

Diquat Chemical Fact Sheet

Formulations

Diquat, or diquat dibromide, is the common name of the chemical 6,7-dihydrodipyrido (1,2-a:2',1'-c) pyrazinediium dibromide. Originally registered by the EPA in 1986, diquat was reregistered in 1995 and is currently being reviewed again. It is sold for agricultural and household uses as well as for use on certain floating-leaf and submersed aquatic plants and some algae. The aquatic formulations are liquids: two of the more commonly used in Wisconsin are Reward™ and Weedtrine-D™ (product names are provided solely for your reference and should not be considered endorsements).

Aquatic Use and Considerations

Diquat is a fast-acting herbicide that works by disrupting cell membranes and interfering with photosynthesis. It is a non-selective herbicide and will kill a wide variety of plants on contact. It does not move throughout the plants, so will only kill parts of the plants that it contacts. Following treatment, plants will die within a week.

Diquat will not be effective in lakes or ponds with muddy water or where plants are covered with silt because it is strongly attracted to silt and clay particles in the water. Therefore, bottom sediments must not be disturbed during treatment, such as may occur with an outboard motor. Only partial treatments of ponds or bays should be conducted (1/2 to 1/3 of the water body). If the entire pond were to be treated, the decomposing vegetation may result in very low oxygen levels in the water. This can be lethal to fish and other aquatic organisms. Untreated areas can be treated 10-14 days after the first treatment.

Diquat is used to treat duckweed (*Lemna* spp.), which are tiny native plants. They are a food source for waterfowl but can grow thickly and become a nuisance. Navigation lanes through cattails (*Typha* spp.) are also

maintained with diquat. Diquat is labeled for use on the invasive Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) but in practice is not frequently used to control it because other herbicide options are more selective.

Post-Treatment Water Use Restrictions

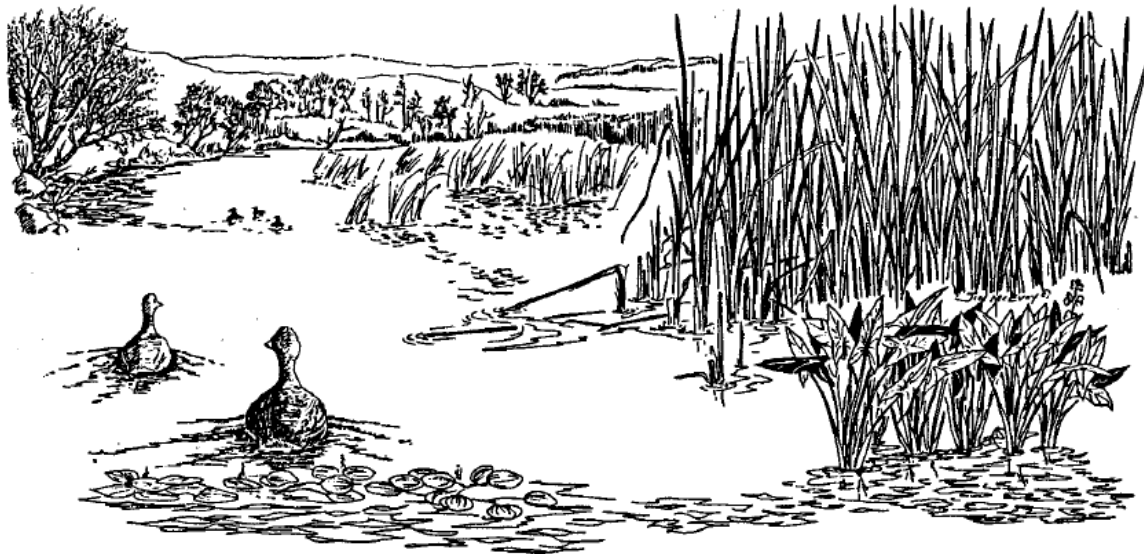
There are no restrictions on swimming or eating fish from water bodies treated with diquat.

Treated water should not be used for drinking water for one to three days, depending on the concentration used in the treatment. Do not use treated water for pet or livestock drinking water for one day following treatment. The irrigation restriction for food crops is five days, and for ornamental plants or lawn/turf, it varies from one to three days depending on the concentration used.

Herbicide Degradation, Persistence and Trace Contaminants

Diquat is not degraded by microbes. When applied to a waterbody, diquat binds with the organic matter in the sediment indefinitely. It does not degrade and will accumulate in the sediments. Diquat is usually detectable in the water column for less than a day to ~35 days after treatment. Diquat will remain in the water column longer when treating a waterbody with sandy soils due to the low organic matter and clay content. Because of its persistence and very high affinity for the soil, diquat does not leach into groundwater.

Ethylene dibromide (EDB) is a trace contaminant in diquat products. It originates from the manufacturing process. EDB is a carcinogen, and the EPA has evaluated the health risk of its presence in formulated diquat products. The maximum level of EDB in diquat dibromide is 10 ppb (parts per billion), it degrades over time, and it does not persist as an impurity.



Impacts on Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms

At application rates, diquat does not have any apparent short-term effects on most of the aquatic organisms that have been tested. However, certain species of important aquatic food chain organisms such as amphipods and *Daphnia* (water fleas) can be adversely affected at label application rates. Direct toxicity and loss of habitat are believed to be the causes. Tests on snails have shown that reproductive success may be affected, as well. These organisms only recolonize the treated area as vegetation becomes re-established.

Laboratory tests indicate walleye are the fish most sensitive to diquat, displaying toxic symptoms when confined in water treated with diquat at label application rates. Other game and panfish (e.g. northern pike, bass, and bluegills) are apparently not affected at these application rates. Limited field studies to date have not identified significant short or long-term impacts on fish and other aquatic organisms in lakes or ponds treated with diquat.

The bioconcentration factors measured for diquat in fish tissues is low. Therefore, bioconcentration is not expected to be a concern with diquat.

Human Health

The risk of acute exposure to diquat would be primarily to chemical applicators. Diquat

causes severe skin and eye irritation and is toxic or fatal if absorbed through the skin, inhaled or swallowed. Wearing skin and eye protection (e.g. rubber gloves, apron, and goggles) to minimize eye and skin irritation is required when applying diquat.

The risk to water users of serious health impacts (e.g. birth defects and cancer) is not believed to be significant according to the EPA. Some risk of allergic reactions or skin irritation is present for sensitive individuals.

For Additional Information

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
www.epa.gov/pesticides

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade,
and Consumer Protection
<http://datcp.wi.gov/Plants/Pesticides/>

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
608-266-2621
<http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/plants/>

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/>

National Pesticide Information Center
1-800-858-7378
<http://npic.orst.edu/>

