Environmental impact of herbicide regimes used with genetically modified herbicide-resistant maize

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Due to an unfortunate mistake, an incorrect lethal dose value for bees (LD_{50} -bees) has been used in the pesticide occupational and environmental risk (POCER) calculations of the active ingredient S-metolachlor in the above mentioned publication. In Table 5, the LD_{50} -bees value for S-metolachlor of 0.085 $\mu\text{g}/\text{bee}$ is incorrect and should be replaced by 85.000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{bee}$. The corrected POCER exceedence

factors (EFs) for the analysed S-metolachlor-containing herbicide regimes (4, 8, 9, 20 and 30) are provided in Table 4 on the following page and should be treated as definitive by the reader. In this respect, the following interpretation on the acute risk to bees “A remarkable outcome of the risk evaluation with POCER is that S-metolachlor is the only active substance showing a high EF value (1.00) for bees, due to the small lethal dose (see LD_{50} -bees in Table 5)” is incorrect.

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Table 4 corrected for S-metolachlor-containing herbicide regimes. POCER exceedence factors (EFs) for 31 herbicide regimes used in maize. Regimes 1–13 are applied on non-GMHR maize, whilst regimes 14–31 are used with GMHR maize

Regime	POCER modules										Total values		
	Pesticide operator	Worker	By-stander	Persistence	Ground water	Aquatic organisms	Birds	Earthworms	Bees	Beneficial arthropods	Human health	Environment	Total
4	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.31	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.32	2.32
8	1.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.36	2.60
9	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.27	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.28	2.28
20	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.32	2.32
30	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.33	2.33