCPD treatments (see Table 110).

Discussion

The LC_{50} , of a 21-day dietary administration of DCPD to mink, determined in this test to be 6800 ppm, is at best a rough estimate of the true LC_{50} , since only one dietary regime (10,000 ppm DCPD) produced mortality. As previously reported a 5-day dietary concentration of up to 90,000 ppm DCPD, failed to show any mortality in Mallard ducklings. Similarly, no toxicant related mortality was noted in Bobwhite quail chicks fed DCPD in dietary concentrations of up to 18,000 ppm for 5 days. However, both of these studies did indicate marked depression in feed consumption at these high dietary concentrations.

The depression in feed consumption and the rapid reduction in body weight of mink fed 10,000 ppm DCPD, suggests that mortality was likely due to starvation in these animals. The feed consumption of 150 gm/day required for maintenance of body weight, reported by Schaible (1970) for adult female mink, was much greater than the average feed consumption recorded in this study for mink fed 10,000 ppm DCPD for 21 days. However, since a pair-fed control group was not maintained in this test, it is difficult to ascertain whether the mortality for the 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment animals was due to palatability dependent starvation or to toxic subacute effects. The fact that the animals fed the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet responded to the post-treatment recovery period by a dramatic increase in both feed consumption and body weight suggest the former reason as a more tenable explanation for the mortality seen in these animals.

The depression in hematocrit values in the animals fed the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet could have been due to either decreased erythropoiesis or increased clearance of erythrocytes, or a combination of both. The fact that these animals showed marked weight loss and decreased feed consumption during DCPD administration suggests a protein deficiency might have been responsible for a decrease in erythropoiesis. However, since neither clearance nor production of erythrocytes was measured in this study, and since a pair-fed control was not maintained, it would be premature to speculate on the exact cause for this change.

Differential leukocyte counts of animals on all the DCPD diets, except for the 10,000 ppm diet, showed a decreased number of band neutrophils. However, since the animals on the highest dietary concentration failed to show a similar effect, and since the total white cell counts were not made, the depression in band neutrophils cannot conclusively be attributed to DCPD administration. All other values for leukocyte types in the control approximate values established by other workers (Fletcher and Karstad, 1972; Asher *et al.*, 1976; and Gilbert, 1969).

The organ weight differences noted for male mink fed the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet may have been due to toxicosis, but severe depletions in body weight from starvation can cause differences in organ weights to appear at necropsy (Shärer, 1977).

Since a pair-fed control was not maintained, the cause of these organ weight changes is not conclusively due to toxicosis. Control organ weights were not different from mink organ weights reported by other workers (Wood et al., 1965).

The severe depletion in body fat in mink fed the 10,000 ppm DCPD diet was the only gross change noted in the condition of the animals at necropsy. The reduction in feed consumption by the mink fed 10,000 ppm DCPD is consistent with this loss in body fat. Since no other gross pathological changes were noted consistent with toxicosis, it cannot be concluded that the increased mortality of mink fed 10,000 ppm DCPD was associated with anything more than starvation.

TEST 3 - CHRONIC

Procedure

Testing

The chronic toxicity feeding study began with 150 immature, dark variety mink (approximately 3 months of age) and continued through one reproductive season (12 months total duration). Five groups of 30 randomly selected animals (6 males and 24 females per group) were used in the test. The following dietary concentrations of DCPD were employed (1 group per concentration level): 0 control; 100; 200; 400; and 800 ppm. Diets constituents and preparation procedures are given in Appendix I. Water was provided ad libitum.

Animals were housed out-of-doors in commercial style mink ranch sheds at the experimental facilities of the Fur Animal Project, Department of Poultry Science, Michigan State University. The animals on each diet were assigned individually to single-tier cages 46 x 61 x 30 cm (length x width x height), or to double tiered cages 61 x 30 x 30 cm (length x width x height) plus a top nest box tier 38 x 30 x 30 cm (length x width x height) in 6 subgroups of 5 animals (one male, 4 females) per subgroup. The subgroups were randomly placed in one of three sheds. Each of the subgroups was specified by color coded mink identification cards placed above their cages which matched the color coding on the respective feed containers.

During the reproductive season, females were housed individually in breeder cages 76 x 61 x 46 cm (length x width x height) to which a nest box 30 x 25 x 25 cm (length x width x height) was attached to the outside of the cage.

Bedding, consisting of shredded wood, was provided for insulation in the winter and for nesting during the reproductive season.

Table 109 Effect of subacute dietary DCPD upon male mink organ weights.

Treatment (ppm)	N	Mean weight (g $\pm$ S.E.)				
		Brain	Heart	Lungs ^a	Kidneys	Spleen ^a Liver
DCPD 0	5	10.2 $\pm$ 0.39	12.2 $\pm$ 0.45	10.2 $\pm$ 0.40	8.6 $\pm$ 0.32	3.7 $\pm$ 0.41 49.8 $\pm$ 2.12
1	5	10.4 $\pm$ 0.22	12.0 $\pm$ 0.62	10.4 $\pm$ 0.50	8.7 $\pm$ 0.25	4.3 $\pm$ 0.51 57.0 $\pm$ 4.34
10	5	10.6 $\pm$ 0.46	12.6 $\pm$ 0.89	9.5 $\pm$ 0.79	8.0 $\pm$ 0.29	3.8 $\pm$ 0.26 44.9 $\pm$ 2.52
100	5	9.9 $\pm$ 0.20	12.2 $\pm$ 0.62	10.4 $\pm$ 0.34	7.9 $\pm$ 0.37	4.2 $\pm$ 0.46 52.1 $\pm$ 1.65
1000	5	10.0 $\pm$ 0.39	12.4 $\pm$ 0.77	9.8 $\pm$ 0.52	8.0 $\pm$ 0.36	4.2 $\pm$ 0.57 48.8 $\pm$ 3.25
10000	5	9.6 $\pm$ 0.41	8.1 $\pm$ 0.37**	10.1 $\pm$ 0.63	7.5 $\pm$ 0.28	1.6 $\pm$ 0.30** 35.1 $\pm$ 3.57*

^a N=4 for 10,000 ppm DCPD treatment.

*Treatment mean significantly different from control at $p < 0.05$.

**Treatment mean significantly different from control at $p < 0.01$.

Table 110. Effect of subacute dietary DCPD upon female mink organ weights.

Treatment (ppm)	N	Organ weight (g $\pm$ S.E.)				
		Brain	Heart	Lungs	Kidneys	Spleen ^a Liver
DCPD 0	5	7.8 $\pm$ 0.40	6.2 $\pm$ 0.25	6.6 $\pm$ 0.43	4.7 $\pm$ 0.25	3.7 $\pm$ 0.36 32.1 $\pm$ 1.94
1	5	8.8 $\pm$ 0.30	7.8 $\pm$ 0.45	6.8 $\pm$ 0.42	5.0 $\pm$ 0.20	3.2 $\pm$ 0.18 33.8 $\pm$ 2.24
10	5	8.0 $\pm$ 0.75	7.8 $\pm$ 0.54	6.6 $\pm$ 0.18	5.7 $\pm$ 0.39	3.4 $\pm$ 0.39 34.7 $\pm$ 1.59
100	5	8.4 $\pm$ 0.22	7.7 $\pm$ 0.65	7.2 $\pm$ 0.22	5.5 $\pm$ 0.33	4.3 $\pm$ 0.10 38.6 $\pm$ 2.45
1000	5	8.4 $\pm$ 0.35	7.3 $\pm$ 0.55	5.7 $\pm$ 0.38	5.1 $\pm$ 0.07	3.6 $\pm$ 0.35 35.8 $\pm$ 2.89
10000	5	8.3 $\pm$ 0.21	6.8 $\pm$ 0.68	7.6 $\pm$ 0.62	5.7 $\pm$ 0.52	4.1 $\pm$ 0.57 40.6 $\pm$ 4.10

^a N = 3 for 0 ppm DCPD; N = 4 for 10,000 ppm DCPD

Mortality and signs of intoxication were recorded throughout the experiment.

Body weight measurements were made at two week intervals, except during the gestation period.

Feed consumption was estimated once every two weeks for 5 months, by weighing unconsumed feed recovered from a preweighed allotment given the previous day, for each animal.

Blood for hematocrit (packed cell volume), hemoglobin, and blood smears was collected by toe-clip at the beginning of the experiment, at 3 month intervals (except during the gestation period), and at the termination of the test.

Hematocrit values were determined from blood drawn into heparinized microcapillary tubes (100 μ l) and centrifuged in an International Microcapillary Centrifuge¹ for 7 minutes at 4500 rpm.

Hemoglobin values were determined by the cyanmethemoglobin method, based on a quantitative spectrographic change in absorption of light relating to hemoglobin concentration (see Appendix E).

Blood smears were allowed to air dry and were then fixed and stained with Wright's stain (see Appendix F). After staining, the slides were rinsed with phosphate buffer for differentiation, followed by distilled water. They were then blotted and air dried. Differential leukocyte counts were made on the smears collected at the termination of the test. Counting was done under oil immersion and abnormalities in cell types were recorded.

Mink mating was initiated on March 1, 1978, and lasted approximately 20 days. Females were bred to males within their respective treatment group whenever possible. Breeding attempts began at 7:00 a.m. daily and were ceased at noon. Females were introduced into the males' cages every fourth day for one half of an hour to an hour, until a positive mating was secured. Positive matings were confirmed by checking post-coital vaginal aspirations for sperm. Positive matings were followed-up by a second mating attempt eight days later.

After breeding, the females were transferred to the cages described above for whelping.

During the whelping period (April 20 - May 15) the nest boxes were checked daily for evidence of whelping. New born kits were sexed and weighed on the day of whelping and at one month of age. Whelping females were also weighed on the day of whelping and one month after whelping.

Length of gestation, litter size, sex ratio, kit mortality, increase in kit "biomass" during lactation, and lactating female weight changes were recorded.

¹ International Equipment Company, Boston, MA

At the termination of the chronic test, the mink were weighed, and blood samples were taken (by cardiac puncture) and stored for future analysis.

The animals were terminated by cervical dislocation, and were then necropsied. Any gross pathomorphological changes were recorded. The following organs were then excised and weighed: brain, liver, kidneys, spleen, gonads, lungs, heart, and adrenal glands. Portions of these organs, in addition to portions of the intestine, stomach, skeletal muscle, adipose tissue, and integument were then fixed in 10% neutral, buffered formalin, and prepared for histopathological examination according to routine histological procedures.

Statistical Analysis

All parameters were analysed for significant differences by analysis of variance and Dunnett's t-test.

Results

Chronic ingestion of dietary DCPD by mink at concentrations as high as 800 ppm for 12 months resulted in no significant differential mortality. Table 111 gives mortality data determined for quarterly intervals of the chronic toxicity test.

Body weight changes associated with chronic feeding of DCPD showed no dose specific trend, although on a few scattered measurement dates, animals on the 800 ppm DCPD diet exhibited significantly lighter body weights than controls (Table 112). When analyzed on a percent change basis, body weights of treated animals failed to show a consistent difference with respect to controls (Table 113).

The measurement of feed consumption at biweekly intervals revealed an initial depression in feed consumption for animals receiving the highest dietary concentrations (Table 114). Feed consumption by treated animals resumed to a level not significantly different from controls for the majority of the remaining measurement periods. Feed consumption by the animals on the 800 ppm DCPD treatment was significantly depressed below that of controls on only one occasion (with the exception of the initial measurement), and was recorded as being greater than that shown by controls (as were several other lower level treatments) on the final measurement date. Estimated daily ingestion of DCPD, as calculated from body weight and feed consumption, for all treatments is shown in Table 115.

Hematological parameters showed no consistent changes associated with chronic DCPD administration. Hematocrit values (packed cell volume) showed no significant differences in treated animals as compared to controls, with the exception of 100 ppm DCPD-fed animals on the second blood collection date (Table 116). The depression in hematocrit values shown by these animals (combined sexes) was not apparent when separated by sex.

Table 111. Mortality of mink fed DCPD at various levels for 12 months.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	Mortality by date (Deaths per total on treatment)			
		7/21/77	10/18/77	1/17/78	6/30/78
Males	DCPD 0	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
	100	0/6	0/6	1/6	1/6
	200	0/6	0/6	0/6	1/6
	400	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
	800	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
Females	DCPD 0	0/24	0/24	0/24	4/24
	100	0/24	1/24	1/24	2/24
	200	0/24	0/24	0/24	3/24
	400	0/24	0/24	0/24	1/24
	800	0/24	0/24	0/24	3/24
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	0/30	0/30	0/30	4/30
	100	0/30	1/30	2/30	3/30
	200	0/30	0/30	0/30	4/30
	400	0/30	0/30	0/30	1/30
	800	0/30	0/30	0/30	3/30

Table 112. Effect of chronic dietary DCPD administration to male and female mink upon body weight ($\bar{x} \pm S.E.$) gain by date.

Sex	Treatment (ppm.)	N	7/21/77	N	8/1/77	N	8/18/77	N	9/1/77	N	9/15/77	N	9/29/77
Male	DCPD 0	6	1083 $\pm$ 56 _a (1)	6	1297 $\pm$ 59 _a	6	1427 $\pm$ 69 _a	6	1569 $\pm$ 57 _a	6	1631 $\pm$ 60 _a	6	1649 $\pm$ 63 _a
	100	6	1133 $\pm$ 47 _a	6	1316 $\pm$ 46 _a	6	1374 $\pm$ 69 _a	6	1532 $\pm$ 61 _a	6	1525 $\pm$ 61 _a	6	1692 $\pm$ 60 _a
	200	6	1029 $\pm$ 55 _a	6	1250 $\pm$ 50 _a	6	1351 $\pm$ 52 _a	6	1469 $\pm$ 57 _a	6	1473 $\pm$ 53 _a	6	1624 $\pm$ 57 _a
	400	6	1150 $\pm$ 40 _a	6	1404 $\pm$ 50 _a	6	1507 $\pm$ 48 _a	6	1631 $\pm$ 61 _a	6	1666 $\pm$ 59 _a	6	1740 $\pm$ 80 _a
	800	6	1054 $\pm$ 42 _a	6	1229 $\pm$ 40 _a	6	1318 $\pm$ 32 _a	6	1418 $\pm$ 39 _a	6	1447 $\pm$ 47 _a	6	1534 $\pm$ 52 _a
Female	DCPD 0	24	760 $\pm$ 16 _a	24	861 $\pm$ 18 _a	24	919 $\pm$ 22 _a	24	920 $\pm$ 23 _a	24	971 $\pm$ 21 _a	24	999 $\pm$ 21 _a
	100	24	739 $\pm$ 14 _a	24	806 $\pm$ 34 _a	24	900 $\pm$ 19 _a	24	880 $\pm$ 21 _a	23	905 $\pm$ 22 _a	23	954 $\pm$ 25 _a
	200	24	739 $\pm$ 16 _a	24	845 $\pm$ 17 _a	24	903 $\pm$ 20 _a	24	914 $\pm$ 24 _a	24	951 $\pm$ 25 _a	24	1006 $\pm$ 27 _a
	400	24	731 $\pm$ 10 _a	24	829 $\pm$ 20 _a	24	875 $\pm$ 22 _a	24	870 $\pm$ 24 _a	24	896 $\pm$ 23 _a	24	967 $\pm$ 25 _a
	800	24	731 $\pm$ 18 _a	24	806 $\pm$ 20 _a	24	848 $\pm$ 21 _a	24	844 $\pm$ 21 _a	24	874 $\pm$ 21 _c	24	933 $\pm$ 23 _a
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	825 $\pm$ 29 _a	30	949 $\pm$ 37 _a	30	1021 $\pm$ 43 _a	30	1050 $\pm$ 52 _a	30	1103 $\pm$ 52 _a	30	1129 $\pm$ 52 _a
	100	30	818 $\pm$ 32 _a	30	908 $\pm$ 47 _a	30	995 $\pm$ 40 _a	30	1010 $\pm$ 52 _a	29	1033 $\pm$ 51 _a	29	1107 $\pm$ 61 _a
	200	30	796 $\pm$ 27 _a	30	926 $\pm$ 34 _a	30	993 $\pm$ 40 _a	30	1025 $\pm$ 46 _a	30	1056 $\pm$ 44 _a	30	1130 $\pm$ 51 _a
	400	30	815 $\pm$ 35 _a	30	944 $\pm$ 46 _a	30	1002 $\pm$ 50 _a	30	1028 $\pm$ 60 _a	30	1050 $\pm$ 60 _a	30	1122 $\pm$ 62 _a
	800	30	796 $\pm$ 29 _a	30	891 $\pm$ 36 _a	30	942 $\pm$ 39 _a	30	959 $\pm$ 46 _a	30	988 $\pm$ 46 _a	30	1053 $\pm$ 49 _a

(1) Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values ($P > 0.05$).

Continued

Table 112. Continued.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	10/13/77	N	10/27/77	N	11/10/77	N	11/22/77	N	12/07/77	N	12/23/77
Males	DCPD 0	6	1654 ± 30 _A	6	1600 ± 37 _A	6	1766 ± 32 _A	6	1731 ± 33 _A	6	1613 ± 42 _A	6	1649 ± 52 _A
	100	6	1674 ± 76 _A	6	1602 ± 76 _A	6	1750 ± 77 _A	6	1750 ± 77 _A	6	1601 ± 78 _A	6	1739 ± 80 _A
	200	6	1626 ± 60 _A	6	1639 ± 57 _A	6	1703 ± 63 _A	6	1703 ± 72 _A	6	1500 ± 80 _A	6	1616 ± 75 _A
	400	6	1777 ± 80 _A	6	1767 ± 84 _A	6	1613 ± 74 _A	6	1635 ± 66 _A	6	1735 ± 71 _A	6	1809 ± 90 _A
	800	6	1519 ± 48 _A	6	1500 ± 35 _A	6	1569 ± 38 _A	6	1568 ± 39 _A	6	1432 ± 36 _B	6	1397 ± 68 _B
Females	DCPD 0	24	1041 ± 24 _A	24	1031 ± 22 _A	24	1020 ± 22 _A	24	1014 ± 26 _A	24	937 ± 22 _A	24	989 ± 21 _A
	100	23	997 ± 25 _A	23	974 ± 25 _A	23	1019 ± 25 _A	23	1014 ± 30 _A	23	920 ± 26 _A	23	967 ± 28 _A
	200	24	1016 ± 30 _A	24	1019 ± 31 _A	24	1006 ± 30 _A	24	1015 ± 30 _A	24	952 ± 28 _A	24	905 ± 30 _A
	400	24	997 ± 25 _A	24	983 ± 23 _A	24	1006 ± 23 _A	24	1025 ± 23 _A	24	945 ± 25 _A	24	1008 ± 27 _A
	800	24	940 ± 23 _A	24	936 ± 24 _A	24	940 ± 27 _A	24	958 ± 26 _A	23	886 ± 25 _A	23	919 ± 29 _A
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	1163 ± 49 _A	30	1162 ± 51 _A	30	1169 ± 50 _A	30	1157 ± 57 _A	30	1072 ± 53 _A	30	1121 ± 52 _A
	100	29	1137 ± 57 _A	29	1156 ± 56 _A	29	1167 ± 62 _A	29	1167 ± 62 _A	29	1077 ± 63 _A	29	1126 ± 64 _A
	200	30	1153 ± 50 _A	30	1143 ± 53 _A	30	1145 ± 50 _A	30	1152 ± 50 _A	30	1079 ± 54 _A	30	1112 ± 54 _A
	400	30	1153 ± 62 _A	30	1140 ± 62 _A	30	1160 ± 63 _A	30	1167 ± 63 _A	30	1103 ± 63 _A	30	1160 ± 65 _A
	800	30	1062 ± 46 _A	30	1049 ± 46 _A	30	1066 ± 51 _A	30	1000 ± 50 _A	29	960 ± 57 _A	29	1010 ± 45 _A

Continued

Table 112. Continued.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	1/0/78	N	1/18/78	N	2/4/78	N	2/19/78	N	3/4/78	N	6/30/78
Males	DIMP 0	6	1535 ± 58 _A	6	1553 ± 58 _A	6	1591 ± 50 _A	6	1669 ± 67 _A	6	1672 ± 67 _A	6	1640 ± 62 _A
	100	6	1582 ± 84 _A	5	1534 ± 77 _A	5	1577 ± 75 _A	5	1649 ± 73 _A	5	1645 ± 71 _A	5	1573 ± 69 _A
	200	5	1524 ± 93 _A	5	1550 ± 77 _A	5	1460 ± 76 _A	5	1504 ± 68 _A	5	1527 ± 68 _A	5	1508 ± 92 _A
	400	6	1721 ± 84 _A	6	1744 ± 89 _A	6	1750 ± 105 _A	6	1709 ± 107 _A	6	1753 ± 103 _A	6	1722 ± 70 _A
	800	6	1304 ± 55 _A	6	1357 ± 52 _A	6	1398 ± 43 _B	6	1458 ± 40 _A	6	1533 ± 40 _A	6	1538 ± 43 _A
Females	DIMP 0	24	927 ± 23 _A	24	933 ± 22 _A	23	909 ± 26 _A	23	936 ± 24 _A	23	947 ± 22 _A	19	811 ± 26 _A
	100	23	895 ± 29 _A	23	880 ± 26 _A	23	870 ± 28 _A	23	897 ± 26 _A	23	891 ± 25 _A	21	746 ± 25 _A
	200	24	955 ± 32 _A	24	919 ± 29 _A	23	910 ± 30 _A	22	923 ± 32 _A	22	943 ± 29 _A	21	837 ± 27 _A
	400	24	954 ± 26 _A	24	930 ± 24 _A	24	916 ± 25 _A	24	933 ± 23 _A	24	943 ± 21 _A	23	837 ± 25 _A
	800	23	890 ± 30 _A	23	864 ± 27 _A	22	873 ± 29 _A	22	879 ± 32 _A	22	906 ± 32 _A	21	771 ± 20 _A
Combined Sexes	DIMP 0	30	1049 ± 49 _A	30	1057 ± 50 _A	29	1050 ± 56 _A	29	1007 ± 60 _A	29	1097 ± 59 _A	25	1010 ± 75 _A
	100	29	1037 ± 59 _A	28	1003 ± 53 _A	28	997 ± 50 _A	28	1032 ± 60 _A	20	1026 ± 60 _A	26	905 ± 68 _A
	200	29	1051 ± 50 _A	29	1028 ± 52 _A	28	1060 ± 40 _A	27	1031 ± 52 _A	27	1051 ± 51 _A	26	966 ± 59 _A
	400	30	1106 ± 62 _A	30	1091 ± 65 _A	30	1064 ± 60 _A	30	1104 ± 69 _A	30	1105 ± 65 _A	29	1020 ± 71 _A
	800	29	992 ± 46 _A	29	966 ± 44 _A	28	905 ± 40 _A	28	1003 ± 52 _A	28	1040 ± 56 _A	27	941 ± 64 _A

Table 113. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon percent change in body weight ($\pm$ S.E.) by date.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	7/21/77-8/3/77	N	8/4/77-8/18/77	N	8/19/77-9/1/77	N	9/2/77-9/15,
Males	DCPD 0	6	20.0 $\pm$ 2.19 _a (1)	6	10.0 $\pm$ 2.31 _a	6	10.5 $\pm$ 1.78 _a	6	3.9 $\pm$ 0.84 _a
	100	6	16.4 $\pm$ 1.58 _a	6	4.3 $\pm$ 2.94 _a	6	11.8 $\pm$ 1.49 _a	6	(0.4 $\pm$ 1.23)
	200	6	22.2 $\pm$ 3.22 _a	6	8.1 $\pm$ 0.28 _a	6	8.8 $\pm$ 1.39 _a	6	0.4 $\pm$ 1.51 _a
	400	6	22.1 $\pm$ 0.83 _a	6	7.4 $\pm$ 1.46 _a	6	8.1 $\pm$ 0.97 _a	6	2.3 $\pm$ 1.60 _a
	800	6	17.0 $\pm$ 2.86 _a	6	7.5 $\pm$ 1.79 _a	6	7.6 $\pm$ 1.27 _a	6	1.9 $\pm$ 1.19 _a
Females	DCPD 0	24	13.4 $\pm$ 0.58 _a	24	6.6 $\pm$ 0.94 _a	24	0.1 $\pm$ 0.74 _a	24	6.0 $\pm$ 1.04 _a
	100	24	13.7 $\pm$ 1.17 _a	24	7.3 $\pm$ 0.87 _a	24	(2.2 $\pm$ 1.24) _a	23	2.8 $\pm$ 1.34 _a
	200	24	16.2 $\pm$ 1.67 _a	24	7.0 $\pm$ 0.89 _a	24	1.1 $\pm$ 0.91 _a	24	3.8 $\pm$ 0.86 _a
	400	24	14.2 $\pm$ 1.65 _a	24	5.6 $\pm$ 1.01 _a	24	0.2 $\pm$ 0.91 _a	24	3.7 $\pm$ 1.30 _a
	800	24	10.3 $\pm$ 1.16 _a	24	5.3 $\pm$ 0.66 _a	24	(0.3 $\pm$ 0.72) _a	24	3.6 $\pm$ 0.82 _a
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	14.8 $\pm$ 0.80 _a	30	7.3 $\pm$ 0.92 _a	30	2.2 $\pm$ 1.02 _a	30	5.5 $\pm$ 0.86 _a
	100	30	14.3 $\pm$ 1.01 _a	30	6.7 $\pm$ 0.94 _a	30	0.7 $\pm$ 1.45 _a	29	2.1 $\pm$ 1.12 _a
	200	30	17.4 $\pm$ 1.54 _a	30	7.2 $\pm$ 0.72 _a	30	2.7 $\pm$ 0.96 _a	30	3.1 $\pm$ 0.79 _a
	400	30	15.8 $\pm$ 1.45 _a	30	6.0 $\pm$ 0.87 _a	30	1.8 $\pm$ 0.95 _a	30	3.4 $\pm$ 1.10 _a
	800	30	11.7 $\pm$ 1.19 _a	30	5.7 $\pm$ 0.66 _a	30	1.3 $\pm$ 0.85 _a	30	3.3 $\pm$ 0.71 _a

(1) Means in the same column with same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values ($P > 0.05$).

Continued

Table 113. Continued.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	9/16/77-9/29/77	N	9/30/77-10/13/77	N	10/14/77-10/27/77	N	10/28/77-11/10/77
Males	DCPD 0	6	1.4 ± 3.09 _a	6	0.7 ± 2.02 _a	6	1.6 ± 0.22 _a	6	5.2 ± 1.04 _a
	100	6	11.0 ± 1.07 _b	6	(1.1 ± 1.09) _a	6	(0.5 ± 1.33) _a	6	3.8 ± 0.59 _a
	200	6	10.3 ± 0.95 _b	6	(0.3 ± 1.16) _a	6	1.2 ± 0.54 _a	6	3.9 ± 1.14 _a
	400	6	4.2 ± 1.89 _a	6	2.2 ± 0.81 _a	6	(0.6 ± 0.83) _a	6	2.8 ± 1.21 _a
	800	6	6.1 ± 1.01 _a	6	(0.9 ± 1.58) _a	6	(1.1 ± 1.45) _a	6	4.6 ± 0.76 _a
Females	DCPD 0	24	3.0 ± 0.97 _a	24	4.1 ± 0.90 _a	24	(0.8 ± 0.67) _a	24	(1.0 ± 0.97) _a
	100	23	5.4 ± 0.74 _a	23	4.6 ± 0.88 _a	23	(2.0 ± 0.60) _a	23	4.7 ± 0.76 _c
	200	24	4.9 ± 0.65 _a	24	2.9 ± 0.65 _a	24	(1.7 ± 0.68) _a	24	(1.2 ± 0.74) _a
	400	24	7.0 ± 0.90 _b	24	3.3 ± 1.03 _a	24	(1.3 ± 0.52) _a	24	2.4 ± 0.53 _b
	800	24	6.8 ± 0.50 _c	24	1.8 ± 1.03 _a	24	(1.2 ± 0.77) _a	24	0.3 ± 1.06 _a
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	2.7 ± 1.00 _a	30	3.4 ± 0.86 _a	30	(0.3 ± 0.56) _a	30	0.3 ± 0.92 _a
	100	29	6.5 ± 0.75 _c	29	3.4 ± 0.85 _a	29	(1.7 ± 0.56) _a	29	4.5 ± 0.62 _c
	200	30	7.0 ± 0.59 _c	30	2.3 ± 0.61 _a	30	(1.1 ± 0.59) _a	30	(0.2 ± 0.74) _a
	400	30	6.4 ± 0.84 _b	30	3.1 ± 0.84 _a	30	(1.1 ± 0.45) _a	30	2.5 ± 5.48 _a
	800	30	6.6 ± 0.45 _c	30	1.3 ± 0.90 _a	30	(1.2 ± 0.68) _a	30	1.1 ± 0.91 _a

Continued

Table 113. Continued.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	11/11/77-11/22/77	N	11/23/77-12/8/77	N	12/9/77-12/23/77
Males	DCPD 0	6	(2.0 ± 0.94) ^a	6	(6.8 ± 2.21) ^a	6	2.2 ± 1.17 ^a
	100	6	0.4 ± 1.31 ^a	6	(3.9 ± 1.54) ^a	6	3.5 ± 0.85 ^a
	200	6	0.0 ± 1.71 ^a	6	(6.9 ± 1.60) ^a	6	1.9 ± 1.05 ^a
	400	6	1.4 ± 0.74 ^a	6	(5.5 ± 1.28) ^a	6	4.1 ± 1.45 ^a
	800	6	(0.0 ± 0.97) ^a	6	(8.7 ± 0.89) ^a	5	1.0 ± 2.64 ^a
Females	DCPD 0	24	(0.7 ± 1.04) ^a	24	(7.4 ± 0.74) ^a	24	5.8 ± 0.96 ^a
	100	23	(0.7 ± 0.80) ^a	23	(9.2 ± 0.77) ^a	23	5.2 ± 1.16 ^a
	200	24	0.9 ± 0.93 ^a	24	(5.6 ± 0.85) ^a	24	3.6 ± 1.01 ^a
	400	24	2.0 ± 0.94 ^a	24	(7.8 ± 0.97) ^a	24	6.6 ± 1.16 ^a
	800	24	2.2 ± 1.15 ^a	22	(7.7 ± 0.86) ^a	22	4.1 ± 1.20 ^a
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	(1.0 ± 0.86) ^a	30	(7.2 ± 0.74) ^a	30	5.1 ± 0.85 ^a
	100	29	(0.5 ± 0.70) ^a	29	(8.1 ± 0.79) ^a	29	4.8 ± 0.94 ^a
	200	30	0.7 ± 0.82 ^a	30	(5.9 ± 2.40) ^a	30	3.3 ± 0.85 ^a
	400	30	1.8 ± 0.77 ^a	30	(7.4 ± 0.84) ^a	30	6.1 ± 0.99 ^a
	800	30	1.7 ± 0.95 ^a	28	(7.9 ± 0.71) ^a	27	3.5 ± 1.12 ^a

Table 114. Effect of chronic administration of DCPD to mink upon feed consumption.

Date	DCPD treatment (ppm)				
	0	100	200	400	800
8/3	249 ± 8.4 ⁽¹⁾ _a	230 ± 10.1 _a	226 ± 12.9 _a	208 ± 11.0 _b	197 ± 10.6 _c
8/18	249 ± 20.0 _a	283 ± 20.2 _a	255 ± 20.3 _a	263 ± 18.6 _a	234 ± 14.2 _a
9/1	212 ± 17.1 _a	191 ± 18.0 _a	177 ± 17.9 _a	204 ± 17.0 _a	190 ± 13.4 _a
9/17	284 ± 17.0 _a	266 ± 22.6 _a	249 ± 17.6 _a	235 ± 14.4 _a	221 ± 9.4 _c
9/30	269 ± 17.9 _a	283 ± 19.5 _a	252 ± 18.5 _a	260 ± 10.7 _a	221 ± 12.5 _a
10/13	248 ± 11.0 _a	250 ± 18.3 _a	234 ± 13.9 _a	200 ± 17.0 _a	230 ± 13.8 _a
11/3	213 ± 17.8 _a	261 ± 17.1 _a	206 ± 18.0 _a	200 ± 17.1 _a	192 ± 15.5 _a
11/15	119 ± 18.5 _a	194 ± 15.1 _c	179 ± 14.9 _b	168 ± 12.5 _a	193 ± 15.6 _c

(1) Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control ($P > 0.05$).

Table 115. Calculation of estimated daily intake of DCPD by mink fed DCPD at various levels for 12 months.

DCPD level in diet (ppm)	Mean daily feed consumption (g) ¹	DIMP ingested/ day (mg)	Mean body wt. (g) ²	Daily ingested dose (mg/kg/day)
0	230	0	1071	0
100	245	24.5	1038	23.6
200	222	44.4	1047	42.4
400	217	86.8	1021	85.0
800	210	168.0	989	169.9

¹Represents mean feed consumption for 8 measurements taken over 4 months.

²Represents mean body weight for 18 measurements taken over 12 months.

Table 116. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean packed cell volume (hematocrit %).

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	Date measured and number included in analysis											
		7/21/77			10/18/77			1/17/78			6/30/78		
		N	Hct. %	± S.E.	N	Hct. %	± S.E.	N	Hct. %	± S.E.	N	Hct. %	± S.E.
Males	DCPD 0	6	45.7	± 0.88 ^a	6	55.3	± 0.61 ^a	6	56.8	± 0.82 ^a	6	56.5	± 0.99 ^a
	100	6	45.8	± 0.83 ^a	6	52.3	± 1.11 ^a	5	52.8	± 1.31 ^a	5	53.2	± 0.91 ^a
	200	6	45.2	± 0.91 ^a	6	53.3	± 0.70 ^a	5	55.1	± 0.61 ^a	5	55.8	± 1.68 ^a
	400	6	46.8	± 1.02 ^a	6	55.5	± 0.82 ^a	6	55.4	± 1.04 ^a	6	56.3	± 0.48 ^a
	800	6	44.8	± 0.56 ^a	6	55.2	± 0.28 ^a	6	55.5	± 0.98 ^a	6	54.8	± 0.83 ^a
Females	DCPD 0	24	45.2	± 0.38 ^a	24	54.1	± 0.49 ^a	23	53.9	± 0.64 ^a	19	53.6	± 0.78 ^a
	100	24	46.4	± 0.43 ^a	23	52.6	± 0.39 ^b	23	52.9	± 0.50 ^a	21	53.5	± 0.62 ^a
	200	24	45.9	± 0.46 ^a	24	53.9	± 0.53 ^a	24	53.9	± 0.58 ^a	21	53.9	± 0.80 ^a
	400	23	46.6	± 0.67 ^a	24	52.7	± 0.35 ^a	24	54.6	± 0.62 ^a	23	54.8	± 0.66 ^a
	800	24	46.7	± 0.47 ^a	24	53.6	± 0.47 ^a	22	53.9	± 0.53 ^a	21	52.9	± 0.95 ^a
Combined Sexes	0	30	45.3	± 0.39 ^a	30	54.4	± 0.42 ^a	29	54.5	± 0.58 ^a	25	54.3	± 0.68 ^a
	100	30	46.3	± 0.38 ^a	29	52.6	± 0.39 ^a	28	52.9	± 0.47 ^a	26	53.5	± 0.53 ^a
	200	30	45.8	± 0.42 ^a	30	53.8	± 0.45 ^a	29	54.1	± 0.50 ^a	26	54.3	± 0.68 ^a
	400	29	46.6	± 0.57 ^a	30	53.3	± 0.38 ^a	30	54.8	± 0.54 ^a	29	55.1	± 0.55 ^a
	800	30	46.3	± 0.42 ^a	30	53.9	± 0.40 ^a	28	54.2	± 0.49 ^a	27	53.3	± 0.78 ^a

(1) Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values (P>0.05).

At no time during the chronic study was hemoglobin concentration of the treated animals shown to be significantly different from that of the control (Table 117). Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (derived by the division of hemoglobin concentration by the hematocrit value x 100) was not significantly different for treatment animals with respect to controls, except for an initial deviation for animals fed the 100 ppm DCPD diet. When analyzed on a sex-dependent basis, this difference failed to appear (Table 118).

Differential leukocyte counts failed to establish a dose related difference in treatment groups with respect to control (Table 119).

The effect of chronic dietary exposure to DCPD upon reproductive performance is shown in Table 120. Whelping rates, gestation length, fecundity, kit weight at birth, and secondary sex ratios were not adversely affected by DCPD administration. No differences in male fertility, as determined by presence of sperm in post-coital vaginal aspirations was noted among any of the treatment groups.

Performance of kits and whelping dams during lactation is shown in Table 121. A significant depression in kit weight at four weeks was noted for animals on the three highest DCPD-treatment levels. Kit mortality, however, was not significantly affected by DCPD treatments. Although all females exhibited marked weight loss during lactation, no significant differences in body weight were noted among treatments.

At the termination of the chronic test, no gross pathological or histopathological changes consistent with toxicosis were noted for any DCPD-treatment group. No significant differences were noted in organ weights, with the exception of spleen weight for animals on the 400 ppm DCPD treatment and testes weight for males on the 800 ppm DCPD treatment (Table 122).

Discussion

DCPD chronically fed to mink caused no differential mortality for any treatment group. Mortality was not appreciably greater than the natural mortality for the first year mink that occurs in commercial fur ranch operations (Kennedy, 1952).

Body weights were not consistently affected by any DCPD treatment, although the animals fed 800 ppm DCPD occasionally had lower body weights than controls. Since mink body weights are highly varied among individuals, a more accurate measure of their collective performance is to determine a mean for the individuals' percent change in body weight. When comparisons were made between DIMP-treatment groups and the control group, a difference in percent change on body weight was not consistent over the measurement periods. The growth of mink on the DCPD diets and the control was similar to growth patterns reported by other workers (Aulerich and Schaible, 1965; Kumeno et al., 1970; Oldfield et al., 1968; Seier et al., 1970; Travis and Schaible, 1961).

Table 117. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon peripheral blood mean hemoglobin concentration.

Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	7/21/77	N	10/18/77	N	1/17/78	N	6/30/78
Males	DCPD 0	6	17.7 ± 0.32 ^a	6	21.6 ± 0.33 ^a	6	20.8 ± 0.67 ^a	6	21.2 ± 0.24 ^a
	100	6	17.2 ± 0.23 ^a	6	21.6 ± 0.41 ^a	5	19.5 ± 0.53 ^a	5	19.8 ± 0.50 ^a
	200	6	17.2 ± 0.45 ^a	6	22.2 ± 0.82 ^a	5	20.6 ± 0.40 ^a	5	20.9 ± 0.57 ^a
	400	6	18.1 ± 0.21 ^a	6	22.2 ± 0.69 ^a	6	21.3 ± 0.47 ^a	6	21.0 ± 0.56 ^a
	800	6	17.7 ± 0.24 ^a	6	22.2 ± 0.63 ^a	6	20.7 ± 0.41 ^a	6	20.4 ± 0.26 ^a
			(1)						
Females	DCPD 0	24	17.6 ± 0.22 ^a	24	21.7 ± 0.55 ^a	24	19.5 ± 0.29 ^a	20	19.1 ± 0.27 ^a
	100	24	17.2 ± 0.23 ^a	23	21.5 ± 0.14 ^a	23	19.5 ± 0.20 ^a	20	19.5 ± 0.23 ^a
	200	24	17.7 ± 0.19 ^a	23	22.0 ± 0.41 ^a	24	19.8 ± 0.57 ^a	21	20.2 ± 0.40 ^a
	400	24	18.1 ± 0.29 ^a	23	20.8 ± 0.34 ^a	24	20.3 ± 0.24 ^a	23	19.9 ± 0.23 ^a
	800	24	18.2 ± 0.21 ^a	24	21.3 ± 0.32 ^a	23	20.3 ± 0.24 ^a	21	19.4 ± 0.33 ^a
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	17.6 ± 0.19 ^a	30	21.7 ± 0.43 ^a	30	19.8 ± 0.28 ^a	26	19.6 ± 0.27 ^a
	100	30	17.2 ± 0.19 ^a	29	21.5 ± 0.14 ^a	28	19.5 ± 0.19 ^a	25	19.5 ± 0.21 ^a
	200	30	17.6 ± 0.18 ^a	29	21.3 ± 0.81 ^a	29	19.9 ± 0.48 ^a	26	20.3 ± 0.35 ^a
	400	30	18.1 ± 0.24 ^a	29	21.1 ± 0.32 ^a	30	20.5 ± 0.22 ^a	29	20.1 ± 0.23 ^a
	800	30	18.1 ± 0.18 ^a	30	21.4 ± 0.29 ^a	29	20.3 ± 0.21 ^a	27	19.6 ± 0.27 ^a

(1) Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values (P>0.05).

Table 11b. Effect of chronic dietary administration of DCPD to male and female mink upon mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC).

Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentrations ($\pm$ S.E.) by date and number of mink									
Sex	Treatment (ppm)	N	7/21/77	N	10/18/77	N	1/17/78	N	6/30/78
Males	DCPD 0	6	38.8 $\pm$ 0.70 ^a	6	39.1 $\pm$ 0.80 ^a	6	36.8 $\pm$ 0.46 ^a	6	37.5 $\pm$ 0.68 ^a
	100	6	37.6 $\pm$ 0.88 ^a	6	41.3 $\pm$ 0.35 ^a	5	37.1 $\pm$ 0.42 ^a	5	37.2 $\pm$ 0.40 ^a
	200	6	36.1 $\pm$ 0.61 ^a	6	41.6 $\pm$ 1.23 ^a	5	37.1 $\pm$ 0.72 ^a	5	37.4 $\pm$ 0.89 ^a
	400	6	38.8 $\pm$ 0.93 ^a	6	39.9 $\pm$ 1.34 ^a	6	38.5 $\pm$ 0.41 ^a	6	37.3 $\pm$ 0.86 ^a
	800	6	39.4 $\pm$ 0.67 ^a	6	40.3 $\pm$ 1.22 ^a	6	37.3 $\pm$ 0.76 ^a	6	37.2 $\pm$ 0.49 ^a
Females	DCPD 0	24	38.8 $\pm$ 0.37 ^a	24	40.1 $\pm$ 1.02 ^a	24	36.9 $\pm$ 0.43 ^a	20	37.1 $\pm$ 1.28 ^a
	100	24	37.2 $\pm$ 0.41 ^a	23	40.9 $\pm$ 0.26 ^a	23	37.0 $\pm$ 0.17 ^a	20	36.3 $\pm$ 0.32 ^a
	200	24	38.6 $\pm$ 0.33 ^a	23	41.0 $\pm$ 0.71 ^a	24	37.3 $\pm$ 0.28 ^a	21	37.5 $\pm$ 0.33 ^a
	400	24	38.6 $\pm$ 0.50 ^a	23	39.4 $\pm$ 0.53 ^a	24	37.2 $\pm$ 0.47 ^a	23	36.4 $\pm$ 0.41 ^a
	800	24	38.9 $\pm$ 0.52 ^a	24	39.7 $\pm$ 0.60 ^a	22	37.7 $\pm$ 0.30 ^a	21	36.8 $\pm$ 0.63 ^a
Combined Sexes	DCPD 0	30	38.8 $\pm$ 0.33 ^a	30	39.9 $\pm$ 0.84 ^a	30	36.9 $\pm$ 0.35 ^a	26	37.2 $\pm$ 1.00 ^a
	100	30	37.2 $\pm$ 0.37 ^b	29	41.0 $\pm$ 0.21 ^a	28	37.0 $\pm$ 0.16 ^a	25	36.5 $\pm$ 0.28 ^a
	200	30	38.5 $\pm$ 0.29 ^a	29	41.2 $\pm$ 0.62 ^a	29	37.4 $\pm$ 0.26 ^a	26	37.4 $\pm$ 0.32 ^a
	400	30	38.6 $\pm$ 0.44 ^a	29	39.5 $\pm$ 0.51 ^a	30	37.4 $\pm$ 0.40 ^a	29	36.6 $\pm$ 0.38 ^a
	800	30	39.0 $\pm$ 0.44 ^a	30	39.8 $\pm$ 0.52 ^a	28	37.6 $\pm$ 0.29 ^a	27	36.9 $\pm$ 0.50 ^a

(1) Means in the same column with the same subscript are not significantly different from their respective control values ($P > 0.05$).

Table 119. Effect of chronic administration of DCPD to adult mink upon differential leukocyte count.

Treatment (ppm)	N	Leukocyte cell type (% $\pm$ S.E.)				
		Basophils	Eosinophils	Band- neutrophils	Segmented neutrophils	Lymphocytes
DCPD 0	22	0.4 $\pm$ 0.15 ⁽¹⁾ _a	3.5 $\pm$ 0.70 _a	1.6 $\pm$ 0.57 _a	63.2 $\pm$ 2.87 _a	29.3 $\pm$ 2.40 _a
100	25	0.2 $\pm$ 0.10 _a	4.7 $\pm$ 1.19 _a	1.4 $\pm$ 0.35 _a	63.6 $\pm$ 3.32 _a	29.2 $\pm$ 2.85 _a
200	24	0.2 $\pm$ 0.08 _a	3.4 $\pm$ 0.49 _a	1.3 $\pm$ 0.37 _a	57.3 $\pm$ 2.90 _a	33.9 $\pm$ 2.30 _a
400	28	0.3 $\pm$ 0.10 _a	4.6 $\pm$ 0.91 _a	0.4 $\pm$ 0.14 _a	58.1 $\pm$ 3.23 _a	34.5 $\pm$ 2.70 _a
800	26	0.3 $\pm$ 0.10 _a	3.5 $\pm$ 0.61 _a	0.9 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	62.9 $\pm$ 2.60 _a	30.7 $\pm$ 2.56 _a
						2.0 $\pm$ 0.24 _a
						2.5 $\pm$ 0.36 _a
						3.1 $\pm$ 0.85 _a
						2.1 $\pm$ 0.24 _a
						2.8 $\pm$ 0.67 _a

(1) Means with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control ($P > 0.05$).

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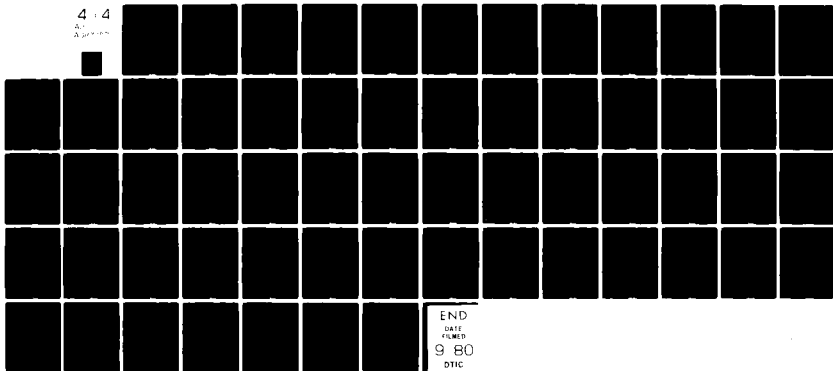
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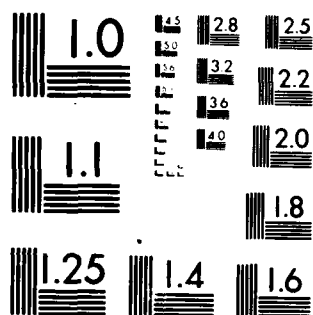
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Table 120. Effect of DCPD on reproductive performance of mink.

	DCPD treatment (ppm)				
	0	100	200	400	800
No. females mated	22	22	21	24	22
Avg. no. times mated	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
% whelped	63.6	81.8	66.7	70.8	81.8
Avg. length of gestation (days $\pm$ S.E.)	51.4 $\pm$ 1.31 ⁽¹⁾ _a	49.3 $\pm$ 1.28 _a	50.1 $\pm$ 1.86 _a	51.7 $\pm$ 1.19 _a	51.1 $\pm$ 1.55 _a
No. of kits at birth:					
Alive	69	96	77	95	96
Dead	8	12	7	3	5
No. live kits/female whelped $\pm$ S.E.)	5.21 $\pm$ 0.62 _a	5.33 $\pm$ 0.50 _a	5.50 $\pm$ 0.60 _a	5.59 $\pm$ 0.55 _a	5.33 $\pm$ 0.40 _a
Avg. wt. of kits at birth (g $\pm$ S.E.)	9.62 $\pm$ 0.45 _a	9.97 $\pm$ 0.43 _a	9.38 $\pm$ 0.34 _a	9.32 $\pm$ 0.37 _a	8.74 $\pm$ 0.41 _a
Secondary sex ratio, no. male kits/no. female kits	1.24	1.02	1.11	0.98	1.02

(1) Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control (P>0.05).

Table 121. Performance of nursing offspring and dams fed DCPD.

Treatment	Whelping 9w lactating at 4 wks (Z)	Kit mortality (X) to 4 wks	No. kits/ lactating ♀ ± S.E.	Avg. wt. of kits at 4 wks. (g ± S.E.)	Kit ¹ biomass	Avg. wt. of whelping dam (g ± S.E.)	Avg. wt. of lactating ♀ 4 wks. post- partum (g ± S.E.)
DCPD 0	79	21.7	4.91 ± 0.51 _a	165 ± 2.6 _a	810.2	978 ± 27.4 _a	878 ± 38.2 _a
100	89	22.9	4.63 ± 0.51 _a	158 ± 2.7 _a	732.5	1000 ± 27.6 _a	867 ± 23.1 _a
200	93	33.8	3.92 ± 0.54 _a	146 ± 5.2 _b	571.9	981 ± 42.4 _a	900 ± 44.4 _a
400	100	14.7	4.76 ± 0.38 _u	147 ± 2.6 _b	701.1	995 ± 25.1 _a	913 ± 29.1 _a
800	100	15.6	4.50 ± 0.41 _a	128 ± 3.1 _b	576.0	939 ± 20.2 _a	843 ± 20.5 _a

¹ Biomass = average kit body weight gain between birth and 4 weeks of age x the average number of kits raised per lactating female.

Table 122 Effect of chronic administration of DCPD to mink on organ weights (g $\pm$ S.E.) at necropsy.

Organs	DCPC treatment (ppm)				
	0	100	200	400	800
Liver	27 $\pm$ 1.5 ¹ _a	24 $\pm$ 1.4 _a	26 $\pm$ 1.0 _a	28 $\pm$ 1.6 _a	32 $\pm$ 2.0 _a
Spleen	3.3 $\pm$ 0.29 _a	2.5 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	2.6 $\pm$ 0.21 _a	2.4 $\pm$ 0.16 _b	2.5 $\pm$ 0.24 _a
Kidney	4.8 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	4.5 $\pm$ 0.22 _a	4.4 $\pm$ 0.18 _a	4.7 $\pm$ 0.21 _a	4.7 $\pm$ 0.23 _a
Lungs	7.8 $\pm$ 0.42 _a	7.0 $\pm$ 0.35 _a	7.6 $\pm$ 0.41 _a	8.1 $\pm$ 0.43 _a	7.3 $\pm$ 0.31 _a
Adrenals	0.10 $\pm$ 0.015 _a	0.11 $\pm$ 0.007 _a	0.10 $\pm$ 0.011 _a	0.12 $\pm$ 0.011 _a	0.13 $\pm$ 0.012 _a
Heart	6.0 $\pm$ 0.30 _a	5.8 $\pm$ 0.28 _a	5.5 $\pm$ 0.27 _a	5.9 $\pm$ 0.26 _a	5.6 $\pm$ 0.24 _a
<u>Gonads:</u>					
Testes	1.8 $\pm$ 0.1 _a	1.6 $\pm$ 0.3 _a	1.8 $\pm$ 0.2 _a	1.8 $\pm$ 0.2 _a	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1 _b
Ovaries	0.10 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.11 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.11 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.11 $\pm$ 0.01 _a	0.11 $\pm$ 0.01 _a
Brain	8.1 $\pm$ 0.18 _a	7.8 $\pm$ 0.15 _a	7.9 $\pm$ 0.20 _a	7.9 $\pm$ 0.13 _a	7.9 $\pm$ 0.13 _a

¹ Means in the same row with the same subscript are not significantly different from the control (P > 0.05).

Feed consumption was depressed in several instances for mink on the 800 ppm DCPD treatment. This may have been due to a decreased palatability associated with the odor of DCPD at higher concentrations. However, this depression in feed consumption was transitory in nature, and the significantly greater feed consumption of mink fed DCPD over the control value on one occasion tends to contradict any supposed palatability problem at high dietary concentrations. In general, feed consumption for all groups was somewhat higher than reported for adult female mink by Schiabe, 1970. Based upon the amount of DCPD ingested daily by each treatment group, it is unlikely that DCPD, when ingested chronically in moderately high concentrations, adversely affects the feed-conversion efficiency of mink.

The analysis of hematological indices revealed no indications of hemopoietic disturbances caused by chronic DCPD administration. Hematocrit (packed cell volume), hemoglobin, and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration values were in accordance with values reported by other workers for normal adult mink (Asher *et al.*, 1976; Fletch and Karstad, 1972; Kubin and Mason, 1948; and Røtenburg and Jorgensen, 1971).

Even though there was no difference between treatment groups and controls, differential leukocyte counts made at the termination of the study, on blood collected from all treatment groups, differed in several respects from the values reported by other researchers. Mature (segmented) neutrophils and lymphocyte numbers differed from the results of counts made by Fletch and Karstad (1972), Gilbert (1969), and Kennedy (1935), who all reported nearly equal percentages of these leukocyte types at about 45-47% each. However, Asher *et al.* (1976) have shown seasonal and age dependent variations in white cell percentages in mink; a consideration not given by previous workers. When compared to values given by Asher *et al.* for an equivalent time of the year, the neutrophil and lymphocyte percentages of mink in this study were well correlated.

Monocyte percentages were less in the counts made in the animals in this test, when compared to the 6-9% values from several studies (Fletch and Karstad, 1972; Asher *et al.*, 1976). However, counts made by Gilbert (1969) and by Kennedy (1935) place monocytes in the 1-2% range, as was found for the animals in this test.

The reproductive potential of mink chronically exposed to DCPD was not adversely affected. Indices of reproductive performance were not markedly different from those present in the literature (Aulerich *et al.*, 1975; Aulerich and Ringer, 1977; Enders, 1952; Hansson, 1947; Schaible and Travis, 1958).

Performance of kits nursed by females on the 200, 400, and 800 ppm DCPD diets was poorer than that of control kits. The decreased weight gain of these kits over a four week nursing period is suggestive of mammary excretion of the chemical, especially since it is highly lipid soluble. However, disturbances in maternal metabolism such as lactogenic capability, fat metabolism and excretion, calcium metabolism, or a myriad of other problems may be responsible for the

reduced kit growth. Weight gain of control kits during this period was well correlated with data supplied by other workers (Aulerich et al., 1975; Aulerich and Ringer, 1977; Oldfield et al., 1968).

No gross or histopathological abnormalities were found to be consistent for any DCPD treatment, at the conclusion of the test. Spleen weights were substantially heavier in the 400 ppm diet than in the control, but this difference was not seen in the 800 ppm DCPD-treated animals. Since individuals on a higher dosage treatment failed to show a similar effect, the difference in spleen weights is probably associated with chance variation or sampling error. Organ weights were not far removed from values reported by other workers (Aulerich and Ringer, 1977; Wood et al., 1965). Kidney and lung weights for mink in this test were slightly lighter than the weights reported for these organs by Wood et al. (1965). Conversely, heart weights were found to be greater than heart weights reported in the same study. According to Wood et al. (1965), the method of euthanatization can affect organ weights. Since the method of euthanatization employed by Wood and co-workers (electrocution) was different from the technique used in this study (cervical dislocation), the difference in these organ weights is more easily reconciled. The reduction in testes weight exhibited by the males fed 800 ppm DCPD may have been due to an acceleration of the normal seasonal reduction which occurs in this species (Bostrom et al., 1968). However, histological examination revealed no differences in the state of seasonal regression.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The acute oral toxicity of DCPD for mink was estimated to be greater than 1000 mg/kg BW.
2. The 21-day subacute dietary LC₅₀ of DCPD for mink was determined to be 6800 ppm.
3. The chronic ingestion of DCPD in the diet by mink had no effect on growth, survival, or reproductive performance. Neonate weight gain was significantly reduced by the ingestion of 200, 400, and 800 ppm DCPD by lactating dams. Testes weight of males fed 800 ppm DCPD was significantly less than the controls.

Tissue Residues in Bobwhite Quail
and Mallard Ducks Fed or Dosed
14C - Dicyclopentadine

Introduction

The future restoration of military installations previously exposed to pollutants requires information on the biological hazards of these pollutants. One possible hazard to consider is that wildlife, including birds, would become vectors in passing the pollutants along the food chain to their predators. Thus, consideration should be given to the possibility that the pollutants are not only a hazard to the animals being exposed, but also those preying on the exposed animals.

Birds are particularly difficult to keep out of military reservations because peripheral fencing does not limit their boundary. Insects and/or plants, as well as water on the premises may serve as reservoirs for pollutants. Consumption of these pollutants could result in tissue residues. A chemical of concern on some reservations is dicyclopentadiene (DCPD). To assess the possible residue levels this chemical may induce in two species of birds, the Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus) and the Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos) were fed and dosed ^{14}C labeled DCPD. The rate of accumulation and depletion of the radioactivity were ascertained. Presumably, this information would reveal the body burden to short exposure of these pollutants, and the rapidity for depletion of residues upon release from such exposure.

Methods and Procedures

Feeding

The experiments were conducted in Room #1 of Building #4 on the Michigan State University's Poultry Science Research and Teaching Center (PSRTC). Two adult species of birds, Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks, were used in the study. The quail were housed in battery brooders, 6 decks high divided into 2 compartments on each deck. Each compartment was 99.4 x 68.6 x 24.1 cm (length x width x height) with 6 quail, 3 of each sex, in each compartment. The Bobwhite quail were from a colony maintained for research and teaching at the PSRTC.

Mallard ducks originated from two sources, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Dundee, Illinois 60118, and Frost Game Farm, Colona, Wisconsin 54930. They were phenotypically indistinguishable from wild Mallards. They were regularly housed in pens measuring 152.4 x 152.4 x 76.2 cm (length x width x height). However, for the experiment the ducks were moved into growing-type batteries 4 decks high, each deck measuring 121.9 x 76.2 x 33.0 cm (length x width x height). Six ducks, 3 of each sex, comprised a group in a compartment.

Supplemental heat was provided in the room to maintain a temperature of 12.8°C. There was a 9-day pretest period during which feed intake and body weight were monitored. This was followed by the experimental period during which radioactive diets were fed and

the birds killed according to the schedule in Table 123. The experiment with ^{14}C -DCPD was conducted April 6 to 21, with the period of April 6-11 being the pretest period.

Animal care was in accordance with N.I.H. policy, Public Law, and the guidelines of H.E.W.

The diet fed to the quail was a stock breeder ration (Table 124) prepared by a local feedmill to specifications issued by the Michigan State University's Department of Poultry Science. The ration fed to the ducks was a commercial ration (unknown formula) specified for breeder ducks. Feed was provided ad libitum.

The radioactive DCPD for the experiments was obtained from New England Nuclear¹, and checked by them for purity just prior to shipment. DCPD was at least 99% pure and ring-labeled. The specific activity was 2.11 mCi/mM, which calculates to 15.9 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$.

The radioactive compounds were blended into the feed via a premix. The latter was prepared by grinding 1 kg of the breeder ration to pass through a #20 (U.S. Bureau of Standards) sieve, and then adding a weighed amount of cold chemical previously blended with a weighed amount of the ^{14}C -chemical to yield the calculated dilution and quantity of the chemical to prepare a diet with 100 mg of ^{14}C -DCPD per kg of diet. Nine mg of ^{14}C -DCPD stock solution were blended with 2248 mg of non-radioactive DCPD, and 2000 mg of this was thoroughly blended with 998 g of the sifted diet to yield a premix with 2 mg ^{14}C -DCPD/g diet. The final rations containing chemical at 100 ppm (mg/kg) were blended in closed containers by tumbling the premix with diet at 5% of dietary weight.

Dosing Experiments

The procedures for housing the Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks for the dosing experiments were the same as those used in the feeding experiment. The ducks were dosed, per os, on September 19, 1977 and the quail on September 26, with ^{14}C -DCPD, according to the protocol in Table 125, radioactive compound was administered directly into the crop using polyethylene tubing attached to a syringe. Corn oil was the carrier. The dosing solutions of corn oil with radioactive chemical were prepared by adding stock ^{14}C -DCPD to corn oil containing 5% by weight of the respective chemical. The final solutions of corn oil for dosing contained 0.39 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ of ^{14}C -DCPD to dose the ducks, and 1.23 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ of ^{14}C -DCPD to dose the quail. The calculated dose to be administered was based on 100 mg of chemical per kg body weight, and a target of about 1 μCi of ^{14}C per bird.

The birds were fasted overnight prior to receiving the single oral dose of radioactive compound in corn oil.

¹ The citation of the manufacturer's name does not constitute an endorsement by the Department of the Army.

TABLE 123. THE PROTOCOL TO DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ^{14}C FROM ^{14}C -LABELED DCPD IN TWO SPECIES OF BIRDS (BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCK) GIVEN THE RADIOLABELED COMPOUNDS IN THE DIET, AND THE PATTERN FOR DEPLETION OF ^{14}C AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE RADIOACTIVE DIET AND SUBSTITUTION OF FEED WITHOUT THE ABOVE CHEMICALS

Number of birds sacrificed at stated time ¹								
Species	Sex	Controls killed		Days fed ¹⁴ C-chemical ²		Days after withdrawal		Σ
		Day 0	Day 10	Day 3	Day 5 ²	Day 3	Day 5	
Bobwhite quail	♀	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
	♂	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
								...
		6	6	6	6	6	6	36
Mallard duck	♀	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
	♂	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
								...
		6	6	6	6	6	6	36

¹ Samples to be processed for radioactivity: red blood cells, plasma, liver, muscle, kidney, skin, brain, adipose.

² Day 5 on feed containing chemical is day zero of withdrawal.

TABLE 124. THE COMPOSITION OF THE DIET FED TO QUAIL IN THE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH ^{14}C -DCPD

Ingredient	Amount per 1000 parts
Corn, #2 yellow	450.2
Soybean meal, 49%	327
Meat scrap, 50%	50
Alfalfa meal, dehy.	45
Animal fat, stabl. ¹	57
Limestone	50
Dicalcium phosphate	7
Choline chloride, 50%	3
Methionine hydroxy analogue	1
Salt, iodized	3.8
Mineral mix A	3
Vitamin mix A	3

¹ Ethoxyquin (Antioxidant) 56.8 mg/kg.

Killing and Tissue Harvesting

The procedure for procuring tissue samples was common to both the feeding and dosing experiments. Prior to being killed, a blood sample of 3 to 5 ml was obtained from a duck or quail by cardiac puncture using a heparinized syringe and stainless steel needle, 3.81 cm x 20 gauge and 2.54 x 22 gauge, for duck and quail, respectively. Ducks were killed by cervical dislocation; the quail were killed either with an overdose of chloroform in a closed container, or by cervical dislocation. The blood was processed immediately to obtain hematocrit values, and the remaining greater portion was transferred to chilled test tubes set in an ice bath. The blood was brought from the PSRTC to the laboratory for centrifugation and the plasma separated from the red blood cells (rbcs). The latter were washed twice with 3 ml of 0.9% saline. Then plasma and rbcs were frozen at -21°C , and stored in this state until thawed for ^{14}C analysis. Samples of tissues from breast muscle, skin (without feathers), adipose from the abdominal area, kidneys, liver, and brain were immediately procured from the dead bird, wrapped in individual plastic bags with identification, and stored on ice until brought into the laboratory. Then they were transferred to a freezer at -21° and stored in this state until analyzed.

Preparation of Tissues for ^{14}C Counting, and Counting Methodology

Plasma samples were thawed and 200 μl pipetted into vials for liquid scintillation counting. Twelve ml of 3 α 708 "Complete Counting Cocktail" (Research Products Int'l. Corp., Elk Grove Village, IL 60007) were added to the vial, the vial shaken vigorously to disperse the plasma, and then counted for ^{14}C . RBCs were thawed and stirred with a stainless steel spatula to effect uniform distribution of sample. A sample of rbcs was accurately weighed to within ± 1 mg of 100 mg in a tared vial for liquid scintillation counting by drop-wise addition of rbcs from the spatula. To this was added 1 ml of UnisolTM, a tissue solubilizer. The sample was heated at 50°C for 3 hours in an oven, and/or allowed to stand overnight to solubilize the sample. Sometimes 48 hours of solubilization were required for complete preparation of the sample. Then 10 ml of UnisolTM complement were added to the vial, followed by 2-4 drops of 30% hydrogen peroxide to reduce coloration. The vial cap was put on tightly and the vial shaken. Then the cap was unscrewed and the vial permitted to stand for 20 minutes. The cap was returned onto the vial and the vial counted for ^{14}C .

Samples from the other tissues were obtained by cutting chunks into smaller and smaller pieces, and then randomly selecting tiny pieces to obtain an accurately weighed amount to within ± 1 mg of 100 mg in a tared vial. These samples were solubilized with 1 ml UnisolTM, as indicated above. The UnisolTM complement was added, and only on liver samples, which were highly colored, were 2-4 drops of 30% hydrogen peroxide used to reduce coloration.

Samples were counted in either a Nuclear-Chicago Liquid Scintillation Counter Model 724 System; or a Nuclear-Chicago Isocap 300 Series Counter.

TABLE 125. THE PROTOCOL TO DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION AND DEPLETION PATTERN OF ^{14}C -DCPD IN ADULT BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCKS AFTER A SINGLE ORAL DOSE

Species	Sex	Number of birds killed at stated time to obtain samples ¹ for ^{14}C determination				
		Stated time birds were killed--hours				
		0	2	24	48	Σ
Bobwhite quail	♀	3	3	3	3	12
	♂	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
		6	6	6	6	24
Mallard ducks	♀	3	3	3	3	12
	♂	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
		6	6	6	6	24

¹ Samples to be processed for radioactivity: red blood cells, plasma, liver, muscle, kidney, skin, brain, adipose and excreta.

A duplicate set of samples of each tissue, representative of all birds on a particular experiment, were processed before they were counted as a set. Each sample was counted for 10 minutes in a complete cycle, and all samples went through 3 cycles. Thus, total count was for 30 minutes. For example, all of the muscle samples from the quail fed ^{14}C -DCPD were removed from the freezer and prepared as one set. These were counted along with ^{14}C -DCPD standard and blank, and a ^{14}C -benzoic acid standard in toluene and a toluene blank. The latter two samples were obtained from Nuclear-Chicago Corp. to be used to establish counting efficiency to standards. A set included, in the case of the feeding experiment, samples obtained from the two groups of controls, one group of 6 quail killed at the start of the experiment, the other group of 6 at the completion of the experiment; and the muscle samples obtained from quail killed on 3 and 5 days of feeding diets with ^{14}C -DCPD, and 3 and 5 days after withdrawal of the radioactive diets.

Calculations for Radioactivity in Tissues

The data as counts per minute (cpm) were analyzed statistically in a minicomputer's program for analysis of variance (ANOV). If significant differences among group means were detected, then the samples from the control groups were compared in the ANOV program. A non-significant F-value indicated that ^{14}C dust from the radioactive diets was not a contributing factor to ^{14}C counts in tissue samples. Therefore, the data from the two control groups were pooled and considered as one group of 12 control samples. The mean value of the control group was subtracted from each cpm of the other individual values to derive a net count for that experimental sample indicative of ^{14}C chemical from the feed. Only one set of control values of the 8 tissues undergoing analyses showed a significant difference indicative of possible ^{14}C dust contamination. However, since none of the other tissues from these control birds showed a comparable effect, we considered the difference of 1.3 cpm to be an aberrant trend. The controls in this case were also pooled to arrive at a mean value for the 12 samples.

Samples were corrected for quenching using internal standards, and for machine efficiency using the ^{14}C -benzoic acid standard supplied by the manufacturer of the scintillation counter. Internal standard corrections varied with each tissue with the greatest quenching occurring in samples prepared from rbc's. Machine efficiency for ^{14}C counting ranged between 72 and 82%, depending upon which scintillation counter was used. The Isocap 300 had the best efficiency.

Detection limits were based on the specified specific activity established by the manufacturer of the ^{14}C -DCPD, and the eventual dilution factors in admixing "cold" and radioactive compound for the feeding and dosing experiments. ^{14}C -DCPD was supplied at 3.34 mCi/mM or 2.11 mCi/mM. The latter ^{14}C -DCPD was used in the dosing experiments, while the former was mixed in the feed. These values

are transformable to 25.3 and 15.9 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$ for the two lots of ^{14}C -DCPD, respectively. To determine the detection limit for a particular tissue undergoing radio-metric measurements the statistical concept employed was ANOV and Dunnett's t-test for a oneway comparison at a probability value of $P = .05$ for a significant difference. The standard deviation was that associated with the 12 control values, unless the ANOV showed no significant difference in a comparison of control vs. values from birds receiving radioactive feed or solutions; in those cases, the standard deviation was derived from the Error term of the ANOV. The formula used for calculating the Dunnett's allowance value, A, (Dunnett, 1955) was as follows:

$A = \text{Dunnett's } t_{.05} \times \text{std. dev.} \times \sqrt{1/n_1 + 1/n_2}$ where:

- (a) Dunnett's t value is obtained from the table at d.f. = 30, and for 4 treatments
- (b) std. dev. is the standard deviation for the 12 control values
- (c) n_1 = number of values in the control group
- (d) n_2 = number of experimental values in the comparison to the control values.

For example: plasma samples of 200 μl counted from Bobwhite quail, each counted for 3 x 10 min. averaged 30.0 ± 1.37 (mean $\pm$ S.D.) as the background.

Where $A = 2.25 \times 1.37 \times \sqrt{1/12 + 1/1}$ in a comparison of the 12 control values to any 1 experimental value.

$A = 3.2$ cpm above background would be a significantly ($P = 0.05$) higher number. Thus, a count of 33.2 ($30 + 3.2$) would indicate detectable radioactivity.

The detection limits are then calculated by transposing the allowance value from cpm to dpm and dividing by the specific activity of the radioactive compound.

In the case of plasma samples reviewed above, the calculations showed the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Detection limit} &= \text{Allowance value} \times \frac{1}{\text{quench factor}} \times \frac{1}{\text{sample size}} \times \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\text{machine efficiency}} \times \frac{1}{\text{specific activity in dpm}/\mu\text{gm}} = \frac{\mu\text{gm}}{\text{g or ml}} \\ &= 3.2 \text{ cpm} \times \frac{1}{0.925} \times \frac{1}{0.2 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{1}{0.74} = 23.3 \text{ dpm/ml plasma} \end{aligned}$$

The specific activity of ^{14}C -DCPD was 3.34 mCi/mM, which is equal to 25.3 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$. A quantity of 9.0 mg of "radioactive" ^{14}C -DCPD at 25.3 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$ was diluted to a final weight of 2257 mg DCPD, using

non-radioactive DCPD. Therefore, a total of 27.7 μCi was diluted to 2257 mg or to a concentration of 0.1009 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$. At 2.2×10^6 dpm per μCi , this yielded a radioactive compound with 2.2×10^6 dpm $\times$ 0.1009 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mg}$ = 0.2219×10^6 dpm/mg = $\frac{21.0 \times 10^3 \text{ cpm}}{\text{mg}}$ = $\frac{21.9 \text{ dpm}}{\mu\text{g } ^{14}\text{C-DCPD}}$

The detection limit of 23.3 dpm of $^{14}\text{C-DCPD}$ is equivalent to 23.3 dpm $\times$ $\frac{1}{21.0/\text{dpm}/\mu\text{g}}$ = 0.105 $\mu\text{g } ^{14}\text{C-DCPD}/\text{ml}$.

The calculations for the detection limits of other tissues followed the above procedure, but with the proper values substituted in each case. These detection limits are listed in each table giving the values of radioactive compound(s) found in the tissues.

Extraction of Feed for Radioactivity

At the conclusion of the feeding experiments involving $^{14}\text{C-DCPD}$ to ducks and quail, samples of the feed were removed, stored in plastic bags and frozen at -21°C . About 6 months afterward they were moved into a refrigerator at 8°C and stored there for 3 months. At that time 2 g samples of the feed were weighed into 50 ml glass centrifuge tubes, and extracted 3 times with 10 ml of either dioxane or chloroform:petroleum ether (1:1) or ethyl acetate, to remove DCPD from feeds with $^{14}\text{C-DCPD}$. Total volume of extracts was determined, and aliquots of 0.5 ml counted in 12 ml of cocktail. Recoveries of ^{14}C from the feed were calculated based on original ^{14}C specific activity introduced into the feed. One-half gram residue samples of feed remaining in the test tubes after extractions were also counted, and the residue portion weighed to determine the proportion of sample that was counted. Total dpm recovered from extracts and residues after extractions represented recovery of ^{14}C in feed. The proportion of ^{14}C in extractions presumably represented initial compound. No chromatograms were developed on the extractions and residue samples to determine percentage of parent compound remaining.

Results

Body Weight, Feed Intake, and Hematocrit

Feeding Experiments

Bobwhite quail used in the feeding experiments for $^{14}\text{C-DCPD}$ lost weight during the holding period of 9 days. This can be determined from the data in Table 126, by comparison between initial weight and weight on day 0, the day the experiment started. The quail moved into the batteries to be used in the $^{14}\text{C-DCPD}$ experiment, weighed 212 g, and lost about 14 g per bird. During the time the radioactive diets were fed, the body weights improved to some extent in most groups. The controls (Group 2) fared as well as the treated quail. Generally, feed intake was higher during the time the radioactive diets were fed (Table 127), and this appeared to account for the quail regaining some of their body weight.

TABLE 126. BODY WEIGHTS OF BOBWHITE QUAIL FED ¹⁴C-DCPD @ 100 PPM OR FEED WITHOUT DCPD, AND HEMATOCRIT AT TIME OF SACRIFICE

Group	Treatment	Bird No.	Sex	Initial wt. on 4/6/77	Change in body weight from initial weight					Hematocrit %
					day 0 on	day 3 on	day 5 on	day 3 off	day 5 off	
1	None	1057	♂	192	-9					41.8
		1053	♂	227	-17					20.8
		1055	♂	201	-15					42.5
		1054	♀	226	-32					39.5
		1056	♀	212	-6					30.0
		1091	♀	212	-4					27.5
		Mean (±S.D.)		211(±14)	-13.0(±9.3)					36.4(±6.6)
2	None	1999	♂	193	-11	-10	-9	-9	-10	40.0
		2000	♂	207	-20	-17	-20	-21	-21	30.5
		1998	♂	211	-16	-10	-11	-13	-14	49.0
		1996	♀	217	-23	-25	-26	-26	-33	36.5
		1995	♀	206	-21	-14	-8	-14	-10	34.0
		1997	♀	226	-3	+2	-7	-5	-1	35.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		210(±11)	-15.6(±7.5)	-12.3(±8.9)	-13.5(±7.7)	-15.7(±9.6)	-14.8(±11)	37.5(±6.4)
3	¹⁴ C-DCPD in feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11	1992	♂	103	-1	+2				39.0
		1993	♂	193	-8	-8				46.0
		1994	♂	209	-10	-10				43.5
		1528	♀	264	-30	-42				39.5
		1527	♀	202	-11	-4				36.0
		1526	♀	226	-12	-14				30.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		213(±29)	-13.3(±12.7)	-12.7(±15.4)				40.5(±3.6)
4	¹⁴ C-DCPD in feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11	1551	♂	201	-10	-15	-17			37.0
		1529	♂	206	-13	-11	-9			42.5
		1530	♂	190	-14	-16	-17			36.0
		1552	♀	205	-8	-4	-5			33.3
		1553	♀	235	-21	-24	-29			26.5
		1554	♀	234	-14	-21	-32			37.3
		Mean (±S.D.)		213(±17)	-13.3(±4.4)	-15.2(±7.1)	-18.2(±10.7)			35.6(±5.3)
5	¹⁴ C-DCPD in feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11	1657	♂	220	-12	-9	-12	-13		41.8
		1555	♂	212	-13	-10	-12	-14		46.0
		1557	♂	186	-8	-4	-7	9		40.3
		1560	♀	170	-9	-6	-4	-5		42.8
		1524	♀	223	-18	-9	-8	-19		36.5
		1550	♀	235	-34	-30	-33	-37		35.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		209(±26)	-15.8(±10.0)	-11.3(±9.4)	-12.7(±10.4)	-13.2(±15.2)		40.4(±4.1)
6	¹⁴ C-DCPD in feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11	1627	♂	205	-9	-10	-9	-9	-11	38.0
		1626	♂	202	-16	-17	-15	-16	-19	40.0
		1629	♂	195	-9	-11	-11	-9	-11	40.5
		1620	♀	220	-19	-16	-18	-16	-14	33.0
		1630	♀	219	-25	-37	-41	-39	-51	41.5
		1654	♀	231	-9	-7	-4	-21	-21	33.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		213(±15)	-14.5(±6.7)	-16.3(±10.0)	-16.3(±13.0)	-21.2(±15.2)	-21.2(±15.2)	37.7(±3.8)
Avg.		♂	203(±12)						40.2(±5.0)	
Avg.		♀	221(±19)						35.8(±4.3)	

TABLE 127. THE AMOUNT OF FEED AND ¹⁴C-DCPD CONSUMED BY BOBWHITE QUAIL FED THE RADIOACTIVE COMPOUND AT 100 PPM IN THE DIET

Group	Pre-Exptl. Period	Feed Intake - g/b/d				¹⁴ C intake mg/b	Body wt. g	¹⁴ C-mg per kg body wt.
		Experimental period Days 0-3	Experimental period Days 3-5	Mean	Withdrawal period Days 0-3 off	Withdrawal period Days 3-5 off		
1 ^a	(6) 12.3	-	-	-	-	0	211	0
2 ^a	(6) 12.0	(6) 17.6	(6) 17.7	17.6	(6) 17.6	(6) 16.5	210	0
3	(6) 11.5	(6) 15.1	-	15.1	-	-	213	21.3
4	(6) 11.5	(6) 13.6	(6) 14.6	14.0	-	-	213	32.9
5	(6) 10.6	(6) 16.1	(6) 15.0	15.6	(6) 13.5	-	209	37.5
6	(6) 12.4	(6) 16.4	(6) 17.8	17.0	(6) 15.9	(6) 14.8	213	39.8

^a Controls

^b Number of birds

Calculations to account for the amounts of ^{14}C -DCPD consumed revealed that 4.5 mg was consumed in 3 days or 21 mg per kg body weight, and 7.0-8.5 mg in 5 days, or 32.9-39.8 mg per kg weight (Table 127). On a daily basis the body burden averaged 7.3 mg ^{14}C -DCPD per kg of body weight.

Hematocrit values for the quail averaged 40 and 36 ml% for males and females in the experiment involving DCPD (Table 126). The chemicals had no effect on the hematocrit values; controls, and treated birds had comparable hematocrits.

The ducks used for the ^{14}C -DCPD experiment accepted a change in habitat quite readily, as evidenced by a maintenance of body weight in most groups used in the experiment (Table 128). The ducks to be fed ^{14}C -DCPD weighed 1107 and 1156 g for males and females, respectively (Table 128). The larger value for the females reflected either the seasonal trend for these birds to deposit migratory fat, or to be actively in egg production.

Table 129 contains the data on feed intake of the ducks during the experiment with ^{14}C -DCPD. No consistent trends were observed for feed intake to be influenced by the 100 ppm level of the chemical in the diet. Birds that consumed greater quantities of diet with the chemical consumed amounts of diet comparable to this during the withdrawal period when no chemicals were in the diet. Table 129 reveals that the ducks fed diets with ^{14}C -DCPD consumed about 35 mg of radioactive chemical in 3 days (Group 3), and 51-77 mg in 5 days. These values indicated that daily body burden of ^{14}C -DCPD averaged 12.6 mg per kg body weight.

The lower hematocrit values, averaging 33.4 ml% for the females used in the ^{14}C -DCPD experiment, as compared to the average 42.4 ml% for male ducks (Table 128) reflected the active reproductive state of these females, and was associated with the trend for females to weigh slightly more than the males.

Feeding ^{14}C -DCPD at 100 ppm in the diet for 3 or 5 days had no effect on the hematocrit values of the ducks (Table 128).

Dosing Experiments

Quail used in the dosing experiments weighed 204 and 191 g for female and male, respectively (Table 130). The dose of ^{14}C -DCPD was targeted at 100 mg per kg body weight, but the actual quantity given amounted to 102.5 mg per kg body weight (Table 130). When these values were compared to the daily body burden of ^{14}C -DCPD received via the consumption of feed, the oral dose was 14 fold greater. Hematocrit values averaged 34.2 and 36.7 ml% for female and male quail, respectively (Table 130). There was a significant ($P < .01$) difference between these values. Quail dosed with ^{14}C -DCPD had hematocrit values of 35.7, 36.0, and 36.0 ml% at 2, 24, and 48 hours after dose, as compared to an average control value of 34.7 (Table 130), no significant ($P > .05$) treatment effect was detected.

TABLE 128. BODY WEIGHTS AND HEMATOCRITS OF MALLARD DUCKS FED ¹⁴C-DCPD @ 100 PPM OR FEED WITHOUT DCPD

Group	Treatment	Bird No.	Sex	Initial wt. on 4/6	Change in body weight from initial weight					Hematocrit %
					day 0 on	day 3 on	day 5 on	day 3 off	day 5 off	
1	None	933	♂	1091	+109					43.0
		6479	♂	1066	+40					44.0
		6476	♂	1075	-9					41.0
		929	♀	960	+165					36.8
		6790	♀	1174	+114					31.5
		930	♀	972	-125					30.3
		Mean (±S.D.)		1056(±100)	49(±108)					37.8(±5.9)
2	None	6485	♂	1125		-66	-54	-53	-65	46.5
		4729	♂	1150	-9	-10	+2	+21	+26	46.0
		4620	♂	1136	+64	+91	+118	+164	+185	39.0
		931	♀	1251	+169	+235	+167	Dead		37.0
		6753	♀	1360	-32	-54	-111	-05	-144	33.0
		932	♀	1106	+79	+74	+40	-36	-12	34.5
		Mean (±S.D.)		1189(±98)	58(±76)	45(±113)	27(±104)	2(±98)	-2(±122)	39.8(±6.3)
3	¹⁴ C-DCPD In feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11/77	4647	♂	1020	+34	-83				40.0
		4629	♂	1129	-10	+9				34.5
		4738	♂	951	-51	-44				39.3
		935	♀	1107	+70	+119				28.0
		6752	♀	1184	-5	+5				36.0
		937	♀	1135	-6	+150				36.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		1088(±86)	6.7(±44)	27(±93)				35.6(±4.3)
4	¹⁴ C-DCPD In feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11/77	949	♂	1110	-100	Dead				42.0
		6478	♂	1075	-35	-68	-173			37.8
		934	♂	1076	-49	+23	-12			42.5
		939	♀	1139	+127	+146	+106			39.0
		942	♀	975	-115	-170	-170			22.8
		944	♀	1016	+72	+146	+135			34.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		1065(±60)	-16(±96)	15(±137)	-24(±148)			35.2(±7.6)
5	¹⁴ C-DCPD In feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11/77	936	♂	1097	+61	-45	+75	+75		45.8
		940	♂	1152	+53	+12	-2	-5		43.0
		938	♂	1035	+72	+11	+52	+53		42.8
		6751	♀	1130	+59	+40	-78	-29		25.6
		6760	♀	1260	-	-65	+2	-41		41.7
		947	♀	1351	-73	-103	-69	-40		34.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		1171(±115)	34(±100)	-38(±81)	-3(±62)	2(±50)		38.7(±7.5)
6	¹⁴ C-DCPD In feed @ 100 ppm starting 4/11/77	941	♂	1083	-13	+32	+40	+57	+43	44.5
		945	♂	1010	+9	+35	+44	+67	+42	45.5
		943	♂	1533	-166	-102	-115	-127	-161	46.5
		6788	♀	1199	-151	-79	-115	-120	-75	35.0
		6784	♀	1156	-34	+35	+25	+49	-25	37.0
		948	♀	1243	-61	+20	-25	+29	-42	34.0
		Mean (±S.D.)		1222(±108)	-69(±73)	-10(±63)	-23(±76)	-7(±91)	-36(±77)	40.4(±5.7)
Avg.				1107(±110)					42.4(±3.4)	

TABLE 129. THE AMOUNT OF FEED AND ^{14}C -DCPD CONSUMED BY MALLARD DUCKS FED THE RADIOACTIVE COMPOUND AT 100 PPM IN THE DIET

Group	Pre-Exptl. Period	Feed Intake - g/b/d			Withdrawal period Days 0-3 off	^{14}C intake mg/b	Body wt. g	^{14}C -mg per kg body wt.
		Experimental period. Days 0-3 on	Mean	Days 3-5 on	Days 3-5 off			
1 ^a	(6) ^b 115.9 ^c	-	-	-	-	0	1056	0
2 ^a	(6) 84.7	(6) 129.5	126.3	(5) 133.1	(5) 122.3	0	1189	0
3	(6) 98.1 ^c	(6) 115.0	115.0	-	-	34.5	1088	31.7
4	(6) 84.9	(5) 155.2	153.1	(6) 150.0	-	76.6	1065	71.9
5	(6) 93.6	(6) 81.6	85.5	(6) 91.4	(6) 115.9	51.3	1171	43.8
6	(6) 103.0 ^c	(6) 139.9	131.6	(6) 119.0	(6) 121.4	65.8	1222	53.8

^a Controls

^b Number of birds

^c Feed wasted, not an accurate value for intake

TABLE 130. BODY WEIGHT, HEMATOCRIT AND AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL GIVEN TO BOWWHITE QUAIL DOSED ORALLY WITH ^{14}C -DCPD AT 100 MG PLR MG BODY WEIGHT

Group	Band No.	Sex	Body wt.-g	Dose	body wt. mg/kg	Compound given	Time of killing	Hematocrit %
1	2447	♀	205	None	0	None	0 hr.	31.0
	2449	♀	180	"	0	"	"	31.0
	2448	♀	210	"	0	"	"	35.5
	2430	♀	213	"	0	"	"	34.2
	2438	♀	199	"	0	"	"	32.5
	2429	♀	210	"	0	"	"	27.5
	2451	♂	212	"	0	"	"	38.0
	2450	♂	174	"	0	"	"	30.0
	2452	♂	182	"	0	"	"	30.5
	2433	♂	187	"	0	"	"	36.5
	2431	♂	208	"	0	"	"	35.0
	2432	♂	177 196(115)	"	0	"	"	35.0 34.7(13.4)
2	2471	♀	220	22	100	DCPD	2 hr.	30.0
	2474	♀	181	16	92	"	"	40.3
	2472	♀	188	20	166	"	"	33.3
	2475	♂	194	20	103	"	"	36.5
	2473	♂	208	21	100	"	"	33.3
	2476	♂	162 192(120)	18 19.0(11.6)	111 105(15)	"	"	39.0 35.7(13.9)
	2455	♀	245	25	102	DCPD	24 hr.	33.0
	2454	♀	184	20	109	"	"	36.3
3	2453	♀	225	23	102	"	"	35.0
	2457	♂	178	20	112	"	"	34.0
	2456	♂	196	20	102	"	"	35.0
	2458	♂	182 202(127)	19 21.2(12.3)	104 100(14)	"	"	41.0 36(13.0)
	2460	♀	188	20	106	DCPD	40 hr.	41.9
	2459	♀	209	21	100	"	"	30.0
	2461	♀	215	21	90	"	"	29.0
	2464	♂	174	20	115	"	"	30.0
4	2462	♂	218	21	96	"	"	39.0
	2463	♂	222 204(119)	21 21(10.5)	95 102(10)	"	"	30.0 36(15.3)
	Avg.	♀	204(118)					34.2(14.1)
	Avg.	♂	191(116)					36.7(13.0)

The ducks used for the ^{14}C -DCPD dosing experiment had an average body weight of 1153 and 1281 g for female and male ducks, respectively (Table 131). The dose of each chemical was targeted for 100 mg per kg of body weight and the dose was on target (Table 131). The oral dose was 7.9 fold greater than the body burden of ^{14}C -DCPD, received from consuming the diets with 100 ppm of the chemical. Hematocrit values for these ducks were 42.3 and 40.6 ml% for females and males, respectively (Table 131). There was no significant ($P > .05$) treatment effect on hematocrit values over the 48-hour period following the single oral dose at 100 mg per kg of body weight.

Tissue Residues

A. In order to compare the residue values in tissue obtained from feeding or dosing ^{14}C -DCPD to quail and ducks, the comparative body burden of these chemicals must be reconsidered. In the following table are the amounts of ^{14}C -DCPD consumed on a daily basis with the values adjusted for the body weight, in kg, of these birds.

Body burden - mg ^{14}C -chemical per kg body weight

<u>Route of administration</u>	<u>^{14}C-DCPD</u>	
	<u>Quail</u>	<u>Ducks</u>
A. Fed @ 100 ppm	7.3	12.6
B. Dosed, per os, @ 100 mg/kg body wt.	103	99
B/A	14.1	7.9

One should recall that the above comparison is based upon a single oral dose of a chemical in a solvent which is a natural food-stuff, in this case, corn oil, as compared to the feeding approach which introduces the chemical in a dry state in much smaller quantities per unit of time, and with a mixture of feed ingredients that may interfere with or enhance absorption. Therefore, not necessarily may the ^{14}C residue values in tissues be at the same comparative relationship as the "B/A values" in the table above.

Single oral doses of ^{14}C -DCPD to quail or ducks resulted in high ^{14}C residues in all tissue samples, except rbc's, at the 2nd hour after dosing (Table 132). The comparison of ^{14}C residues at that time for quail vs. duck is given in the table below:

^{14}C -equivalents in tissues from quail and ducks dosed with ^{14}C -DCPD @ 100 mg/kg body weight. Samples obtained 2nd hour after dose

	Adipose	Kidney	Liver	Skin	Plasma	Brain	Muscle	RBCs
Quail (Q)	50.1	26.1	17.4	13.7	19.1	6.87	5.60	0.0
Duck (D)	34.3	40.9	31.7	20.8	12.1	10.8	11.8	0.0
D/Q	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.6	2.1	---

TABLE 131. BODY WEIGHT, HEMATOCRIT AND AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL GIVEN TO MALLARD DUCKS DOSED ORALLY WITH ¹⁴C-DCPD AT 100 MG PER KG BODY WEIGHT. DUCKS WERE KILLED AT 0, 2, 24, OR 48 HOURS AFTER DOSE.

Group	Band No.	Sex	Body wt.-g	Dose mg	Body wt. mg/kg	Compound given	Time of killing	Hematocrit %
1	6049	♀	1060	None	0	None	0 hr.	42.3
	6050	♀	880	"	0	"	"	41.0
	6055	♀	1220	"	0	"	"	41.8
	6056	♀	1180	"	0	"	"	43.1
	6059	♂	1322	"	0	"	"	30.8
	6097	♂	1105	"	0	"	"	41.0
	6092	♂	1405	"	0	"	"	42.3
	6001	♂	1180	"	0	"	"	40.3
			1169(±161)					41.3(±1.4)
2	6022	♀	1205	120	100	DCPD	2 hr.	47.0
	6023	♀	1185	120	101	"	"	40.3
	6024	♀	1145	115	100	"	"	43.3
	6019	♂	1610	160	99	"	"	41.8
	6020	♂	1340	130	97	"	"	40.0
	6021	♂	1310	130	99	"	"	45.5
			1300(±170)	129(±16)	-99(±11)			43.0(±2.8)
3	6031	♀	1330	130	98	DCPD	24 hr.	45.0
	6032	♀	1365	135	99	"	"	41.0
	6033	♀	1200	120	100	"	"	42.0
	6034	♂	1305	130	100	"	"	42.3
	6035	♂	1245	125	100	"	"	34.5
	6036	♂	1275	130	102	"	"	40.3
			1287(±60)	128(±5)	99(±11)			40.9(±3.5)
4	6027	♀	1100	110	100	DCPD	48 hr.	43.5
	6026	♀	1010	100	99	"	"	41.0
	6025	♀	1115	110	99	"	"	38.0
	6030	♂	1120	110	98	"	"	44.3
	6028	♂	1115	110	99	"	"	42.3
	6029	♂	1320	130	98	"	"	40.3
			1130(±102)	112(±10)	99(±0.8)			41.6(±2.3)
	Avg.	♀	1153(±133)					42.3(±2.2)
	Avg.	♂	1281(±138)					40.6(±2.6)

TABLE 132. SUMMARY OF DATA, BASED ON GROUP MEANS, OF ^{14}C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES FROM BOBWHITE QUAIL AND MALLARD DUCKS GIVEN ^{14}C -DCPD VIA THE FEED OR DOSED PER OS

Feed @ 100 ppm in diet				Tissue ¹⁴ C-equivalents from ¹⁴ C-DCPD - μg/g (ppm)				Dose @ 100 mg/kg body wt.			
Sample Time		Quail	Duck	Sample Time		Quail	Duck	Sample Time		Quail	Duck
PLASMA ¹⁴ C								ABC ¹⁴ C			
Day 3 on	0.0 ^a	0.25	0	hour	0.0	0.0	0.28	0	hour	0.0	0.0
Day 5 on	0.0	0.0	2nd	hour	19.11	12.07	0.25	2nd	hour	0.0	0.0
Day 3 off	0.0	0.0	24th	hour	3.50	0.0	0.0	24th	hour	0.0	0.0
Day 5 off	0.0	0.0	48th	hour	1.06	0.0	0.0	48th	hour	0.0	0.0
Detection Limit					0.048	0.017	Detection Limit		0.06	0.09	Detection Limit
LIVER ¹⁴ C								KIDNEY ¹⁴ C			
Day 3 on	0.13	0.65	0	hour	0.0	0.0	0.17	0	hour	0.0	0.0
Day 5 on	0.25	0.60	2nd	hour	17.54	31.7	0.17	2nd	hour	26.1	40.9
Day 3 off	0.10	0.27	24th	hour	4.44	7.15	0.0	24th	hour	9.15	5.5
Day 5 off	0.0	0.61	48th	hour	1.98	2.96	0.0	48th	hour	2.06	2.15
Detection Limit					0.089	0.04	Detection Limit		0.05	0.05	Detection Limit
ADIPOSE ¹⁴ C								DRAIN ¹⁴ C			
Day 3 on	0.0	0.39	0	hour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	hour	0.0	0.0
Day 5 on	0.0	0.16	2nd	hour	50.1	34.3	0.0	2nd	hour	6.87	10.0
Day 3 off	0.0	0.0	24th	hour	5.72	16.5	0.0	24th	hour	2.26	3.48
Day 5 off	0.0	0.0	48th	hour	2.20	4.0	0.0	48th	hour	0.54	0.0
Detection Limit					0.044	0.04	Detection Limit		0.033	0.40	0.079
SKIN ¹⁴ C								MUSCLE ¹⁴ C			
Day 3 on	0.15	0.43	0	hour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	hour	0.0	0.0
Day 5 on	0.19	0.21	2nd	hour	13.7	20.0	0.0	2nd	hour	5.60	11.8
Day 3 off	0.00	0.0	24th	hour	2.93	8.04	0.0	24th	hour	1.21	1.06
Day 5 off	0.05	0.0	48th	hour	0.94	2.49	0.0	48th	hour	0.60	0.0
Detection Limit					0.033	0.044	Detection Limit		0.044	0.26	1.68

Of the 8 tissues analyzed only adipose and plasma samples from quail exceeded ^{14}C levels found in these tissues from ducks. All others in duck were only 1.5 and 2.1 of the residue level detected in similar tissues from quail. This occurred despite the fact that the single oral dose at 100 mg per kg body weight was very much alike for both species.

^{14}C residues were detected in most tissues from quail and ducks at the 48th hour after the single oral dose of ^{14}C -DCPD (Table 132). Detection limits for duck tissues were, in most cases, at or greater than 1 ppm, except for brain and adipose tissues. These data from the quail indicate that when detection limits were in the range of 0.3 to 0.4 ppm, ^{14}C residues were detected at 48 hours after the single oral dose. The possibility exists that had the detection limits from the duck tissues been comparable to those of quail, then ^{14}C residues would have also been detected in brain and muscle samples. Based upon the data from the dosing study with quail, rbc's were not particularly permeable to ^{14}C -DCPD or its metabolites.

At 100 ppm of ^{14}C -DCPD in the diet of ducks and quail, the ^{14}C residues in tissues obtained at days 3 and 5 of feeding radioactive diets were less than 1 ppm. The table below compared the ^{14}C residues of 8 tissues obtained from the 2 species of birds at day 5 of feeding.

^{14}C -equivalents in tissues from quail and ducks fed diets with 100 ppm ^{14}C -DCPD. Samples obtained on the 5th day.

	Kidney	Liver	Skin	Adipose	Brain	Muscle	RBCs	Plasma
Quail (Q)	0.17	0.25	0.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duck (D)	0.99	0.68	0.21	0.16	0.27	0.13	0.25	0.0
D/Q	5.8	2.7	1.1	--	--	--	--	--

The table above shows that of the 8 tissues counted in only 3 were residues detectable in quail. Furthermore, duck tissues had higher levels of radioactivity, and the magnitude of this higher level depended upon the tissues studied. Thus, skin had ^{14}C residues of about 0.2 ppm in both ducks and quail, but kidney samples counted with a 6-fold higher radioactivity when obtained from ducks. Apparently the metabolism of the compound is different for these two species.

The other comparison to be made is that of the ^{14}C -residue level from dosing vs. that obtained from feeding. Recall, that the ratios of the body burden ranged from about 9 to 16-fold higher for dosing as feeding. The ^{14}C residues for particular tissues compared on the basis of dosing vs. feeding indicates there is no correlation of the residue levels to the body burden when routes of administration differ. For example, kidneys from quail dosed or fed ^{14}C -DCPD had residues of 26.1 vs. 0.17 $\mu\text{g/g}$, respectively; a ratio of 154/1 and far higher than the 9 to 16 ratio one would predict based upon body burden. In ducks the same comparison yields a value of 35/1 for kidney samples.

Feeding ^{14}C -DCPD at 100 ppm in the diet for 5 days followed by 5 days of withdrawal resulted in only 2 of 8 tissues, skin from quail and kidney from ducks, having detectable residue in the order of 0.05-0.07 ppm (Table 132). Most samples procured on the 3rd day after withdrawal were already at or below detection limits. Thus, DCPD consumed with food is not retained for long periods of time, and is readily depleted from the bodies of quail and duck.

The tables in Appendix K of this report contain the individual values for each tissue of each bird used to obtain the data in Table 132.

Radioactivity in Stored Feed

Nine months after the feed had been stored samples were extracted with different solvents to determine recovery values. The results are presented in the following table.

<u>Percent recovery of ^{14}C from diets containing ^{14}C-DCPD</u>		
<u>Chemical in feed</u>	<u>Solvent for extraction</u>	<u>% ^{14}C recovered</u>
^{14}C -DCPD	Chloroform:petroleum ether (1:1)	24.7
	Ethyl acetate	18.6
	p-Dioxane	19.7
	DCPD	19.7
	Butanol	23.5

Butanol or chloroform:petroleum ether (1:1) extractions yielded the highest recovery values, but the values were extremely low, 24-25%. The volatile nature of DCPD presumably accounted for the very low recovery value of it from feeds.

Discussion

DCPD does not belong in the classification of those compounds which persist for long periods of time within the animal's body. Instead, it is rapidly depleted from body tissues of wild-type fowl (Bobwhite quail and Mallard ducks) as evidenced from dosing and feeding experiments. The dosing experiments revealed that despite high levels of ^{14}C residues induced within 2 hours from ^{14}C -DCPD, the residue levels were at or below detection limits of 0.3 to 1.0 ppm in 48 hours. Adipose tissue, known to be a reservoir for certain pesticides and environmental contaminants, did not show the persistence to retain ^{14}C from DCPD. Based upon these data, one can conclude that the parent compound and/or its metabolites are not particularly lipophilic upon entrance into the animal's body. The compound was soluble in corn oil, which is comprised of almost 55% linoleic acid and 30% oleic acid (85% unsaturated fatty acids). Poultry fat is 24 and 40% linoleic and oleic acids, respectively (64% unsaturated fatty acids) (Scott et al., 1976). Therefore, solubility in corn oil, a lipid of one type, does not guarantee that

the compound would be soluble and become bound to a lipid of another type; particularly when the comparison being made is one of an active metabolic tissue vs. a passive lipid solution. Thus, the fact that DCPD was soluble in a lipid stored in a test tube was in no way a measure of predictability that the compound would have a particular affinity for lipids in the bird's body. As it turned out, the highest ^{14}C values were generally found in organs associated with metabolism and excretion, i.e., kidney and liver.

The rate of elimination of ^{14}C residues from ducks and quail dosed with ^{14}C -DCPD could be calculated for most tissues. These values are as follows:

Rate of elimination ($t_{1/2}$ -hours) of ^{14}C residues from ducks and quail given ^{14}C -DCPD at 100 mg/kg body weight - based on data from Table 132.

	Plasma	Liver	Adipose	Skin	RBCs	Kidney	Brain	Muscle
Quail (Q)	11.1	14.7	10.4	11.9	^a	14.5	12.5	14.4
Duck (D)	^a	13.6	14.8	15.1	^a	10.9	13.5	8.3

^a Cannot be calculated

The average $t_{1/2}$ for quail and duck tissues is 12.7 hours. Therefore, in 9 half-lives the tissue residue values would be 1/512 of the initial amount, and in 10 half-lives at 1/1024 of the initial amount. If the initial level were 28 ppm, which was the average residue level at 2 hours, then in 127 hours, 5.3 days, the level in tissue would be 0.027 ppm. Relating these calculations to the observation on residues in the feeding experiments, one can expect that with detection limits in the range of .02 to .09 ppm, no residues would be detected at day 5, particularly because the residue levels at steady-state values were in the range of 0.5 to 0.9 ppm rather than 28 ppm as found in the dosing experiments. Based on steady-state values being < 1.0 ppm and a $t_{1/2}$ of 12.7 hours, about 64 hours would be required for the residue to reach detection limits of 0.04 ppm. A survey of the data on DCPD residues reveals that 5 of the 8 tissues followed this pattern.

DCPD is a starting material for insecticides, and also used in the manufacture of plastics, rubber hydrocarbons, and resin coatings. Although DCPD is a fluid at 18-22°C (bird has body temperature of 41°C) and is presumably insoluble in water (oil/water distribution of 60,000/1), it has been detected in surface water and wells nearby its dumping grounds. Some spillage of DCPD occurred around a manufacturing site, and this spillage was traced to a nearby stream and lake where migratory waterfowl have died (Jones, 1978). Jones (1978) also reported that ducks, treated per os with DCPD at 40,000 mg per kg body weight, 400 fold greater than the amounts used in the dosing portion of the residue study, showed in about 10% of the birds only slight intoxication and moderate tremors. Care had to be taken to prevent the ducks from drowning in order to dose such a large quantity of DCPD into them. One would suspect from such information that the compound was being absorbed to a minute extent. However,

the tissue residue studies revealed that at a dose of 100 mg per kg body weight (1/400th of the maximum dose given by Jones) residues of DCPD and its metabolites occurred at 10-40 mg per kg in 7 of the 8 tissues analyzed from ducks. On the other hand, a lower level of contamination of 12.6 mg per kg body weight, obtained in the feeding experiments produced residue levels in the range of 0.1 to 1.0 mg per kg of tissue; levels lower than predicted from dosing experiments, when considered in proportion to the dosage. One can estimate from these residue studies that the ducks dosed by Jones (1978) at 400 fold greater levels than those used in this residue study must have had high residue levels of about 1/50 to 1/10 of the dose, while resisting toxic effects.

Residues persisted in most tissues from ducks killed at 40 hours after the single oral dose. As pointed out earlier, about 5 days were estimated as a withdrawal time for the residues to reach a detection limit of 0.04 ppm. There was less of a problem with the persistence of residues in quail. Only skin and liver samples from the latter species contained detectable residues at day 3 after withdrawal. Nevertheless, the contribution of these fowl to the persistence of DCPD residues in the food chain should be very limited. The compound DCPD is not characterized as a persistent environmental contaminant within wild fowl (Bobwhite quail and Mallard duck) to be passed along the food chain.

CONCLUSIONS

Ducks and quail fed diets with radioactive DCPD had ^{14}C residues averaging less than 1 ppm which declined to less than detection limits, averaging 0.04 ppm in most tissues by the 3rd day after withdrawal. All tissues, except quail skin and duck kidney were clear of residues by day 5 off radioactive diets.

In the dosing experiments, maximum residues at the second hour were 5.6 to 50.1 ppm, depending upon tissue and species. These values, however, declined rapidly with a biological half-life of 12.7 hours. Most tissues were at or above detection limit in 48 hours.

DCPD was not concentrated in adipose of either species. Therefore, the rapid biological half-life and lack of binding to fat cells in the carcass indicate that DCPD is not retained for passage along the food chain by predators of these fowl.

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GLOSSARY

- ad libitum: Free choice, without restriction as to amount or time.
- Dead in shell: Embryo dead at 24 (Bobwhite) or 28 (Mallards) days of incubation.
- Early dead: Embryo died within the first 14 days of incubation.
- Live in shell: Embryo failed to break shell.
- Pair - fed: Limiting an untreated dietary group to the amount of feed consumed by an ad libitum - treated dietary group.
- per os: By mouth.
- Pipped dead: Shell broken, embryo dead.
- Pipped live: Shell broken, embryo alive but failed to hatch.
- Secondary sex ratio: Sex ratio at birth.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A
ANALYSIS OF FEED

Table A-1

Feed ¹	Crude protein (Not < Percent)	Crude fat (Not < Percent)	Crude fiber (Not > Percent)
Duck Starter	19	3	6
Breeder Developer	14	2.5	10
Breeder Layer	17	2.5	7.5

¹Feed obtained from Ralston Purina Co., 5620 Millett Road, Lansing, Michigan 48917. Complete analysis not available, these feeds are in a closed book formula (privileged information).

APPENDIX B

DIET PREPARATION

Test 2

A pre-mix of DCPD or DIMP was prepared by adding the 97 percent pure chemical to corn oil and mixing this by hand to duck starter ration. The final individual diets were prepared in 0.4 to 4 kg quantities (depending on predicted amount, from range finding test, to be consumed) by combining a quantity of pre-mix with the duck starter diet (Table B-1). All final diet mixing was done on a Paul G. Abbe feed mixer² by tumbling the mixture for 15 minutes in a seven kilogram capacity feed can. The total amount of chemical-corn oil solution was not more than 2 percent of the diet containing DIMP.

For the DCPD-repeat group of ducks the diets were made by adding the chemical-corn oil solution to the duck breeder developer diet and mixing in seven kilogram capacity feed cans on a Paul G. Abbe, Inc., feed mixer². Total chemical-corn oil mixture was approximately two percent of the four kilogram diets made (Table B-2).

² Paul G. Abbe, Inc., Little Falls, NJ 07424

Table B-1

Premix

Chemical	Amount (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (gms)	ppm
DCPD	400	3600	4000	100000
DIMP	100	4900	5000	20000

Diets

Chemical	Premix (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (gms)	ppm
DCPD	400	3600	4000	10000
	600	2400	3000	20000
	600	1400	2000	30000
	400	600	1000	40000
	250	250	500	50000
	300	200	500	60000
	350	150	500	70000
	400	100	500	80000
	450	50	500	90000
DIMP	400	3600	4000	2000
	800	3200	4000	4000
	900	2100	3000	6000
	1200	1800	3000	8000
	200	200	400	10000
	240	160	400	12000
	280	120	400	14000
	320	80	400	16000
	360	40	400	18000

Table B-2

DCPD	Corn oil (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (kg)	ppm
0.00	80	3920	4	0
0.04	80	3920	4	10
0.4	79.6	3920	4	100
4.0	76	3920	4	1000
20.00	60	3920	4	5000
40.00	40	3920	4	10000

Table B-1

Premix

Chemical	Amount (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (gms)	ppm
DCPD	400	3600	4000	100000
DIMP	100	4900	5000	20000

Diets

Chemical	Premix (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (gms)	ppm
DCPD	400	3600	4000	10000
	600	2400	3000	20000
	600	1400	2000	30000
	400	600	1000	40000
	250	250	500	50000
	300	200	500	60000
	350	150	500	70000
	400	100	500	80000
	450	50	500	90000
DIMP	400	3600	4000	2000
	800	3200	4000	4000
	900	2100	3000	6000
	1200	1800	3000	8000
	200	200	400	10000
	240	160	400	12000
	280	120	400	14000
	320	80	400	16000
	360	40	400	18000

Table B-2

DCPD	Corn oil (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (kg)	ppm
0.00	80	3920	4	0
0.04	80	3920	4	10
0.4	79.6	3920	4	100
4.0	76	3920	4	1000
20.00	60	3920	4	5000
40.00	40	3920	4	10000

Test 3

Diets for Test 3 were made by adding a chemical-corn oil solution to the duck breeder developer or breeder layer diet and mixing in a Mix-mill³ for 25 minutes. Only 80 kg of diet were prepared at a time so that the diets would be fresh at all times (Table B-3). A pre-mix was not made since the chemical-corn oil solution was found to be well distributed on the pelleted feed in the Mix-mill.

Table B-3

Chemical	Amount added (gms)	Oil added (gms)	Feed (kg)	Total (kg)	ppm
DCPD	0.0	1600	78.4	80	0
	2.56	1597	78.4	80	32
	8.0	1592	78.4	80	100
	25.6	1574	78.4	80	320
DIMP	0.0	1600	78.4	80	0
	80.0	1520	78.4	80	1000
	256.0	1344	78.4	80	3200
	800.0	800	78.4	80	10000

³ Mix-mill, Inc., Bluffton, IN 46714

APPENDIX C

HISTOPATHOLOGIC TECHNIQUE

At least 48 hours of fixation in 10 percent neutral buffered formaldehyde were allowed prior to processing tissues for paraffin embedding. Processing was accomplished with ethanol dehydration, xylene clearing, and a combination of Tissuemat^{®1} and Paraplast^{®2} infiltration and embedding.

Paraplast[®]-embedded tissues were sectioned at five micra per section for non-neural and fifteen micra per section for neural tissues. Sections were floated onto slides from the surface of a warm (47°C) water bath that contained approximately 0.03 percent gelatin. After drying and warming, the slides were stained by a regressive Harris' hematoxylin and eosin method using Harris' stain without glacial acetic acid (see Luna, 1968 p. 34). A 0.5 percent Eosin Y stain dissolved in absolute ethanol served as cytoplasmic counterstain solution. The differentiating solution was one percent concentrated hydrochloric acid in 80 percent ethanol. Xylene was used as both deparaffin and clearing agents, and graded ethanol solutions were miscible intermediaries between xylene and aqueous solutions. The mounting media, Flo-Texx^{®3} Liquid Cover Slip, was used with glass coverslips.

APPENDIX D

PREPARATION OF DRABKIN'S REAGENT

1000 mg	Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3)
50 mg	Potassium cyanide (KCN)
200 mg	Potassium ferricyanide ($\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$)
1250 mg	

Mix to dissolve and dilute to 1 liter.
The solution was stored in a sealed amber bottle and kept refrigerated.

¹ Fisher Scientific Co., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

² Sherwood Medical Industries, St. Louis, MO 63103

³ Lerner Labs., Stamford, CN 06902

APPENDIX E

DETERMINATION OF HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION

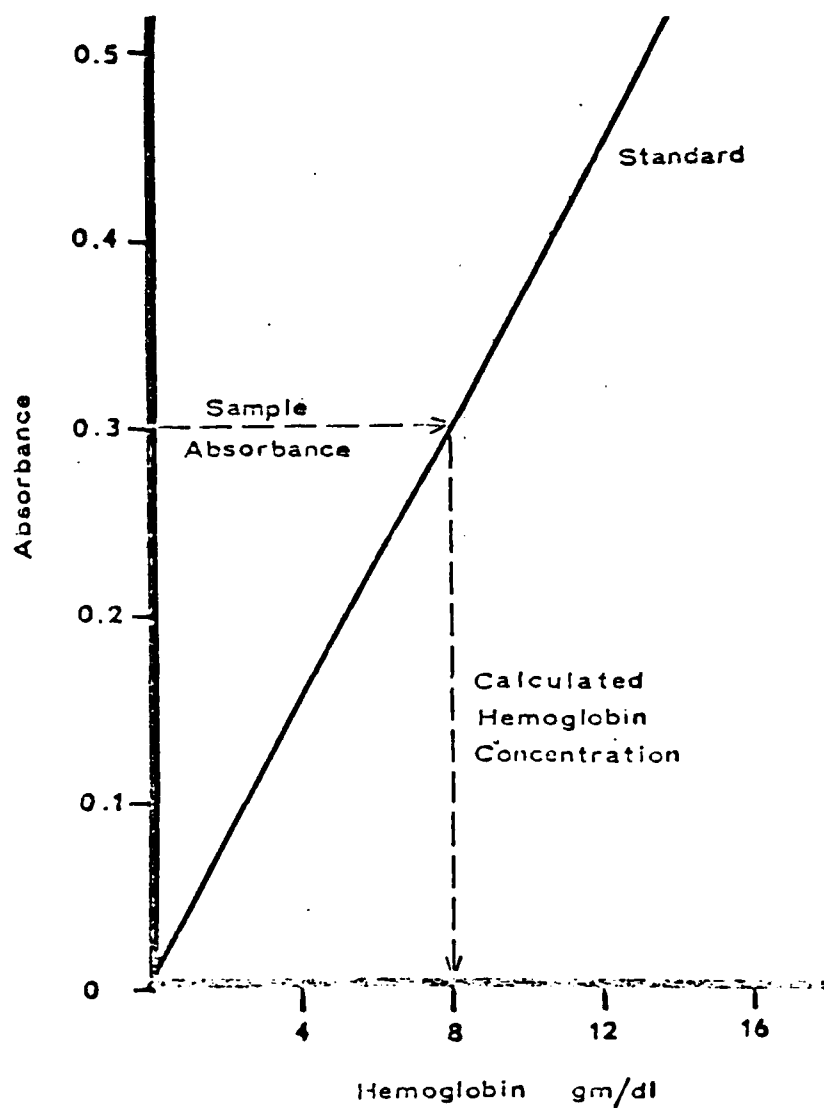
Hemoglobin concentration was determined by the cyanmethemoglobin method. Twenty microliters of blood were added to 5 ml of Drabkin's Reagent (see Appendix D), mixed, and allowed to stand for 10 minutes for maximum conversion of hemoglobin to cyanmethemoglobin. This mixture was then placed in a quartz cuvette and optical density determined at 540 nm in a Spectronic 20 calorimeter-spectrophotometer¹.

The optical density of the sample was then compared to a standard curve. The standard curve was constructed from values of optical density and hemoglobin concentration which were previously determined with human hemoglobin standards².

¹ Bausch and Lomb, Rochester, NY

² Cyanmethemoglobin certified standard, Hycel, Inc., Houston, TX

Figure E-1. Sample hemoglobin concentration calculation. The line was constructed by plotting the percent absorbance of each standard against its known hemoglobin concentration.



APPENDIX F

PROCEDURES FOR HEMATOCRIT AND DIFFERENTIAL COUNT DETERMINATIONS AND PREPARATION OF WRIGHT'S STAIN AND BUFFER

Hematocrit

Hematocrits were determined by collecting blood, from a venous puncture of the wing into a heparinized capillary tube. After sealing one end of the capillary tube, it was centrifuged at 4500 rpm for 7.5 minutes in an International Microcapillary Centrifuge¹. After centrifugation, the packed red cell volume in each tube was measured using a microcapillary reader.

Differential Counts

Blood smears for differential counts were prepared using fresh flowing blood, containing no anticoagulants, on a clean glass slide. The blood was allowed to air dry before staining. The blood film was fixed by flooding with Wright's stain and left to stand for approximately five minutes. The buffer was then added to differentiate the cells. After five more minutes, distilled water was used to wash the slides which were drained and blotted dry.

Wright's Stain

3.3 grams Wright's powder was added to 500cc fresh, pure methyl alcohol. The stain was ripened for several months to room temperature in a stoppered brown bottle.

Buffer

3.80 gm Na_2HPO_4
5.47 gm KH_2PO_4

Dissolve in 500 ml distilled water and bring total volume to 1000 ml. Set pH at 6.4.

¹ International Equipment Company, Boston, MA

APPENDIX G
COMPOSITION OF FEED

Quail Breeder (QB 72)

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>kg</u>
Corn	408.41
Soybean meal, 49%	296.65
Meat scrap, 50%	45.36
Alfalfa meal, dehy.	40.82
Animal fat, stabl.	51.71
Limestone	45.36
Dicalcium phosphate	6.35
Choline chloride, 50%	2.72
Methionine hydroxy analogue	0.91
Salt, iolized	3.45
Mineral mix A	2.72
Vitamin mix A	2.72
Antioxidant	0.11
	<u>907.29</u>

Quail Starter (QS 72)

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>kg</u>
Corn	348.64
Soybean meal, 49%	384.55
Fish meal	28.18
Meat scraps, 50%	31.82
Alfalfa meal, dehy.	40.91
Animal fat, stabl.	53.64
Dicalcium phosphate	11.82
Choline chloride, 50%	2.73
Methionine hydroxy analogue	0.91
Salt, iodized	3.18
Vitamin mix A	2.73
Mineral mix A	2.73
Antioxidant	0.11
	<u>911.95</u>

APPENDIX H DIET PREPARATION

LC₅₀ Diets:

A premix of DCPD or DIMP was prepared by adding the pure chemical to corn oil and mixing by hand with quail starter diet. The final individual diets were prepared in one kilogram quantities by combining a quantity of premix with quail starter diet (Table H-1). All final diet mixing was completed by tumbling the mixture for 15 minutes in a seven kilogram capacity mixer¹. The total amount of chemical-corn oil solution was not more than two percent of the diets containing DCPD.

Table H-1

Premix

Chemical	Amount of chemical (gms)	Amount of feed (gms)	Total (gms)	ppm
DCPD	90	4410	4500	20000
DIMP	180	4320	4500	40000

Diets

Chemical	Amount of premix (gms)	Amount of feed (gms)	Total (gms)	ppm
DCPD	100	900	1000	2000
	200	800	1000	4000
	300	700	1000	6000
	400	600	1000	8000
	500	500	1000	10000
	600	400	1000	12000
	700	300	1000	14000
	800	200	1000	16000
	900	100	1000	18000
DIMP	100	900	1000	4000
	200	800	1000	8000
	300	700	1000	12000
	400	600	1000	16000
	500	500	1000	20000
	600	400	1000	24000
	700	300	1000	28000
	800	200	1000	32000
	900	100	1000	36000

¹ Paul G. Abbe, Inc., Little Falls, NJ 07424

Chronic Diets

A premix of DCPD or DIMP was prepared by the same method as employed in the premix preparation of the LC₅₀ experiment (see Table H-2). Final individual diets were prepared by the addition of an appropriate amount of premix to quail breeder diet. All mixing was completed by handmixing for ten minutes.

Table H-2

Premix

Chemical	Amount of oil (gms)	Amount of chemical (gms)	Amount of feed (gms)	Total (gms)	Total (ppm)
DCPD	60	120.0	2820.0	3000	40000
	60	37.5	2902.5	3000	12500
	60	12.0	2928.0	3000	4000
DIMP	60	360	2580	3000	120000
	60	114	2826	3000	38000
	60	36	2904	3000	12000
	60	11.4	2928.6	3000	3800

Diets

Chemical	Premix (gms)	Feed (gms)	Total (gms)	Total (ppm)
DCPD	100	900	1000	4000
	100	900	1000	1250
	100	900	1000	400
DIMP	100	900	1000	12000
	100	900	1000	3800
	100	900	1000	1200
	100	900	1000	380

APPENDIX I

MINK FEED CONSTITUENTS AND DIET PREPARATION

Mink Feed Constituents

Mink feed used in these experiments consisted of the following constituents:

Commercial cereal (XK-40 ¹)	25%
Whole Chicken	20%
Ocean fish (cod, haddock, & flounder trimmings)	20%
Beef tripe	15%
Beef lung	7.5%
Beef liver	5%
Beef trimmings	5%
Corn oil (during lactation)	1%
Powdered milk	0.1%
Vitamin E (March 1 to weaning)	55,000 units/1000 kg finished feed

The chicken, fish, and beef by-products were ground in a 6 inch commercial feed grinder², and added to the remaining constituents in a commercial three-quarter ton feed mixer². Feed was allowed to mix for 15 minutes, and was then unloaded from the mixer for further diet preparation.

Diet Preparation

For each diet, the amount of chemical (DIMP or DCPD) required for the proper final dietary concentration (dilution to 100 kg feed) was preweighed, and added to 500 ml of corn oil as a vehicle. The chemical-vehicle mixture was then combined with one kg of ground cereal, and mixed until absorbed. This premix was then added to 98.5 kg of feed (described above) in a one-quarter ton commercial feed mixer and allowed to mix thoroughly. The finished diet was then unloaded into premarked color-coded cans and frozen for future use.

¹ XK Sales and Development Co., Thiensville, WI

² Weiler and Co., Whitewater, WI

APPENDIX J

^{14}C Activity in Tissues of Bobwhite Quail and
Mallard Ducks Fed or Dosed With ^{14}C -DIMP

TABLE J1 ¹⁴C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF BOWWHITE QUAIL FED 100 PPM OF ¹⁴C-DIMP AT 273.4 dpm/μg. SAMPLES WERE PROCURED, AS STATED, FROM QUAIL DURING AND AFTER THE FEEDING OF THE RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL.

Bird No.	PLASMA		RBC's		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g
1605	0.31	0.0	0.0	0.37	1.22	1.11	1.22	1.11	0.53	0.53	0.0	0.11	0.46	0.13	0.13	0.13
1606	0.54	0.0	0.0	1.01	1.11	0.97	1.103	1.103	0.53	0.53	0.12	0.11	1.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
1606a	0.52	0.51 ^a	0.0	0.96	0.764	0.764	1.103	1.103	0.63	0.63	0.085	0.085	1.14	1.109	0.17	0.17
1607	0.74	±0.159	0.0	1.03	±0.276	±0.241	±0.241	±0.241	1.23	±0.33	±0.047	±0.047	2.44	±0.71	0.16	±0.034
1608	0.61	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.19	1.19	0.11	0.11	0.91	0.16	0.16	0.16
1608a	0.36	6/6 ^b	0/6	0.52	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.55	0.08	0.08	6/6
1609	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.49	0.33	0.49	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.08	0.43	0.06	0.06	0.06
1609a	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.27	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.08	0.08	0.43	0.21	0.21	0.21
16092	0.14	0.135	0.0	0.39	0.322	0.322	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.46	0.0	0.0	0.43	0.05	0.05	0.116
16091	0.12	±0.080	0.0	0.39	±0.115	±0.123	±0.123	±0.123	0.57	±0.13	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.12	0.12	±0.069
16090	0.27	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.08	0.60	0.19	0.19	0.19
16093	0.0	5/6	0/6	0.20	0.34	0.34	6/6	6/6	0.33	0.33	0.08	0.08	0.30	0.07	0.07	6/6
1625	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0
1623	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.0
1603	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.22	0.067	0.067	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.122	0.122	0.122
1624	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	±0.105	±0.105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	±0.024	0.0	0.0
1622	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0
1602	0.0	0/6	0/6	0.0	2/6	2/6	0/0	0/0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.0	0/6
1593	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0
1596	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0
1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.101	0.101	0.101
1595	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.16	±0.036	0.0	0.0
1597	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0
1599	0.0	0/6	0/6	0.0	0/6	0/6	0/0	0/0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	0/6
Detection Limit μg/g	0.005	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.066	0.066	0.063	0.063	0.046	0.057	0.057	0.057

^a Mean ± S.D.

^b Number showing ¹⁴C vs number of samples counted

TABLE J2 ^{14}C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF MALLARD DUCKS FED 100 PPM OF ^{14}C -DIMP AT 273.4 dpm/ μg . SAMPLES WERE PROCURED, AS STATED, FROM THE DUCKS DURING AND AFTER THE FEEDING OF THE RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL.

Bird No.	PLASMA		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$
4806	0.55	0.23	0.54	0.23	0.50	0.22	0.05	0.09	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23
4803	0.12	0.0	0.11	0.22	0.22	0.40	0.0	0.06	0.14	0.30	0.14	0.30	0.30	0.30
4810	0.33	0.24 ^a	0.40	0.29	0.40	0.32	0.0	0.000	0.053	0.13	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.142
4809	0.13	± 0.162	0.30	± 0.182	0.23	± 0.143	0.0	± 0.020	± 0.044	0.17	0.15	0.17	± 0.052	± 0.052
4805	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.0	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.13
4807	0.13	0.0	0.15	0.22	0.22	6/6	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.09	6/6	0.09	6/6	6/6
	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 on $\mu\text{g/g}$
4812	0.43	0.20	0.44	0.60	0.60	0.51	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.15
4814	0.36	0.0	0.65	0.52	0.52	0.81	0.0	0.11	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.09
4816	0.63	0.40	0.83	0.51	0.81	0.51	0.15	0.06	0.070	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.140
4811	0.26	± 0.126	0.22	± 0.226	0.25	± 0.109	0.0	0.0	± 0.041	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.09	± 0.048
4813	0.37	0.14	0.60	0.45	0.45	6/6	0.09	0.08	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18
4815	0.34	0.16	0.32	0.41	0.41	6/6	0.0	0.06	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.18	6/6
	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 3 off $\mu\text{g/g}$
4896	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4899	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4897	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0
4898	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	± 0.034	0.0	0.0	0.0
4896	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4895	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2/6	0.0	0.0	0/6
	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$	Day 5 off $\mu\text{g/g}$
4713	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
903	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
605	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6733	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6732	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/6
Detection Limit $\mu\text{g/g}$	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

^a Mean $\pm$ S.D.

^b Number showing ^{14}C vs number of samples counted

TABLE JJ. ^{14}C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF DOORMITE MALE GIVEN ORALLY ^{14}C -DIMP AT A DOSE OF 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ BODY WEIGHT.
THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF THE DIMP WAS 76.5 $\mu\text{m}/\mu\text{g}$.

Bird no.	PLASMA		RBC		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		GRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	2 hr. μg/g	
2465	135.5	7.74	93.9	60.5	141.2	6.89	58.15	8.39								
2466	160.2	6.44	124.0	107.2	65.39	9.05	54.36	13.27								
2467	101.7	154.14 ^a	7.47	145.1	4.26	9.13	38.28	11.29								
2468	122.7	122.66	6.31	91.3	135.1	10.24	30.28	10.30								
2469	174.6	6.88	145.8	141.3	39.26	14.63	50.10	16.11								
2470	150.2	6/6 ^b	149.4	139.5	41.93	5.89	48.65	7.25								
	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	24 hr. μg/g	
2435	2.16	0.0	0.0	2.60	2.25	0.0	1.13	1.07								
2436	0.0	0.43	0.0	2.53	0.0	0.73	0.78	0.79								
2437	0.0	±0.97	0.0	0.80	0.0	0.56	0.95	0.59								
2438	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.78	0.54	0.95								
2440	0.0	1/5	0.0	1.22	0.0	0.90	0.57	0.88								
	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	48 hr. μg/g	
2441	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.85	0.0								
2442	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.93	0.0								
2443	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.61	0.0								
2444	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
2445	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.41	0.51								
2446	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.0	0.0	2.57	0.64								
	0/6	0/6	0/6	1/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	
Detection Limit μg/g	1.15	0.66	0.67	0.39	0.39	0.49	0.41	0.32								

^a Mean $\pm$ S.D.

^b Number showing ^{14}C vs number of samples counted

^c Tube broke in centrifuge

TABLE J4. ¹⁴C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF HALLARD DUCKS GIVEN ORALLY ¹⁴C-DIMP AT A DOSE OF 100 mg/kg BODY WEIGHT.
THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF THE DIMP WAS 16.7 dpm/μg.

Bird No.	PLASMA		RBC		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.	2 hr.
	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g
6013	139.44	4.17	674.44	190.37	13.56	16.94	30.68	20.12								
6014	129.00	4.49	932.70	103.43	15.65	22.39	45.44	25.63								
6015	129.74	5.26	712.34	161.62	16.50	25.92	39.30	25.63								
6016	134.98	±8.36	±103.99	175.03	20.13	29.90	52.43	33.94								
6017	150.34	7.55	825.59	211.10	14.57	17.72	49.17	25.72								
6018	144.05	6/6	730.60	158.23	14.26	24.23	53.75	27.65								
	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.
	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g
6043	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6044	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6045	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.78	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6046	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	±0.80	1.76	1.53	3/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
6047	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6048	0.0	6/6	0.0	0/6	0.0	2/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.
	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g
6037	0.0	0.0	2.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6038	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6039	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.15	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6040	0.0	±2.47	±1.14	0.0	1.31	±0.64	1.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6041	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6042	0.0	6.06	1/6	0/6	0.0	3/6	1/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detection Limit	7.19	3.32	1.93	2.43	1.14	1.48	1.98	3.14								
	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g								

a Mean ± S.D.

b Number showing ¹⁴C vs number of samples counted

APPENDIX K

^{14}C Activity in Tissues of Bobwhite Quail and
Mallard Ducks Fed or Dosed With ^{14}C -DCPD

TABLE KI. ¹⁴C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF BOBWHITE QUAIL FED 100 PPM OF ¹⁴C-DCPO AT 223.7 dpm/μg. SAMPLES WERE PROCURED, AS STATED, FROM QUAIL DURING AND AFTER THE FEEDING OF THE RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL.

Bird No.	PLASMA		RBC		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g
1592	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1593	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1594	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.173	0.038	0.0	0.0	0.010	0.13	0.152	0.0	0.0	0.0
1520	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	±0.036	±0.060	0.0	0.0	±0.023	0.21	±0.046	0.0	0.0	0.0
1527	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1527	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.14	6/6	2/6	0.0	0.0	1/6	0.19	6/6	0.0	0.0	0/6
1551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1529	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1530	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.173	0.024	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.188	0.0	0.0	0.0
1552	0.13	±0.058	0.0	0.36	0.26	0.26	±0.068	±0.058	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.32	±0.071	0.0	0.0	0.0
1553	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.24	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1554	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.23	0.23	6/6	1/6	0.0	0.0	0/6	0.16	6/6	0.0	0.0	0/6
1617	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1555	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1557	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.033	0.0	0.0	0.0
1560	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	±0.052	0.0	0.0	0.0
1524	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1558	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.0	0/6	0/6	0.0	0.0	0/6	0.06	6/6	0.0	0.0	0/6
1627	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1626	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1629	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.046	0.0	0.0	0.0
1626	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	±0.071	0.0	0.0	0.0
1630	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1654	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.22	0.0	0.0	0/6	0/6	0.0	0.0	0/6	0.13	2/6	0.0	0.0	0/6
Detection Limit μg/g	0.006	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.006	0.050	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

a Mean ± S.D.

b Number showing ¹⁴C vs number of samples counted

TABLE K2. ¹⁴C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF MALLARD DUCKS FED 100 PPM OF ¹⁴C-DGPD AT 221.7 dpm/μg. SAMPLES WERE PROCURED, AS STATED, FROM DUCKS DURING AND AFTER THE FEEDING OF THE RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL.

Bird No.	PLASMA		RBC		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g	Day 3 on μg/g	Day 5 on μg/g
4647	0.13	0.18	0.29	0.30	0.94	1.03	0.94	1.03	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.09	0.09
4629	0.17	0.29	0.44	1.07	0.65	0.54	0.61	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.267	0.16	0.16	0.0	0.0
4738	0.33	0.31	±0.093	0.57	±0.264	±0.212	±0.212	0.32	±0.201	0.33	0.33	±0.095	0.46	0.46	0.24	0.143
935	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.48	1.04	0.67	0.67	0.43	0.43	0.22	0.22	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.20	±0.093
6752	0.25	0.20	6/6	0.68	6/6	0.67	6/6	0.77	6/6	0.31	0.31	6/6	0.93	0.93	0.11	5/6
937																
969	0.16	0.40	0.20	0.49	0.62	0.97	1.01	0.68	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.130
6478	0.10	0.20	0.25	1.22	0.682	0.97	0.936	0.15	0.164	0.09	0.09	0.120	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.130
934	0.08	0.17	±0.090	0.69	±0.364	1.03	±0.019	0.26	±0.072	0.07	0.07	±0.062	0.16	0.16	0.12	±0.029
939	0.05	0.26	0.26	0.24	5/5	0.93	5/5	0.12	5/5	0.12	0.12	5/5	0.26	0.26	0.17	5/5
942	0.10	0.22	5/5	0.77	5/5	1.00	5/5	0.21	5/5	0.12	0.12	5/5	0.24	0.24	0.11	5/5
944																
936	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.46	0.27	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013
940	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.033
936	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	±0.129	0.14	±0.085	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	±0.033
6751	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.21	6/6	0.18	4/6	0.00	0/6	0.0	0.0	0/6	0.13	0.13	0.08	1/6
6769	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.18	6/6	0.19	4/6	0.00	0/6	0.0	0.0	0/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1/6
947																
941	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.99	0.61	0.13	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.015
945	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.10	±0.377	0.10	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	±0.037
943	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.72	6/6	0.0	±0.056	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1/6
6786	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31	6/6	0.09	4/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1/6
6784	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26	6/6	0.10	4/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1/6
948	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	6/6	0.0	4/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1/6
Detection Limit	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08

^a Mean ± S.D.

^b Number showing ¹⁴C vs number of samples counted

^c Died 4/13/77 (after 6. A. 15. not listed)

TABLE K3. ¹⁴C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF DOBSONITE (MILK GIVEN ORALLY ¹⁴C-DCPD AT A DOSE OF 100 mg/kg BODY WEIGHT. THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF THE DCPD WAS 53.5 dpm/μg.

Bird No.	PLASMA		RBC		LIVER		KIDNEY		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.	2 Hr.
	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g	μg/g
2471	12.06	0.0	0.0	9.56	26.53	91.26	4.32	17.49	2.51	5.60	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
2472	26.07	0.0	0.0	21.01	29.07	56.46	10.53	16.55	0.12	7.80	6.87	13.69	13.39	7.80	7.80	7.80
2473	24.72	19.11 ^a	0.50	21.93	27.47	25.10	7.11	14.33	7.11	6.21	6.87	13.69	13.39	7.80	7.80	7.80
2474	22.43	16.46	1.49	18.36	26.51	91.09	6.01	11.21	6.21	6.21	6.87	13.69	13.39	7.80	7.80	7.80
2475	10.38	0.0	0.0	11.61	17.75	0.77	4.06	9.14	3.38	3.38	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
2476	18.49	6/6 ^b	2/6	21.96	29.31	27.69	8.38	13.39	5.49	5.49	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
2453	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.41	3.69	1.46	0.80	0.89	0.0	0.0	0.89	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
2454	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.13	3.62	1.05	1.10	1.99	0.0	0.0	1.99	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
2455	4.76	3.58	1.01	5.94	9.99	6.55	2.32	2.26	2.32	2.32	2.26	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
2456	3.92	3.78	0.0	2.04	10.19	5.63	2.02	2.61	2.11	2.11	2.61	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
2457	10.18	0.0	0.0	10.33	10.95	13.54	5.04	6.11	1.34	1.34	6.11	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
2458	2.62	4/6	1/6	2.81	8.47	6.06	2.27	4.60	2.01	2.01	4.60	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
2459	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.24	2.24	1.39	0.0	0.0	0.64	0.64	0.0	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
2460	3.02	0.0	0.0	2.63	3.10	1.32	0.0	1.12	0.57	0.57	1.12	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
2461	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.44	3.19	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.57	0.0	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
2462	1.84	1.06	0.0	0.0	2.66	4.36	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.04	1.50	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
2463	1.50	1.27	0.0	3.92	4.13	2.56	0.67	1.09	0.0	0.0	1.09	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
2464	0.0	3/6	0/6	1.29	2.85	0.85	1.05	3/6	0.77	0.77	3/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6
2464	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.79	2.41	0.85	1.05	3/6	0.77	0.77	3/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6
Detection Limit	1.69	0.96	0.99	0.99	0.58	0.57	0.72	0.60	0.47	0.47	0.60	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47

^a Mean ± S.D.

^b Number showing ¹⁴C vs number of samples counted

TABLE K4. ^{14}C ACTIVITY IN TISSUES OF HALLARD ECKERS GIVEN ORALLY ^{14}C -DCPD AT A DOSE OF 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ BODY WEIGHT.
THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF THE DCPD WAS 17.4 dpm/ μg .

Bird No.	PLASMA		KIDNEY		LIVER		ADIPOSE		BRAIN		SKIN		MUSCLE	
	2 hr.	24 hr.	2 hr.	24 hr.	2 hr.	24 hr.	2 hr.	24 hr.	2 hr.	24 hr.	2 hr.	24 hr.	2 hr.	24 hr.
	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$
6019	14.97	0.0	73.56	0.0	40.00	0.0	69.62	0.0	12.61	0.0	34.60	0.0	18.83	0.0
6020	15.04	0.0	34.85	0.0	27.35	0.0	21.21	0.0	9.00	0.0	15.32	0.0	10.98	0.0
6021	13.54	0.0	37.74	0.0	29.59	0.0	44.64	0.0	13.20	0.0	24.96	0.0	8.96	0.0
6022	12.07	0.0	34.03	0.0	41.62	0.0	20.61	0.0	11.00	0.0	19.51	0.0	13.53	0.0
6023	10.38	0.0	37.07	0.0	32.13	0.0	29.08	0.0	12.39	0.0	16.74	0.0	11.13	0.0
6024	6.39	0.0	20.39	0.0	18.76	0.0	19.57	0.0	5.75	0.0	13.75	0.0	7.32	0.0
	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.	24 hr.
	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$
6031	0.0	0.0	6.45	0.0	7.55	0.0	14.75	0.0	4.79	0.0	12.63	0.0	3.29	0.0
6032	0.0	0.0	2.09	0.0	5.03	0.0	12.16	0.0	2.22	0.0	5.90	0.0	0.0	0.0
6033	0.0	0.0	3.63	0.0	4.56	0.0	13.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.78	0.0	0.0	0.0
6034	0.0	0.0	7.42	0.0	8.67	0.0	33.14	0.0	5.40	0.0	12.10	0.0	3.51	0.0
6035	0.0	0.0	3.01	0.0	5.90	0.0	13.79	0.0	4.35	0.0	7.40	0.0	0.0	0.0
6036	0.0	0.0	9.64	0.0	10.39	0.0	12.16	0.0	4.06	0.0	10.16	0.0	4.33	0.0
	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.	48 hr.
	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$	$\mu\text{g/g}$
6025	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.07	0.0	1.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6026	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6027	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.91	0.0	2.74	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.99	0.0	0.0	0.0
6028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.06	0.0	4.90	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.39	0.0	0.0	0.0
6029	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.47	0.0	9.71	0.0	2.66	0.0	9.56	0.0	0.0	0.0
6030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.47	0.0	4.00	0.0	1.99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detection Limit	6.92	3.19	1.86	2.33	1.09	1.43	1.90	3.03						

a Mean $\pm$ S.D.

b Number showing ^{14}C vs number of samples counted

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