I understand your concern, and our aims align as we want to restore and protect native flora and fauna. Ken-zon is a herbicide and not a pesticide, so isn’t designed to impact animal systems. That’s not to say they are harmless to invertebrates, but I had a look at the Ken-zon Safety Data Sheet (legally supplied / made available for every chemical) and the following is a section relevant to your questions

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Known Harmful Effects on the Environment

…

In water, triclopyr acid will decompose rapidly with a half-life of one to two days. Minimal leaching of triclopyr acid may occur in light soils under high rainfall conditions. Environ. Protection Contamination of ground water by picloram and triclopyr is highly unlikely. If used according to the label, Ken-Zon Herbicide will not be harmful to the environment. Persistence / Degradability Picloram ester and triclopyr ester rapidly convert to the parent acids picloram and triclopyr once in soil, water, plants and animals. It is the properties of these compounds that are important in assessing any effects from treatment.

Acute Toxicity - Fish Picloram and triclopyr have low toxicity to fish and do not bioaccumulation in animal systems.

Acute Toxicity – Other Organisms Picloram has low toxicity to birds, honey bees, livestock and aquatic organisms.

Triclopyr has low toxicity to aquatic organisms, livestock, birds and honeybees.

For Triclopyr as the butoxyethyl ester: Non-toxic to honey bees at > 100 mg/bee LC50 (96 hrs) for rainbow trout: 0.74 mg/L LC50 (96 hrs) for bluegill sunfish: 0.87 mg/L For Picloram: Not toxic to bees. LC50 (96 hrs) for bluegill sunfish: 19.4 mg/L LC50 (96 hrs) for flathead minnow: 55.3 mg/L Picloram and triclopyr do not bioaccumulate in animal systems.

The SDS can be viewed here <https://kenso.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/sds-Ken-Zon.pdf>

Hope this helps

Kind regards

Rob

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