

Neonics and Birds: A Match Made in Hell

Hardy Kern

Director of Government Relations,
Pesticides and Birds Campaign
American Bird Conservancy

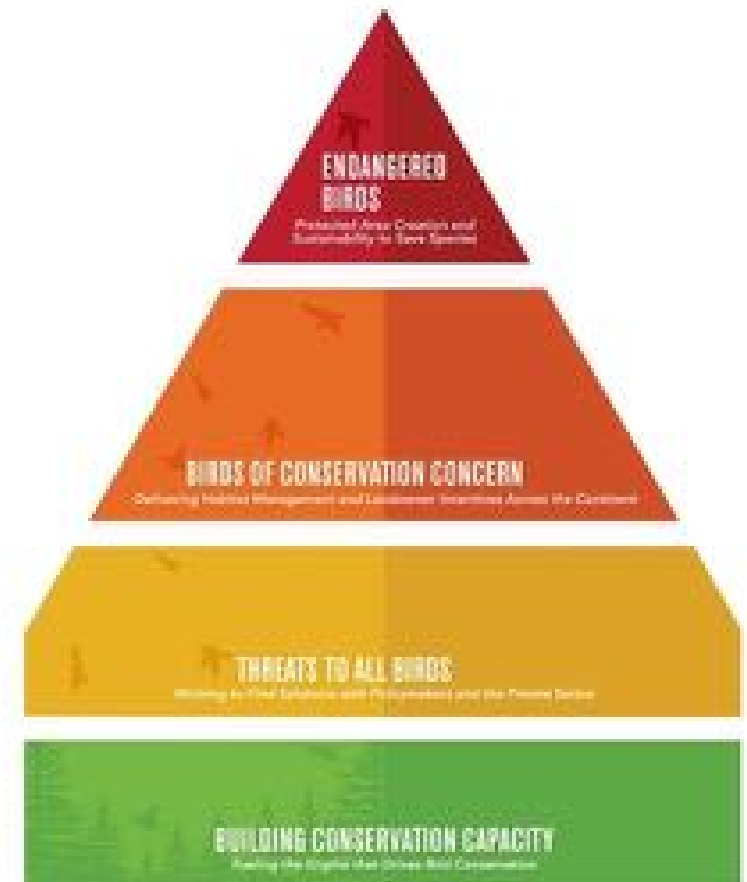


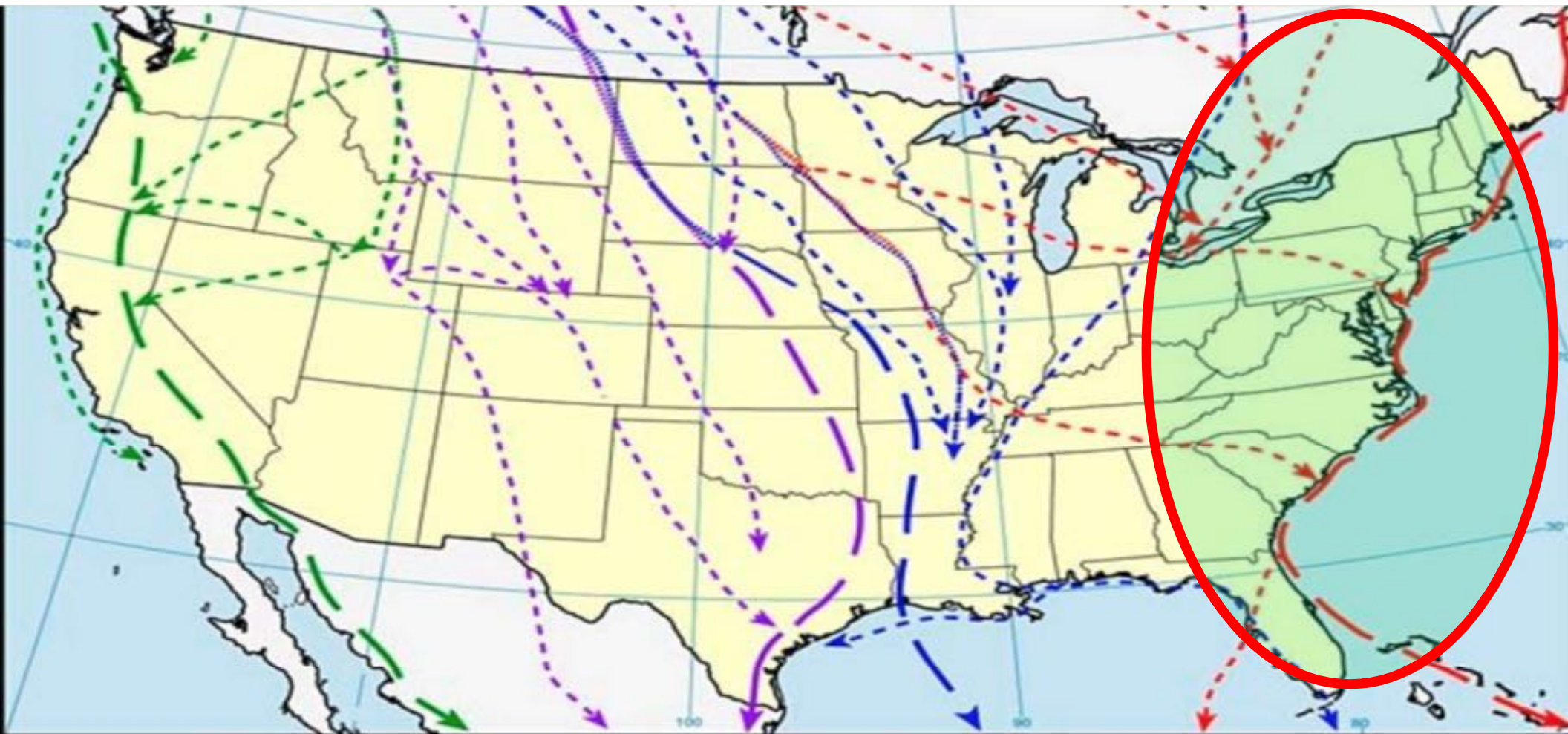
Golden-winged Warbler by Ray Hennessy, Shutterstock



American Bird Conservancy

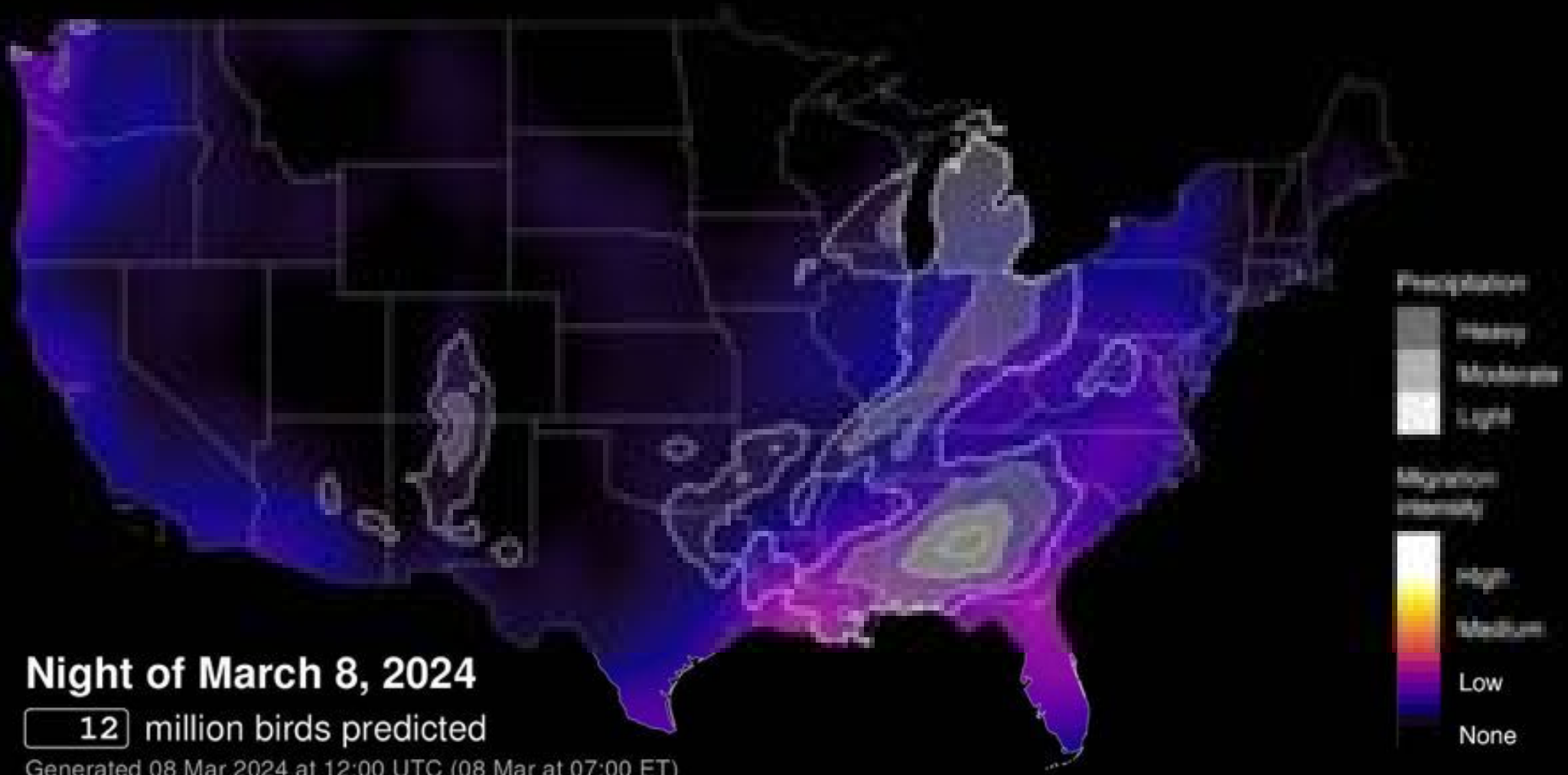
*Dedicated to
conserving birds and
their habitats across
the Americas*





*North American Migration Flyways
(with Principal Routes)*

- Atlantic Flyway 
- Mississippi Flyway 
- Central Flyway 
- Pacific Flyway 



Night of March 8, 2024

12 million birds predicted

Generated 08 Mar 2024 at 12:00 UTC (08 Mar at 07:00 ET)

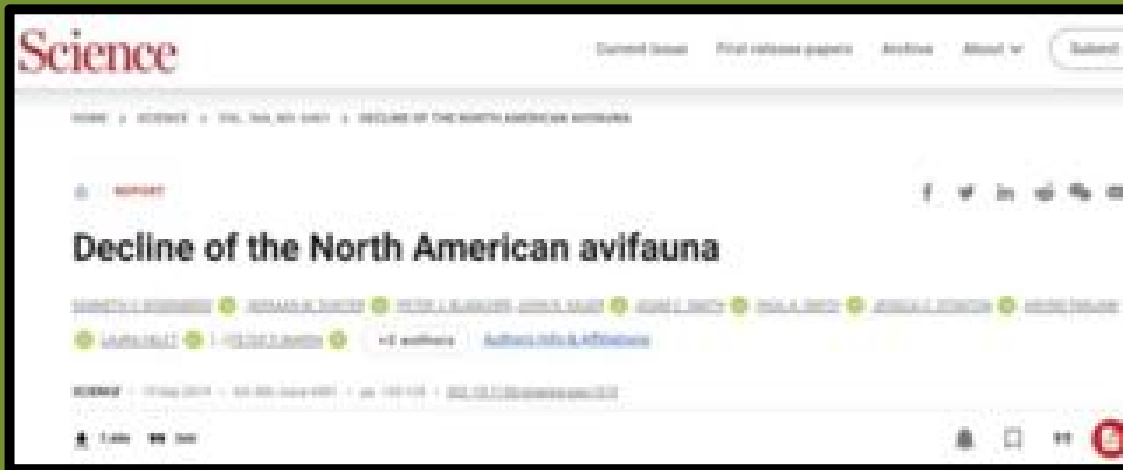
Bird migration forecast

Van Doren and Horton 2023

BirdCast



Cerulean Warbler by Tessa Nickels



3 Billion
Bird Lost



**1 in 4
Birds Gone
Since 1970**

Source: The Cornell University/USGS Bird Atlas 2009

Image by Alan Steinhardt and Kristin

Grassland Birds

720
MILLION
GRASSLAND BIRDS
LOST SINCE 1970

-53%
POPULATION LOSS
IN GRASSLAND
BIRDS SINCE 1970

3 IN 4
EASTERN MEADOWLARKS
LOST SINCE 1970

Source: The Cornell University/USGS Bird Atlas 2009

Photo by Alan Steinhardt and Kristin

Aerial Insectivores

160

MILLION

AERIAL INSECTIVORES
BIRDS LOST
SINCE 1970

-32%

POPULATION
LOSS IN AERIAL
INSECTIVORES
SINCE 1970



2 IN 5

BARN SWALLOWS
LOST SINCE 1970



Source: National Audubon Society, 2004

Are declines in insects and insectivorous birds related?

“In fact, terrestrial bird species that rely on insects during at least part of their annual life cycle (304 species) declined more than 2.9 billion individuals in the last 50 years, while terrestrial birds that do not rely on insects (64 species) gained 26.2 million individuals, more than a 111-fold difference,” (Tallamay & Shriver, 2021).



Scissor-Tailed Flycatchers



Water Thrush with Insects

96%
of all
terrestrial
birds eat
insects

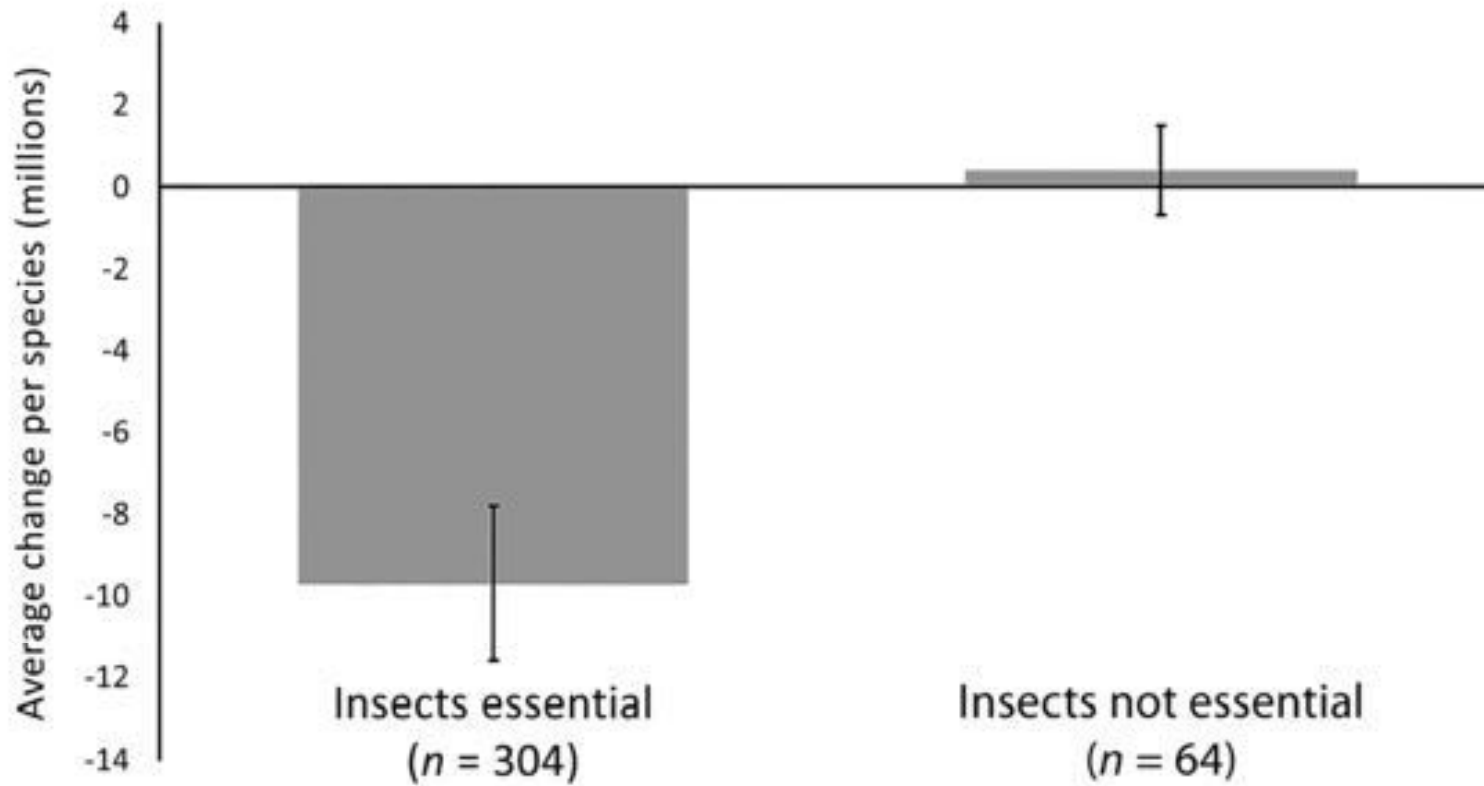


FIGURE 1. The average change in population size over the last 50 years of terrestrial North American bird species for which insects are an essential part of the diet at some point in their life history and bird species that never rely on insects for food. Statistical intervals = standard deviations. Data from [Rosenberg et al. \(2019\)](#). Bird species in each category are listed in [Supplementary Material Table S1](#).

Q: How many caterpillars will a single Carolina Chickadee feed its nestlings before they fledge?

A: 6,000-9,000



Carolina Chickadee

Lower Caterpillar Biomass =

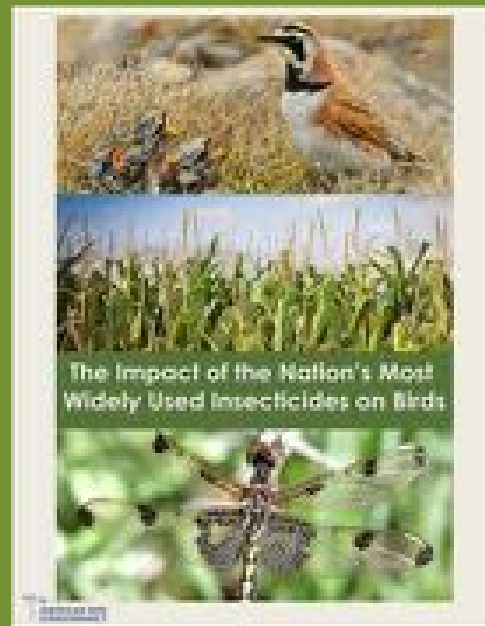
- Smaller Clutches
- More Frequent Nestling Mortality from Starvation
- Fewer fledging offspring
- Lower body mass of fledglings

Neonics and Birds

1992: Imidacloprid
First Registered in
US

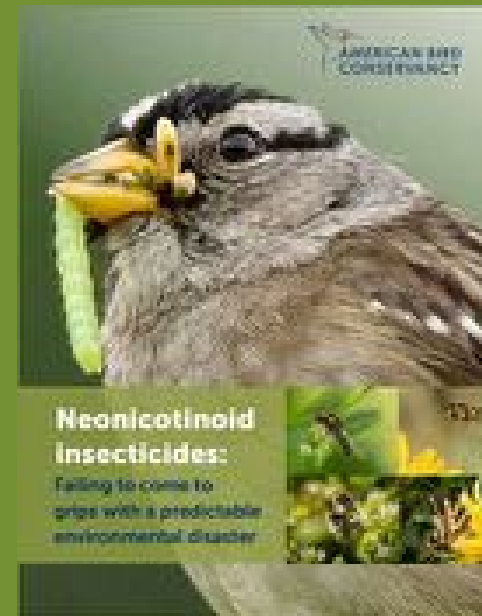
2011: Neonic use
doubles from
previous year

2004: Neonic Use
Begins to Increase
in US



2013

2015: USGS Stops Tracking
Use of Pesticide-coated
Seeds



2023

2023: EPA Opens BEs
and ANPRM on Neonic
and Neonic Seeds



WARNING:

Potentially Upsetting Content
Ahead





[https://fb.watc
h/qH9iNC-jhZ/](https://fb.watch/qH9iNC-jhZ/)

**Raptor
Education
Group, Inc.**
Antigo, WI



SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Imidacloprid and chlorpyrifos insecticides impair migratory ability in a seed-eating songbird

Margaret L. Eng^{1*}, Bridget J. M. Stutchbury² & Christy A. Morrissey^{1,2}

Received: 28 August 2017

Accepted: 27 October 2017

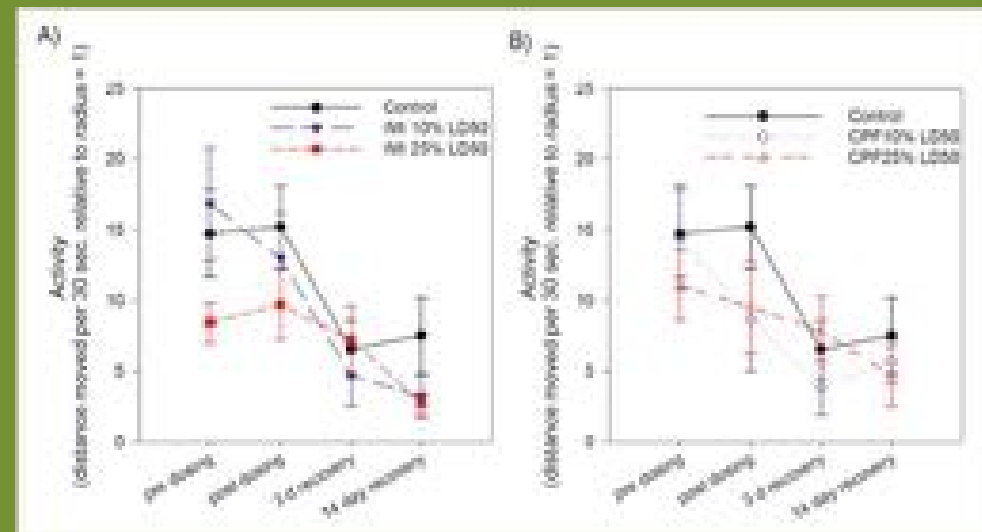
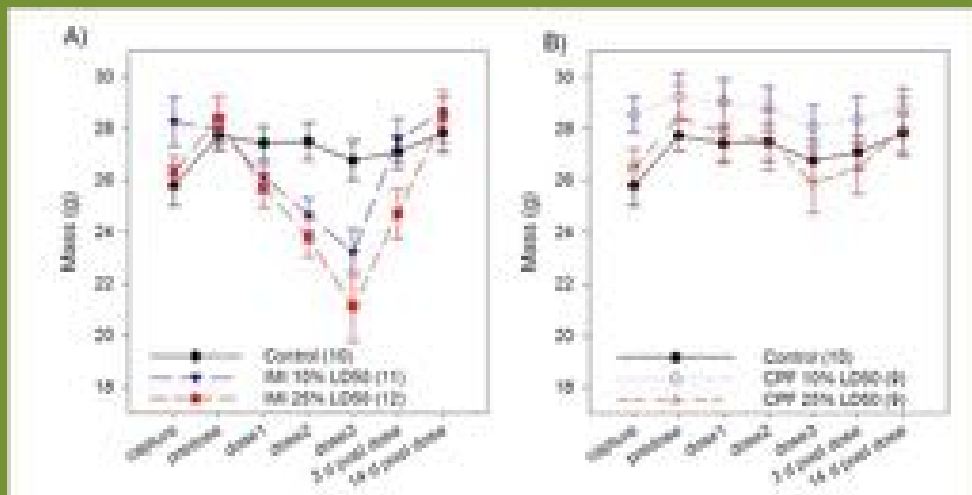
Published online: 09 November 2017

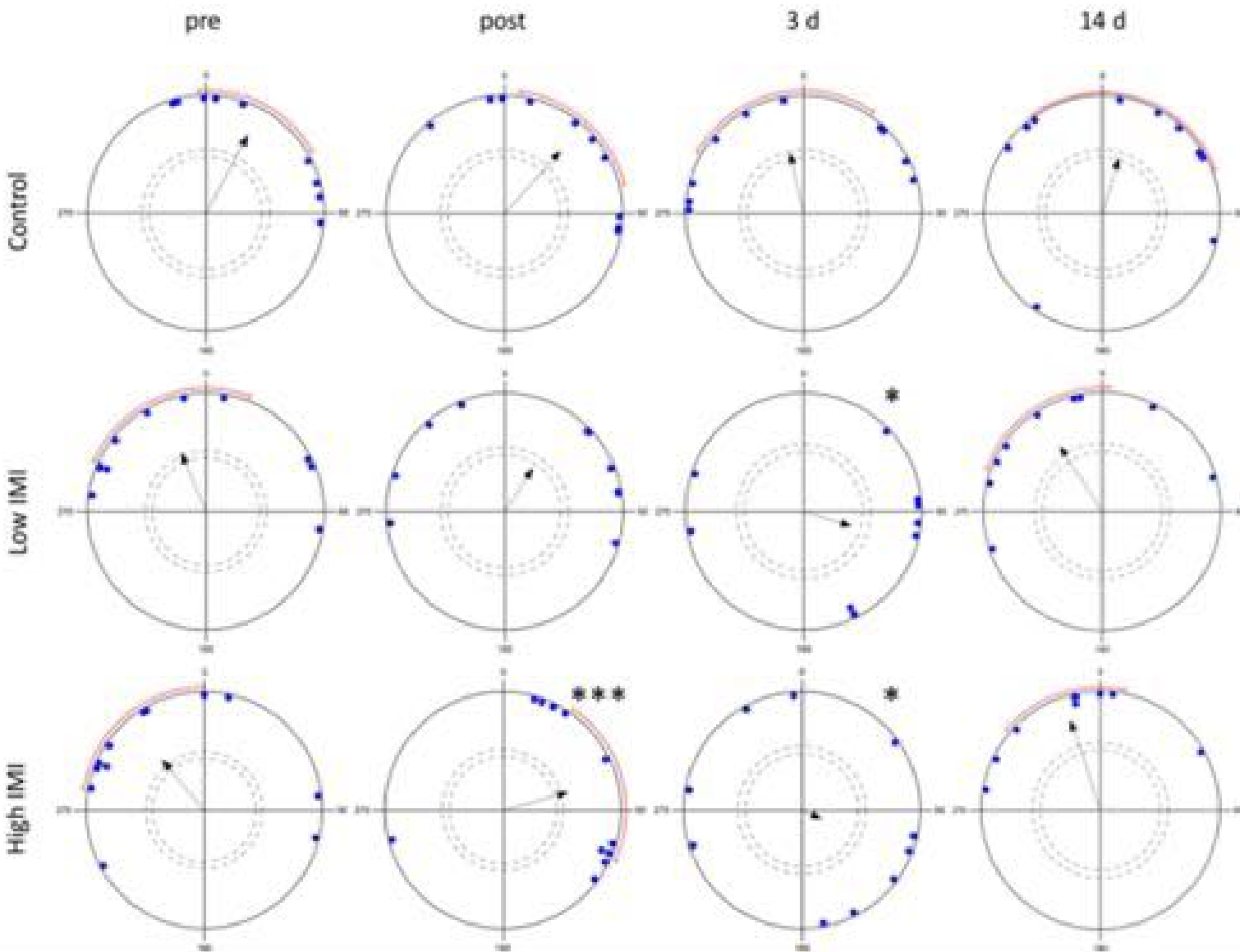
Birds that travel long distances between their wintering and breeding grounds may be particularly susceptible to neurotoxic insecticides, but the influence of insecticides on migration ability is poorly understood. Following acute exposure to two widely used agricultural insecticides, imidacloprid (resmethalol) and chlorpyrifos (resmethalol), we assessed effects on body mass, migration

Margaret Eng, Bridget Stutchbury,
Christy Morrissey



Effects on Body Weight and Movement



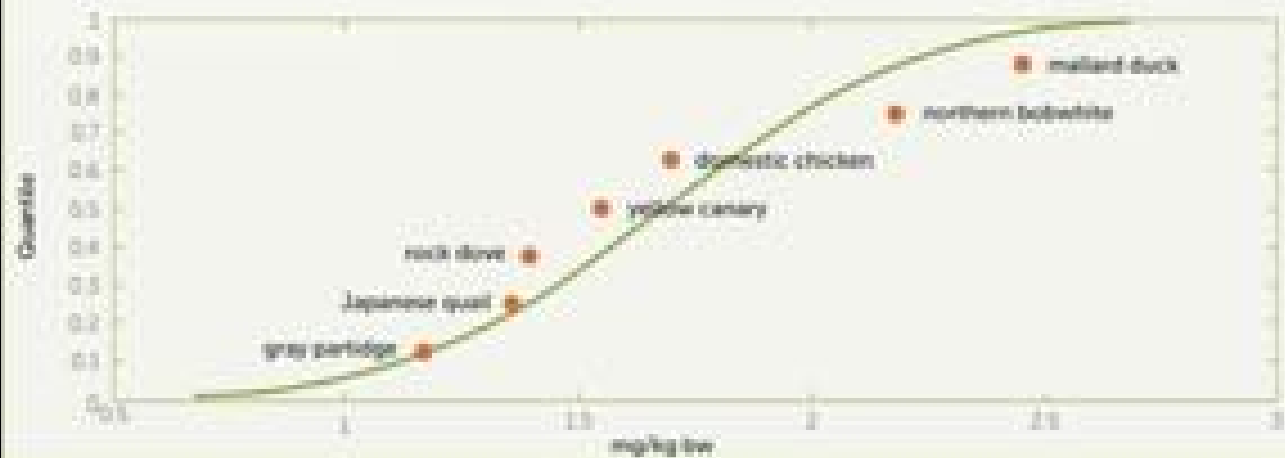


Control
No Dose

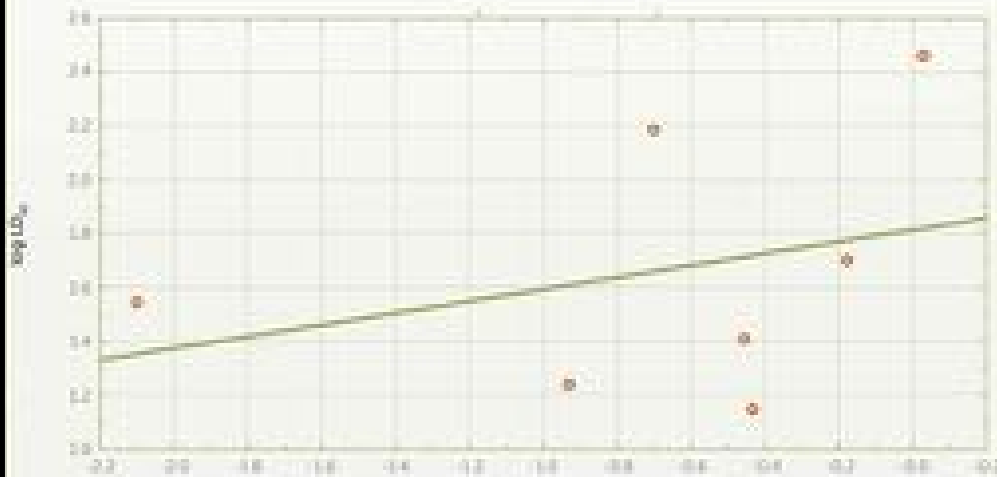
Low
4 Canola Seeds
OR
<.1 Corn Seed

High
9 Canola Seeds
OR
0.2 Corn Seeds

Figure 1.1. Cumulative probability distribution of acute toxicity values for technical imidacloprid



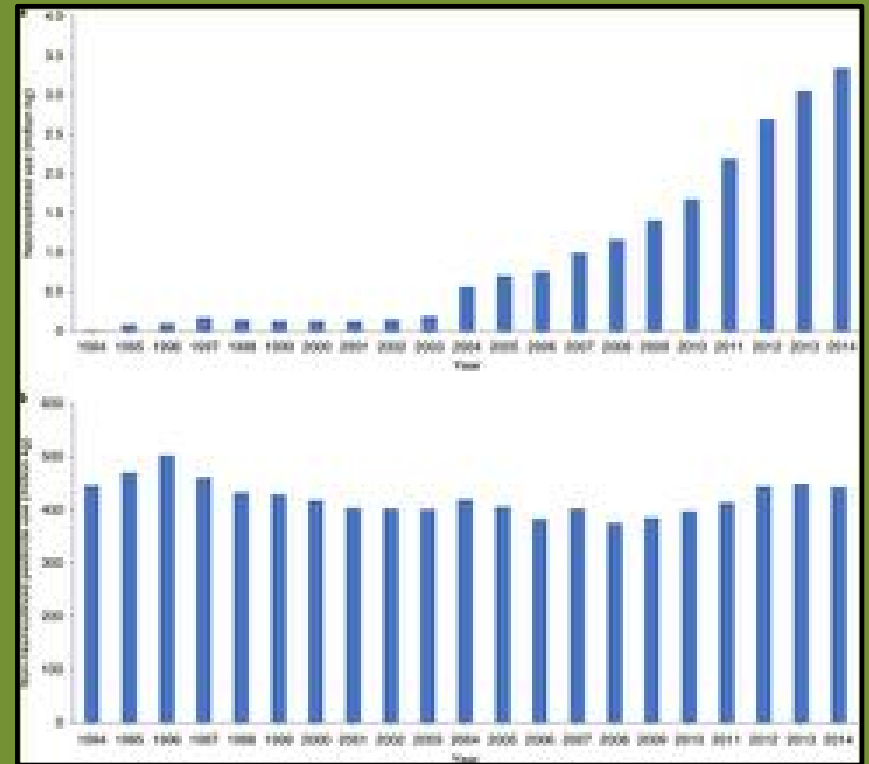
Scatterplot of log LD₅₀ against log wh.
imidacloprid weight regression line fit:
log LD₅₀ = 1.8048 + 0.02227x



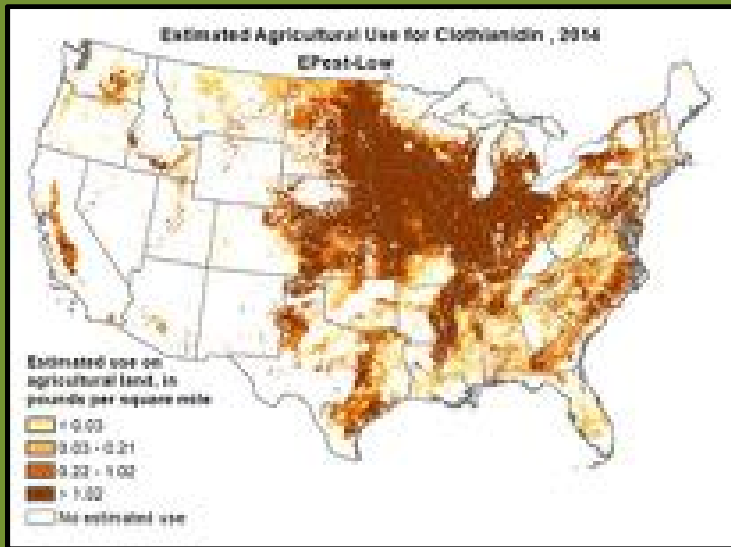
log wh. log LD₅₀ = 0.02227x + 1.8048 r = 0.3288, p = 0.4687

“The very wide difference between the toxicity of acetamiprid and dinotefuran to Zebra Finches (*Taeniopygia castanotis*) compared to the usual test species (*Bobwhite Quail and Mallard*) suggests that this scaling is very much a factor with neonicotinoids.”

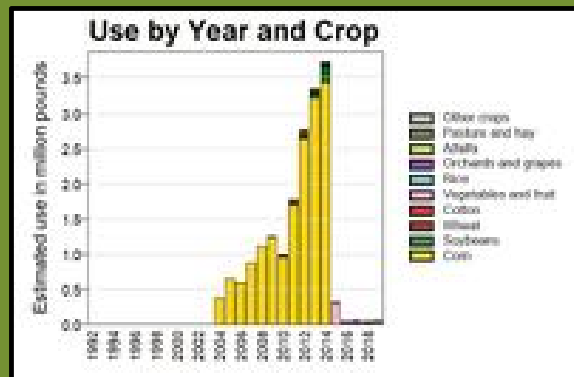
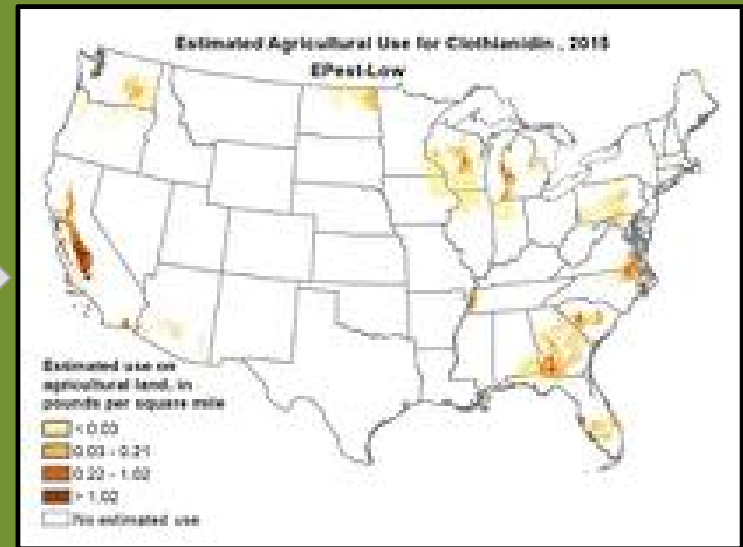
Neonicotinoid Seed Treatments



Use of Neonicotinoid and other pesticides: 1994-2014, Li et al. (2020)



Treated Seeds ≠ Pesticides



Source: United States Geological Survey

ESA Consultations on Neonics

“A limited amount of general usage data was available for some uses (e.g., developed and open space developed uses, seed treatments)...”

Environmental Protection Agency (2023, May 1). Imidacloprid, Thiamethoxam and Clothianidin: Draft Predictions of Likelihood of Jeopardy and Adverse Modification for Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species and Designated Critical Habitats.

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-05/ESA-JAM-Analysis.pdf>



The Importance of Insects



Shout Out To our Friends at



Imidacloprid in the Netherlands

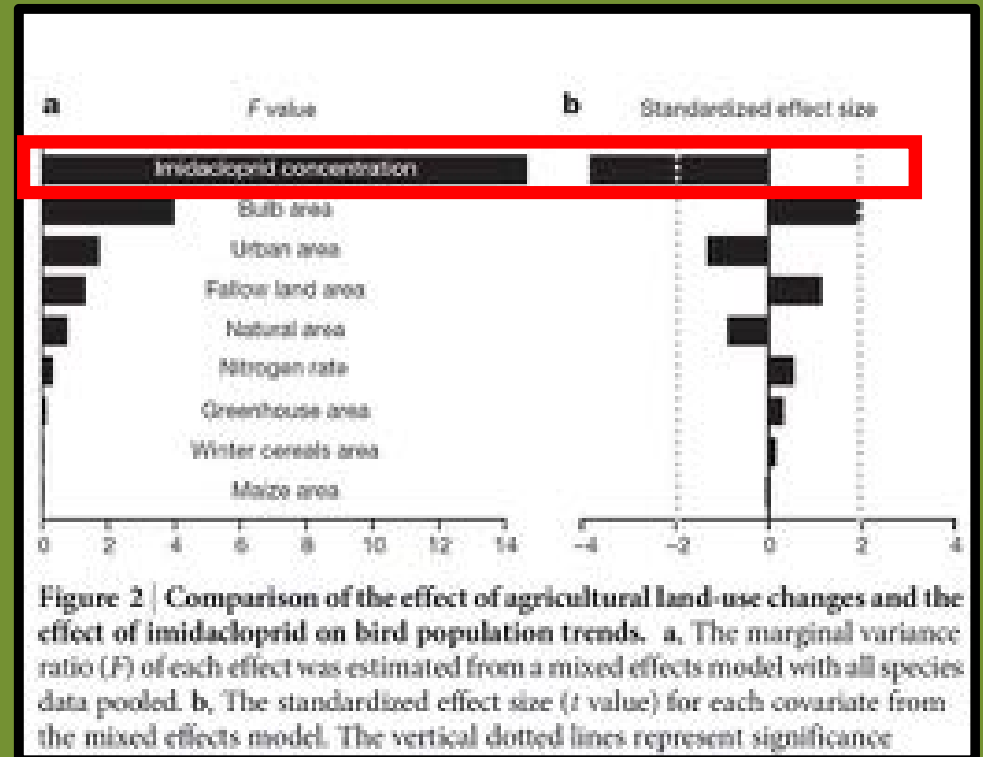
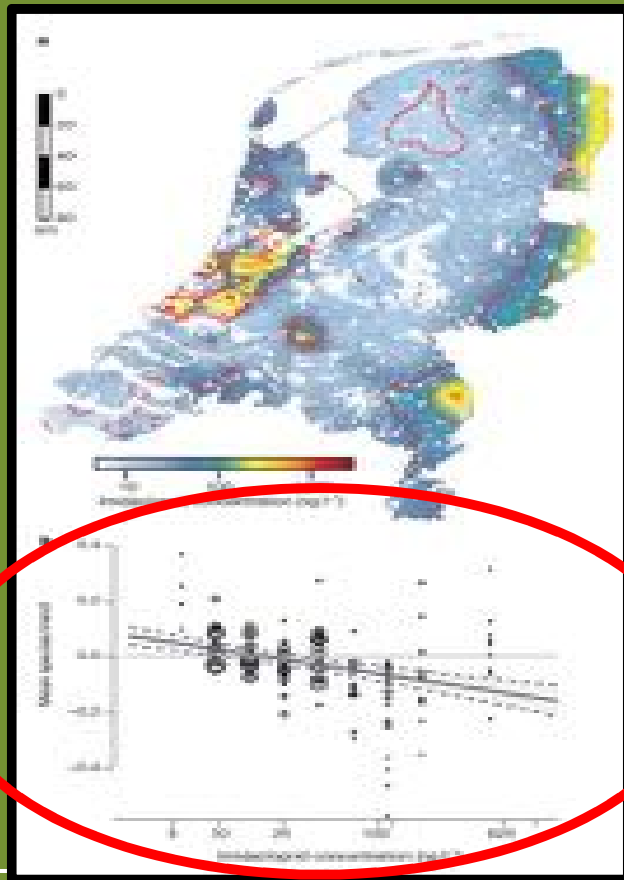


Figure 2 | Comparison of the effect of agricultural land-use changes and the effect of imidacloprid on bird population trends. a, The marginal variance ratio (F) of each effect was estimated from a mixed effects model with all species data pooled. b, The standardized effect size (t value) for each covariate from the mixed effects model. The vertical dotted lines represent significance

Hallmann et al., 2014, Nature Letters

COLLAPSE OF FOOD SOURCE WAS TO BLAME



Fewer Bugs = Less Food for Birds



Less Than
Optimal Diets



Greater
Foraging
Distance



Increased
Predation



Neonics: How are birds affected?

Birds may be exposed to neonicotinoids throughout their lives. From treated seeds and polluted ponds to coated insects and contaminated soil, this wide range of exposure pathways leads to a variety of toxic effects across species.

	<p>Life-threatening weight loss</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to lose weight, which can lead to death. In a study, 100% of birds that lost more than 10% of their body weight died within 10 days.</p>		<p>Impaired spermatogenesis and reproduction</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to have smaller testes and produce fewer sperm. In a study, 100% of birds that had smaller testes produced fewer sperm.</p>
	<p>Decreased brood size</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to lay fewer eggs. In a study, birds that were exposed to neonicotinoids laid 10% fewer eggs than control birds.</p>		<p>Contaminated</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can be found in bird droppings, which can contaminate water and soil. This can lead to further exposure and harm to other birds.</p>
	<p>Loss of migratory ability</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to lose their ability to migrate. In a study, birds that were exposed to neonicotinoids were unable to migrate as far as control birds.</p>		<p>Smaller populations due to insect loss</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to have smaller populations. In a study, birds that were exposed to neonicotinoids had 10% smaller populations than control birds.</p>
	<p>Impaired motor control</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to have impaired motor control. In a study, birds that were exposed to neonicotinoids were unable to fly as well as control birds.</p>		<p>Death</p> <p>Neonicotinoids can cause birds to die. In a study, 100% of birds that were exposed to neonicotinoids died within 10 days.</p>



"Now even more than in 2013, we see a very strong case for cancellation of all but the most essential uses of neonics."
 — Neil Meyer



Challenging the Treated Article Exemption

2017 Petition

CITIZEN PETITION TO THE
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

BRET ADEE, AMERICAN BEEKEEPING
FEDERATION, AMERICAN BIRD
CONSERVANCY, AMERICAN HONEY
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION,
JEFF ANDERSON, LUCAS CRISWELL,
GAIL FULLER, DAVID HACKENBERG,
PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK OF
NORTH AMERICA and POLLINATOR
STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL,
including and represented by
CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY
669 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 202
Washington, D.C. 20003.
Petitioners.

Defendant:

SCOTT FRUIT, ADMINISTRATOR
Environmental Protection Agency
Arling Hall Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Docket Number _____

2021 Lawsuit

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY and
PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK NORTH
AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY and MICHAEL
BOLAN, ADMINISTRATOR, UNITED
STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY,

Defendant.

Case No. 21-0040
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND EQUITABLE RELIEF
Administrative Procedure Act Case

Results

- Proposed Consent Decree – fulfilled in September 2022
- *“As a result, EPA denies the Petition request to either interpret or amend 40 C.F.R. § 152.25(a) to categorically exclude seed treated with systemic pesticides from exemption under that provision.”*



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, DC 20460

Office of Chemical Safety
Registration Division

September 27, 2022

George Kimbrell
Legal Director
Center for Food Safety
2000 NE Alberta Street, Suite 207
Portland, OR 97211

SUBJECT: Center for Food Safety (CFS) et al. Citizen Petition to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Seeking Rulemaking on a Federal Agency Incorporation for Plant Seeds Covered with Systemic Insecticides (April 26, 2017)

Dear Mr. Kimbrell:

Thank you for engaging with us on this important topic. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA or the Agency) recognizes the need to provide clear information about seeds that are treated with pesticides (i.e., treated seeds). As such, the Agency has considered your request and concerns, and in response, EPA notes that it has been reviewing and will continue to review labeling instructions for pesticides registered for seed treatment (not in registration and registration review to verify the completeness of these instructions for both use of the treating pesticide and the distribution, sale, and use of the treated seed). EPA also intends to work with the States and other Federal agencies and to issue an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to seek additional information on pesticide seed treatment and to explore the options of issuing a rule pursuant to FIFRA section 5(a) to regulate the use of pesticide-treated seed, which may prove to be a more efficient and less resource intensive solution to some of the concerns raised in the petition.

This letter constitutes the Agency's response to the petition filed on April 26, 2017, by CFS on behalf of itself and 70 others seeking "amendment to, or a formal re-interpretation of, (the) Treated Article Exemption, 40 C.F.R. §152.25(a)" (the Petition). In summary, the Petition requests that EPA "clearly communicate to the regulated community that systemic pesticide seeds intended to kill insect pests of the plants (grown from those seeds) are not included under the Treated Article Exemption and are therefore subject to FIFRA's requirements for registration and labeling." Petition at 38. The Petition also requests "that EPA successfully enforce FIFRA's

CFS and PANNA Suit on Petition Denial

- ABC is submitting an amicus brief in the suit
- Identifying impacts on birds from pesticide-coated seeds
- Poorly-done ESA consultation

1 Amy van Saun (Pro Hac Vice Pending)
2 Kristina Sinclair (CA Bar No. 329416)
3 Center for Food Safety
4 303 Sacramento Street, Floor 3
5 San Francisco, CA 94111
6 Phone: (415) 826-2770
7 Emails: avansaun@centerforfoodsafety.org
8 ksinclair@centerforfoodsafety.org

9 Counsel for Plaintiffs

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY, and
13 PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK
14 NORTH AMERICA,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 v.

17 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
18 AGENCY, and MICHAEL S. REGAN, in his
19 official capacity as Administrator of the
20 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

21 Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-2714

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND
EQUITABLE RELIEF

Administrative Procedure Act Case

Upcoming Chances for Engagement

Advanced Notice of Proposed
Rulemaking: Coated Seeds

Biological Integrity, Diversity,
and Environmental Health
Comment Period:

National Wildlife Refuges

Biological Opinions on
Neonicotinoids



State Advocacy

Minnesota – Non-ag Neonic Ban, Treated Seed Prescription

Vermont – Treated Seed Prescription

California – Rodenticide Legislation, Seed Tracking

Connecticut – Rodenticide Prohibition, Neonic Legislation

Washington – Non-ag Neonic Ban

Support S.B.190!!!

The Birds and the Bees (Protection Act)

- S1856A
- Phases-out uses of neonics on corn, soy, and wheat seeds by 2029
- Phases out non-ag uses by 2027
- Wide exemptions are possible
- No self-certification by growers



California Fish and Game Regulation

ABC 2017 Petition
submitted by
Earthjustice resulted in
new language
adoption by CFGC

Proposed Regulatory Language

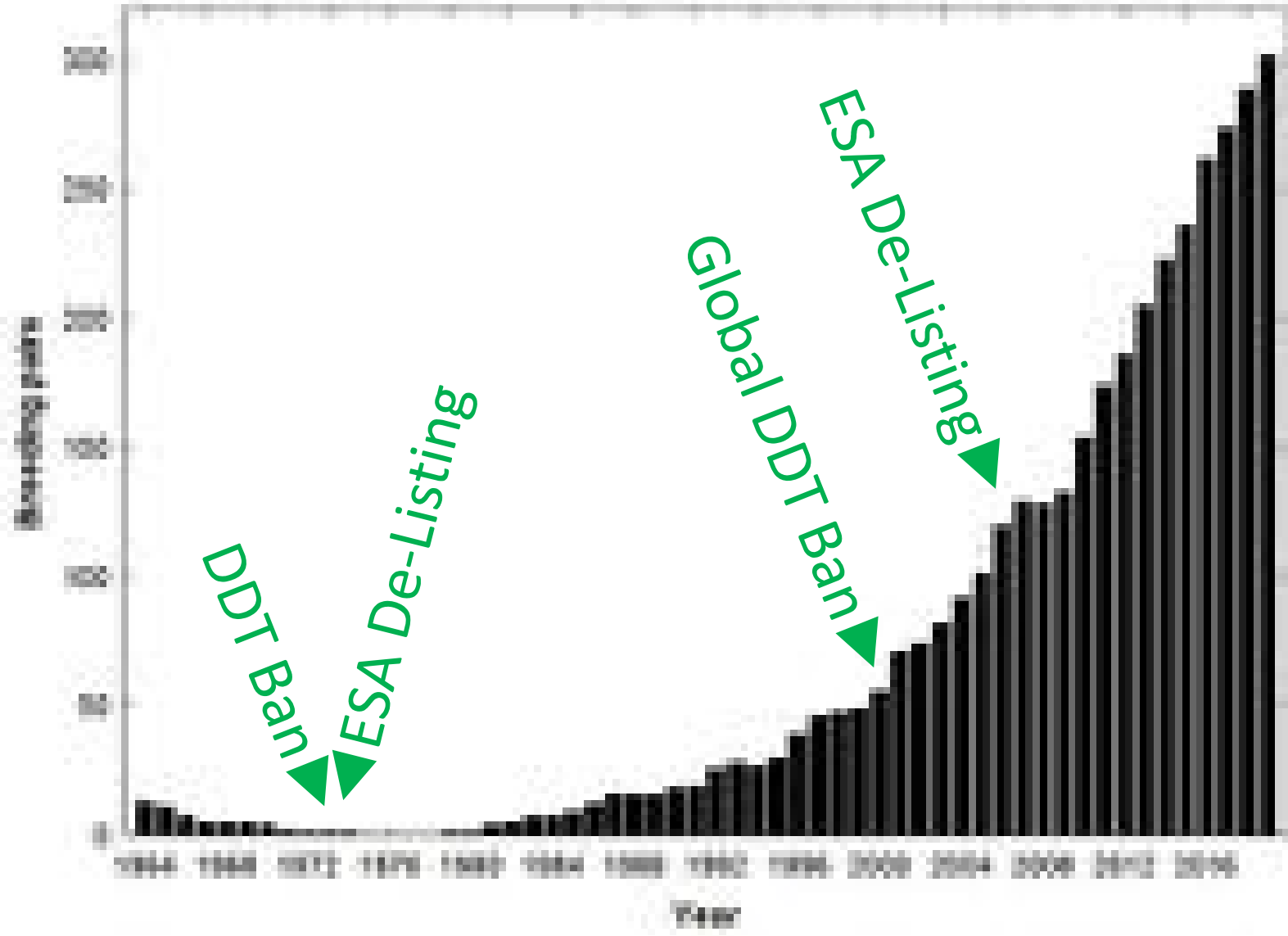
Section 540, Title 14, CCR, is added to read:

§ 540. Neonicotinoid pesticide use is prohibited on Department lands.

The application of a neonicotinoid pesticide to department lands by the department is prohibited. For purposes of this section, "neonicotinoid" has the same meaning as specified in Section 6990, Title 3, California Code of Regulations, and "department land" has the same meaning as specified in subsection 550(b)(1).

Note: Authority: 1526, 1580, 1581 and 10504 Fish and Game Code. Reference: 1526, 1580, 1581, 1584 and 10504 Fish and Game Code.







I
WANT
YOU!

Thank You!

Palm Warbler by Ryan Sanderson



ehardykern@abcbirds.org

