

From: Patricia Bates Batesbird@gmail.com 
Subject: Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Area rodenticide issue
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I have not copied the whole world on this - I do feel it is important that Rec/parks, the SB Steering Committee and the Lake Balboa and Encino Neighborhood councils address and hopefully resolve the issue.

Confirming that there is a bait box containing diphacinone (see photo) in the wildlife area - location is directly across from the amphitheater area bathrooms, just behind the woodcrete fence adjacent to a sign.

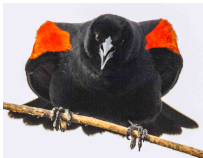
In addition I observed the previously-reported distressed juvenile Coopers hawk (photo attached). The hawk was sitting on the concrete bench near the boat ramp at the wildlife lake (very weird behaviour). It flew to a low branch near the cricket field, remained there for a while in plain view, then went to another branch, was walking around (also odd). Unfortunately since it can fly it would be very difficult to catch the bird to get it evaluated.

Diphacinone, a first-generation rodenticide, is known to be highly toxic to raptors - the following abstract is just one of many studies establishing this fact. There is already a huge problem with second-generation rodenticides, which are used city-wide (black boxes everywhere in every commercial and industrial area). Best practice would be to eliminate the use of **any** rodenticide near areas with raptor populations.


If the County is ordering the use of rodenticide in the Wildlife Area, I respectfully suggest they need to rethink that.

Thanks,
Pat Bates

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Comparative risk assessment of the first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide diphacinone to raptors

By: Barnett A. Rattner , Rebecca S. Lazarus, Karen M. Eisenreich, Katherine E. Horak, Steven F. Volker, Christopher M. Campton, John D. Eisemann, Carol U. Meteyer, and John J. Johnson

Links

- The Publications Warehouse does not have links to digital versions of this publication at this time
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Abstract

New regulatory restrictions have been placed on the use of some second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides in the United States, and in some situations this action may be offset by expanded use of first-generation compounds. We

this action may be onset by expanded use of first-generation compounds. We have recently conducted several studies with captive adult American kestrels and eastern screech-owls examining the toxicity of diphacinone (DPN) using both acute oral and short-term dietary exposure regimens. Diphacinone evoked overt signs of intoxication and lethality in these raptors at exposure doses that were 20 to 30 times lower than reported for traditionally used wildlife test species (mallard and northern bobwhite). Sublethal exposure of kestrels and owls resulted in prolonged clotting time, reduced hematocrit, and/or gross and histological evidence of hemorrhage at daily doses as low as 0.16 mg DPN/kg body weight. Findings also demonstrated that DPN was far more potent in short-term 7-day dietary studies than in single-day acute oral exposure studies. **Incorporating these kestrel and owl data into deterministic and probabilistic risk assessments indicated that the risks associated with DPN exposure for raptors are far greater than predicted in analyses using data from mallards and bobwhite.** These findings can assist natural resource managers in weighing the costs and benefits of anticoagulant rodenticide use in pest control and eradication programs.





EPA No: 36029-20

Signal Word: Caution

Active Ingredient: Diphacinone .005%