

# Chlorothalonil

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Chlorothalonil is a broad-spectrum organochlorine fungicide used to control fungi that threaten vegetables, trees, small fruits, turf, ornamentals, and many other agricultural crops.

Some of the fungal diseases that it controls in this wide variety of plants are:

Shot hole	Stone Fruit Rust
Brown Rot	Blossom Blight
Freckle	Transit Rot
Grey Mould	Downy Mildew
Leaf Spot	Gummy Stem Blight
Belly Rot	Purple Blotch
Black Spot	Leaf Curl
Botrytis	Irish Blight

## Product Trade Names

There are several Chlorothalonil formulations on the market in Tasmania. The concentration of chlorothalonil in these formulations varies between 500 to 750 g/kg. These are:

Barrack	Check out	Fung-o-nil
Bravo	Echo	Rover
Crotop	Elect	Whack

## Ecological Effects

Chlorothalonil is practically non-toxic to birds, but it and its metabolites are highly toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine organisms. Chlorothalonil does not store in fatty tissues and is rapidly excreted from the body. Its bio-accumulation factor is quite low. It is non-toxic to bees.

## Environmental Fate

Chlorothalonil is moderately persistent. In aerobic (containing oxygen) soils, the half-life is from 1 to 3 months. Increased soil moisture or temperature increases its degradation. It is not degraded by sunlight on the soil surface.

Chlorothalonil binds well to silty clay loam soils, but is moderately mobile in sand.

## Human Toxicity

Based on tests conducted on laboratory animals, the following conclusions may be reached:

- Chlorothalonil is slightly toxic to humans and it can cause severe eye and skin irritation in certain formulations.
- It will not affect human reproduction at expected exposure levels.
- It is not expected to produce birth defects
- It is not expected to pose mutagenic risks.
- It is a possible carcinogen; available evidence is inconclusive.

Chlorothalonil is rapidly excreted, primarily unchanged, from the body, and is not stored in the tissues.

Residues have not been found in the milk of dairy cows fed chlorothalonil.

Chlorothalonil is classified as a Schedule 6 poison in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poison.

## For further information, please contact:

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