

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
AVITROL*

Avitrol is a bird management chemical registered for use as a flock frightening repellent. It is available at concentrations of 0.56/o, 1.0% as the hydrochloride salt, and 0.3% as free base in a latex coating on grain baits. When ingested by a few birds, it produces reactions and voice that frightens the rest of the flock away. This material gives good control of blackbirds, cowbirds, starlings, crows, sparrows, pigeons, and seagulls. Pigeons can be controlled with little reaction by feeding most of the flock a very low concentration made by diluting the 0.5% material from 15 to 30 times with untreated grain. Avitrol grain is usually readily accepted by pest birds. In some cases, reacting birds may succumb; in others, reaction may occur, and the bird survive. It is not the purpose of Avitrol to kill the bird exposed, however.

PROPERTIES (Pure Chemical Compound)

Name	4-Aminopyridine
Melting Point	1580C
Odor	None
Color	Off-white
Reaction	Basic
Stability	Stable to light Free base darkens slowly in water
Solubility (approx.)	Hydrochloride more stable
Water	Hydrochloride 50%, free base 12%
Acetone	Very soluble
Acids	Soluble as the salts

Toxicity, Oral LD-50 (mg/kg)

Rats	32.5 for hydrochloride, 20 for free base
Dogs	3.7 for hydrochloride
Chickens (2 weeks)	10 for free base
Gulls	8 for free base
Sparrows	3.8 for free base
Starlings	5 for free base
Pigeons	7 for free base
Blackbirds	9 for free base
Vapor inhalation of free base for 2 weeks	Negative
Sub-acute at 1/2 LD-50 per day on chicks	Died on 40th day
Secondary poisoning on cat fed 51 sparrows in 4 days killed with 19 times the lethal dose of 1861	Negative
Percutaneous on rabbits	326 for hydrochloride

Toxicity, Sub-acute Oral (90-day Tests)

- Rats: All animals in three graded groups fed 3, 30 and 300 parts per million respectively of 4-aminopyridine in their daily diet survived except for three animals in the highest dose group. None of the surviving rats in all three of the graded feeding groups showed any gross or microscopic tissue changes in the various organs examined. No apparent changes were found in the organs of the three animals in the highest dosage group, which died during the course of the study.
- Dogs: Three groups of Beagle dogs were given 0.1, 1.0 and 3.0 milligrams of 4-Aminopyridine per day per kilogram of body weight, respectively. All animals survived except one dog in the highest dosage group.