

Ignite / 1142004
128850

12/24/90

MRID No. 413961-11

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. **CHEMICAL:** Glufosinate.
Shaughnessey No. 128850.

2. **TEST MATERIAL:** HOE 039866 (Ignite Technical); Ammonium-DL-homoalanin-4yl(methyl)phosphinate; CAS No. 77182-82-2; 96.2% active ingredient; a white powder.

3. **STUDY TYPE:** Non-target plants: Seed Germination/Seedling Emergence Phytotoxicity Tests - Tier II. Species tested: Soybean, Lettuce, Carrot, Tomato, Cucumber, Cabbage, Oat, Ryegrass, Corn and Onion.

4. **CITATION:** Chetram, R.S. 1990. HOE 039866: Tier II Seed Germination/Seedling Emergence Nontarget Phytotoxicity Test. Conducted by Pan-Agricultural Laboratories, Inc., Madera, CA. PAL Project No. LR 89-15B. Submitted by Hoechst Celanese Corporation, Somerville, NJ. EPA MRID No. 413961-11.

5. **REVIEWED BY:**

Pim Kosalwat, Ph.D.
Senior Toxicologist
KBN Engineering and
Applied Sciences, Inc.

Signature: P. Kosalwat
Date: 6/18/90

6. **APPROVED BY:**

Michael L. Whitten, M.S.
Wildlife Toxicologist
KBN Engineering and
Applied Sciences, Inc.

Signature: Michael L. Whitten
Date: 6-19-90

Henry T. Craven, M.S.
Supervisor, EEB/HED
USEPA

Signature: H.T. Craven
Date: 12/20/90
M. Reprode
12/24/90
36 hours

7. CONCLUSIONS:

Seed Germination: This study is scientifically sound and fulfills the guideline requirements for a Tier-II seed germination toxicity test using non-target plants. Information obtained from EEB indicates that the maximum application rate for this pesticide is between 0.75 and 1.5 lb ai/A. The highest application rate used in this study was 1.0 lb ai/A.

Radicle length was generally more sensitive to HOE 039866 than percent germination. Based on percent germination, the NOEC values ranged from 0.0375 lb ai/A (carrot and onion) to 1.0 lb ai/A (soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn). EC25 values for percent germination of carrot and onion were <0.4 lb ai/A, while EC50 values were <1.5 lb ai/A. No dose-response relationship was observed for the other eight species. Based on radicle length, the NOEC values ranged from 0.003 lb ai/A (tomato) to 1.0 lb ai/A (soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn). Tomato radicle length was the most sensitive parameter with an NOEC and EC25 of 0.003 and 0.007 lb ai/A, respectively. Radicle length of soybean, cucumber, and oat did not show any dose response to HOE 039866. EC25 values for the other seven species were <0.5 lb ai/A. EC50 values for lettuce, carrot, tomato, and onion were <0.5 lb ai/A. The study results indicate that a Tier-III study is required.

Seedling Emergence: The study is scientifically sound and fulfills the guideline requirements for a Tier-II seedling emergence toxicity test using non-target plants.

Based on phytotoxicity rating, the NOEC values ranged from 0.094 lb ai/A (cucumber) to 1.5 lb ai/A (lettuce and oat). Concentrations up to the maximum application rate of 1.5 lb ai/A did not have any effect on the percentage of emerged seedlings of all plant species, except onion. Percentage of emerged seedlings of ryegrass had EC25 and EC50 greater than 1.5 lb ai/A. NOEC, EC25, and EC50 for onion, the most sensitive species for this parameter, were 0.375, 0.846, and 2.63 lb ai/A, respectively.

Based on plant height, the NOEC values ranged from 0.188 lb ai/A (ryegrass, the most sensitive species) to 0.75 lb ai/A (soybean, cucumber, and oat). EC25 values for all plant species were <1.5 lb ai/A. EC50 values for carrot, tomato, cabbage, ryegrass, corn, and onion were <1.5 lb ai/A, while those for soybean, lettuce, cucumber, and oat were >1.5 lb ai/A.

Based on plant dry weight, lettuce, carrot, tomato, and cabbage had the lowest NOEC (0.188 lb ai/A). However, only lettuce and cabbage had a similar EC25 value (~ 0.16 lb ai/A) and appear to be the most sensitive species, based on dry weight. Onion was the least sensitive species with an NOEC and EC25 of 1.5 and 1.12 lb ai/A, respectively.

The study results indicate that a Tier-III study is required.

8. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** A Tier-III study should be conducted for all plant species tested.

9. **BACKGROUND:**

10. **DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS:** N/A.

11. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

A. **Test Species:** Dicotyledon plants were represented by six species from six families (i.e., soybean, lettuce, carrot, tomato, cucumber, and cabbage), while monocotyledon plants were represented by four species from two families (i.e. oat, ryegrass, corn, and onion). Cultivars, lot number, and germination ratings were provided in the report.

B. **Test System:**

Seed Germination: Two circles of blue blotter filter paper (87.5 mm) were placed in the bottom of a glass petri plate (100 x 15 mm). The test solutions were prepared with water from a well located at the testing facility. Fifteen milliliters of the test solution were pipetted into plates for soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn. Ten milliliters were pipetted into plates for lettuce, carrot, tomato, cabbage, ryegrass, and onion.

After the test solution was absorbed into the blotter, ten seeds of each plant species were added to each petri plate. Petri plates were placed in plastic boxes (12.25 x 9.0 x 4.1 inches) and covered with tight lids to prevent moisture loss. The petri plates containing lettuce seeds were incubated in the dark at $18 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for seven days, while the remaining test species were incubated at 25°C .

Seedling Emergence: Seeds of each crop were planted in plastic pots (7.5 x 7.5 x 6.0 cm), filled with

sterilized sandy loam soil. A plexiglass template was used to create planting holes in the soil, thus allowing for uniform planting depth and seed distribution of the ten seeds planted per pot. An analysis of the soil was provided in the report. Each treatment replicate (one pot of each plant species) was placed on an aluminum tray (6.125 x 31.125 cm). The spray plot was 3.21 x 1.67 feet for an area of 5.36 ft².

Soybean and corn were planted at a depth of 2.5 cm, while the remaining eight species were planted at a depth of 1.3 cm. All applications were performed indoors with a belt sprayer enclosed in a fume-hood and equipped with a single nozzle. A nozzle height of 12 inches and a nozzle pressure of 50 psi were used. The soil surface was sprayed at the equivalent of 468 L/ha (50 gpa) of water.

The pots were watered three times a day and a total of 19 ml of water was used to irrigate each pot per day. Temperature, relative humidity, photoperiod, and illuminance during the period of growth were provided in the report.

- C. **Dosage:** Treatment application rates were adjusted for the percent purity of the test material (96.2%).

Seed Germination: Treatment application rates were 0, 0.019, 0.0375, 0.075, 0.15, and 0.3 lb ai/A for all plant species. In addition, a study continuation with treatment rates of 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, and 1.0 lb ai/A were conducted to obtain a dose response and calculated EC25 and EC50 values for soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn seed germination. Also, to obtain a no-observed-effect concentration (NOEC) for tomato, the following rates were tested: 0.00019, 0.00038, 0.00075, 0.0015, and 0.003 lb ai/A.

Seedling Emergence: HOE 039866 was applied to all ten plant species at the rates of 0, 0.09, 0.38, 0.75, and 1.5 lb ai/A. The test spray solution of 3.5952 gm ai/L (3595.2 ppm) was prepared by adding 747.4 mg of HOE 039866 in 200 ml deionized water. Serial dilutions were made of the maximum application solution to achieve the lower application rates.

- D. **Design:**

Seed Germination: Each treatment/crop combination was

replicated three times (i.e., 10 seeds/plate, 3 plates/treatment). The test was terminated after six days for soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn due to their vigorous growth. The test for the remaining species (lettuce, carrot, tomato, cabbage, ryegrass, and onion) was terminated after 7 days. At test termination, the germinated seeds were removed from the petri plates and the radicle lengths were measured to the nearest millimeter. Percent seed germination and mean radicle length for all germinated seeds were calculated. Seeds were considered germinated if the radicle was ≥ 5 mm in length.

Seedling Emergence: Each crop/treatment combination was replicated three times (i.e., 10 seeds/pot, 3 pots/treatment level). After treatment, the pots were randomized within crops and among treatments and placed in an on-site greenhouse. The study was terminated 21 days after treatment for all species except lettuce and carrot, which was terminated after 28 days for maximum emergence and growth.

The percentage of the ten seeds planted in each pot which emerged was calculated for each treatment. Seedling height and phytotoxicity ratings were recorded at 7, 14, and 21 days (28 days for lettuce and carrot) after treatment. Twenty-one days after treatment (28 days for lettuce and carrot), the plants within treatment replicates (pots) were cut at the soil level and dried in a pre-weighed paper bag at 70°C for a minimum of 48 hours. After drying, the dry weight of the plant material was recorded.

The phytotoxicity ratings evaluated five observable toxic effects: 0-indicates no injury or effect; 1-indicates slight plant effect or restriction to one area of the plant; 2-indicates a moderate effect engrossing the whole plant (e.g., mild stunting, chlorosis); 3-indicates a severe effect (severe leaf desiccation); and 4-indicates a total effect or plant death.

E. Statistics:

Mean and Percent Effect Calculation: All data were entered into a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet. The spreadsheet calculated replicate means, treatment means, standard deviations, and analysis of variance tables. Treatment means were used to calculate the percent detrimental effect resulting from the

treatment. The percent effect was calculated using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ effect} = \frac{(\text{treatment mean} - \text{control mean})}{\text{control mean}} \times 100$$

Analysis of Variance: An analysis of variance table was constructed using the Lotus 1-2-3 raw data spreadsheet. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) model for data with equal subsamples was used to analyze data from the seed germination (radicle length and percent germination) and seedling emergence (percent emergence) tests. A one-way ANOVA model for data with unequal subsamples was used to analyze the seedling height data and phytotoxicity rating data. Treatment mean separation was achieved using either SAS or the Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet. All significant differences were determined at $p < 0.05$.

Probit Analysis: The percent detrimental effect values were entered into a SAS probit analysis program to calculate EC50 values.

12. REPORTED RESULTS:

Seed Germination: Table A (attached) summarizes the lowest values of NOEC, EC25, and EC50, along with the parameters in which these concentrations were observed. Detailed results for each specific parameter are described below. NOEC, EC25, and EC50 values for radicle length are summarized in Table 6 (attached) and the values for percent germination are in Table 7 (attached).

Radicle length: Soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn were the least sensitive to HOE 039866 while tomato was the most sensitive. Crops listed (with corresponding NOEC values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on radicle length NOECs are as follows:

Soybean = cucumber = oat = corn (1.0) < ryegrass (0.3) < cabbage (0.15) < carrot (0.075) < lettuce = onion (0.019) < tomato (0.003).

Since a dose response was not evident on radicle length of soybean and oat, a probit analysis could not be conducted to determine EC25 and EC50 values. Probit analysis of the radicle length data showed that cucumber was the least sensitive plant species while "tomato was the most sensitive." Crops listed (with corresponding EC50 values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866

based on radicle length EC50 values are as follows:

Cucumber (2710) < cabbage (746) < corn (14.2) < ryegrass (6.98) < tomato (0.417) < carrot (0.246) < lettuce (0.203) < onion (0.182).

Percent germination: Crops listed (with corresponding NOEC values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on percent germination no-effect concentration values are as follows:

Soybean = cucumber = oat = corn (1.0) < lettuce = tomato = ryegrass (0.3) < cabbage (0.15) < carrot = onion (0.0375).

Since a dose response was not evident on percent germination of soybean, tomato, cucumber, oat, ryegrass, lettuce, cabbage, and corn, a probit analysis could not be conducted to determine EC25 and EC50 values. Probit analysis of the percent germination data for the other two crops showed that carrot (EC50 = 0.806 lb ai/A) was more sensitive than onion (EC50 = 1.28 lb ai/A).

Seedling Emergence: Table B (attached) lists the lowest values of NOEC, EC25, and EC50, along with the parameters in which these concentrations were observed. Detailed results for each specific parameter are described below. NOEC, EC25, and EC50 for each species were presented in Table 28 (attached) for phytotoxicity rating, Table 29 (attached) for percentage of emerged seedlings, Table 30 (attached) for plant height, and Table 31 (attached) for plant dry weight.

Phytotoxicity rating: Treatment with HOE 039866 resulted in a significant phytotoxic effect to cucumber at 0.188 lb ai/A; to carrot, onion, and ryegrass at 0.375 lb ai/A; and to soybean and tomato at 1.5 lb ai/A. Two crops, lettuce and oat, exhibited no significant phytotoxic symptoms at any rate of HOE 039866 at the final observation period. Crops listed (with corresponding NOEC values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on the 21 or 28 day phytotoxicity rating NOEC values are as follows:

Oat = lettuce (1.5) < tomato = soybean (0.75) < cabbage = corn (0.375) < carrot = ryegrass = onion (0.188) < cucumber (0.094).

Percent seedling emergence: Treatment of the soil surface with HOE 039866 at a concentration of 0.750 lb ai/A resulted in a significant effect on percent emergence of onion at day-21 observation period. Crops listed (with corresponding NOEC values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity

to HOE 039866 based on percent emergence NOEC values are as follows:

Soybean = lettuce = carrot = tomato = cucumber = cabbage = oat = ryegrass = corn (1.5) < onion (0.375).

Since a dose response was not evident on percent emergence of soybean, lettuce, carrot, tomato, cucumber, cabbage, oat, and corn, a probit analysis could not be conducted to determine EC25 and EC50 values. Probit analysis of the seedling emergence data for ryegrass and onion showed ryegrass had an EC50 value of 42.4 lb ai/A and onion an EC50 value of 2.63 lb ai/A.

Plant height: Treatment of the soil surface with HOE 039866 at a concentration of 0.375 lb ai/A resulted in a significant decrease in the height of ryegrass at day-21 observation period. Although this concentration resulted in a decrease of 27% and 29% in the height of onion and cabbage, respectively, the results were not significant due to variability between replicates. Treatment with HOE 039866 at a concentration of 0.75 lb ai/A resulted in a significant decrease in the height of lettuce, carrot, tomato, cabbage, corn, and onion at day-21 observation period. Treatment at the maximum concentration of 1.5 lb ai/A was required to produce a significant effect in the height of soybean, cucumber, and oat at day-21 observation period. Crops listed (with corresponding NOEC values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on plant height NOEC values are as follows:

Soybean = cucumber = oat (0.75) < lettuce = carrot = tomato = cabbage = corn = onion (0.375) < ryegrass (0.188).

A dose response in plant height was evident in all plant species. Probit analysis of the plant height data showed that soybean was the least sensitive to HOE 039866 while onion was the most sensitive. Crops listed (with corresponding EC50 values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on plant height EC50 values are as follows:

Soybean (5.87) < cucumber (5.14) < oat (2.56) < lettuce (2.45) < tomato (1.46) < corn (1.04) < carrot (0.705) < cabbage (0.698) < ryegrass (0.679) < onion (0.417).

Plant dry weight: Treatment of the soil surface with HOE 039866 at a concentration of 0.375 lb ai/A resulted in a significant effect on plant dry weight of lettuce, tomato, and cabbage. Treatment with HOE 039866 at a concentration

of 0.750 lb ai/A resulted in a significant effect on dry weight of carrot, cucumber, and ryegrass. Treatment with the maximum concentration of 1.5 lb ai/A resulted in a significant effect on dry weight of soybean, oat, and corn. Only onion showed no significant effect at any rate. Although lettuce exhibited a 29% decrease in plant dry weight at a concentration of 0.188 lb ai/A and onion a 27% decrease in dry weight at 1.5 lb ai/A, these results were not statistically significant due to the variability in plant dry weight between replications.

Results of the plant dry weight data showed that onion was the least sensitive to HOE 039866 while lettuce, carrot, tomato, and cabbage were the most sensitive. Crops listed (with corresponding NOEC values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on dry weight NOEC values are as follows:

Onion (1.5) < soybean = oat (0.75) < cucumber = ryegrass = corn (0.375) < lettuce = carrot = tomato = cabbage (0.188).

All plant species exhibited a plant dry weight dose response. Probit analysis of the plant dry weight data showed that onion was the least sensitive to HOE 039866 while cabbage was the most sensitive. Crops listed (with corresponding EC50 values in lb ai/A) in order of increasing sensitivity to HOE 039866 based on plant dry weight EC50 values are as follows:

Onion (5.5) < soybean (3.95) < oat (1.52) < ryegrass (1.47) < corn (1.31) < cucumber (1.02) < tomato (1.0) < carrot (0.834) < lettuce (0.592) < cabbage (0.397).

13. STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES:

No conclusions were made by the author. A quality assurance statement was included in the report, indicating that the data were collected and documented according to present standards of Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), and accurately reflect the results of the study.

14. REVIEWER'S DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY RESULTS:

A. Test Procedure: The test procedures were in accordance with the SEP and Subdivision J guidelines for a Tier-II seed germination/seedling emergence study on non-target plants, except for the following deviations:

- o A germination pretest was not conducted to determine the germination potential of seeds.

- o All plants in each replicate were weighed together, then the total weight was divided by the total number of plants to obtain each replicate mean value. The plants should have been individually weighed so the variation among plants within each replicate could be accounted for in the statistical analysis of the data.

Furthermore, the following discrepancies were found in the report:

- o Treatment application rates of 0, 0.003, 0.0.03, 0.3, and 1.0 lb ai/A HOE 039866 (equal to 0.009, 0.09, 0.9, and 3.0 ppm ai, respectively) were reported as being selected for the test in the material and method section of the report. However, the result section showed that the treatment levels of 0, 0.019, 0.0375, 0.075, 0.15, and 0.3 lb ai/A were used.
- o Discrepancies were found between Table 6 (attached) and Table 5 (attached). According to Table 5, the NOEC value for onion based on radicle length was 0.0375 lb ai/A. However, Table 6 presents 0.019 lb ai/A as the NOEC value for onion. Statistical analysis performed by KBN's reviewer confirmed that 0.0375 lb ai/A was the NOEC for onion radicle length.
- o Table A reported the EC25 and EC50 values for cucumber radicle length as 11.3 and 2710 lb ai/A, respectively, while both values were reported as "ND" (i.e., a probit analysis could not be conducted) in Tables 6.
- o The result section described tomato as the most sensitive species to HOE 039866 when based on the EC50 value, while the diagram and Table 6 showed onion as the most sensitive species.

B. Statistical Analysis:

Seed Germination: The reviewer conducted statistical analyses on selected data for both germination and radicle length using the ANOVA with multiple comparison tests (Tukey's, Bonferroni's for unequal samples or Newman-Keuls for equal samples, and Dunnett's). All printouts are attached. The results obtained were similar to those performed by the author. In some cases, the author's results were more conservative and

therefore were used in this assessment.

The EC25 and EC50 values were calculated using a regression analysis (attached). The results were similar to those reported by the author.

Seedling Emergence: Statistical analyses were conducted on selected data by the reviewer (attached) using the ANOVA with multiple comparison tests (Tukey's, Bonferroni, and Dunnett's). The results were in general agreement with those presented by the author. Statistical analyses (ANOVA) on dry weight could not be performed due to the lack of individual plant dry weight data.

The EC25 and EC50 for selected species were calculated by the reviewer using a regression analysis (attached).

C. Discussion/Results:

Seed Germination: This study is scientifically sound and fulfills the guideline requirements for a Tier-II seed germination toxicity test using non-target plants. Information obtained from EEB indicates that the maximum application rate for this pesticide is between 0.75 and 1.5 lb ai/A. In this study, the highest application rate tested for soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn was 1.0 lb ai/A, while the value for lettuce, carrot, tomato, cabbage, ryegrass, and onion was 0.3 lb ai/A.

Percent Germination: When seeds were treated at the above corresponding rates, only percent seed germination of carrot, cabbage, and onion were significantly affected by HOE 039866. Seed germination of the remaining species showed no adverse effects at their respective highest test rates of 0.3 and 1.0 lb ai/A. The maximum application rate of 1.5 lb ai/A should probably have been tested for those species. Based on percent germination, the most sensitive species to HOE 039866 was carrot with an NOEC and EC25 of 0.0375 and 0.212 lb ai/A, respectively (Table 7, attached). EC25 values for carrot and onion were <0.4 lb ai/A, while their EC50 values were <1.5 lb ai/A. No dose-response relationship was observed in the other eight species.

Radicle Length: Table 6 (attached) compares NOEC, EC25, and EC50 values for radicle length estimated by the author and the reviewer. Based on radicle length,

the NOEC values ranged from 0.003 lb ai/A (tomato) to 1.0 lb ai/A (soybean, cucumber, oat, and corn. Radicle length of soybean, cucumber, and oat did not show any dose response to HOE 039866. EC25 values for the other seven species were <0.5 lb ai/A. EC50 values for lettuce, carrot, tomato, and onion were <0.5 lb ai/A. The most sensitive species appears to be tomato, with an NOEC and EC25 of 0.003 and 0.007 lb ai/A, respectively.

From the study results, radicle length was generally more sensitive to HOE 039866 than percent germination (Table A, attached). A Tier-III study is required.

Seedling Emergence: This study is scientifically sound and fulfills the guideline requirements for a Tier-II seedling emergence toxicity test using non-target plants.

Phytotoxicity Rating: Based on phytotoxicity rating, lettuce and oat were not affected by HOE 039866 concentrations up to the maximum application rate of 1.5 lb ai/A (Table 28, attached). The most sensitive species appears to be cucumber with an NOEC value of 0.094 lb ai/A.

Percentage of Emerged Seedling: Concentrations up to the maximum application rate of 1.5 lb ai/A did not have any effect on the percentage of emerged seedlings of all plant species, except onion (Table 29, attached). Ryegrass had EC25 and EC50 of greater than 1.5 lb ai/A. NOEC, EC25, and EC50 for onion, the most sensitive species for this parameter, were 0.375, 0.846, and 2.63 lb ai/A, respectively.

Plant Height: Table 30 (attached) presents NOEC, EC25, and EC50 values, based on plant height. NOEC values ranged from 0.188 lb ai/A to 0.75 lb ai/A (soybean, cucumber, and oat). Based on plant height NOEC, the most sensitive species was ryegrass with an NOEC of 0.188 lb ai/A, while onion was the most sensitive species, based on its lowest EC25 of 0.228 lb ai/A. EC25 values for all plant species were <1.5 lb ai/A. EC50 values for carrot, tomato, cabbage, ryegrass, corn, and onion were <1.5 lb ai/A, while those for soybean, lettuce, cucumber, and oat were >1.5 lb ai/A.

Plant Dry Weight: Table 31 (attached) presents NOEC, EC25, and EC50 values, based on plant dry weight. Onion dry weight was unaffected by HOE 039866 maximum

rate of 1.5 lb ai/A. However, its EC25 (1.12 lb ai/A) was lower than the NOEC. Lettuce, carrot, tomato, and cabbage had the lowest NOEC value (0.188 lb ai/A), based on dry weight, but only lettuce and cabbage had similar EC25 values (~ 0.16 lb ai/A) and appears to be the most sensitive species. Onion was the least sensitive species with an NOEC and EC25 of 1.5 and 1.12 lb ai/A, respectively.

Table B (attached) summarizes the lowest NOEC, EC25, and EC50 values for all test species. The results from this study indicate that a Tier-III study is required for all species tested.

D. Adequacy of the Study:

(1) Classification:

Seed Germination: Core.

Seedling Emergence: Core.

(2) Rationale: The study followed the approved protocol for a toxicity test on seed germination/seedling emergence of non-target plants.

(3) Repairability: N/A.

15. COMPLETION OF ONE-LINER: N/A.

GLUFOSINATE

128850

Page _____ is not included in this copy.

Pages 14 through 22 are not included.

The material not included contains the following type of information:

- Identity of product inert ingredients.
 - Identity of product impurities.
 - Description of the product manufacturing process.
 - Description of quality control procedures.
 - Identity of the source of product ingredients.
 - Sales or other commercial/financial information.
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Seed Germination Study CARROT

Analysis of Variance

File: hoeger5

Date: 05-21-1989

FILTER: None

N's, means and standard deviations based on dependent variable: GERM

* Indicates statistics are collapsed over this factor

% Germination

Factors:	T	Trt (lb ai/A)	N	Mean	S.D.
*			18	81.6667	13.3945
1		Control	3	96.6667	5.7735
2		0.019	3	93.3333	11.5470
3		0.0375	3	83.3333	5.7735
4		0.075	3	80.0000	10.0000
5		0.15	3	66.6667	5.7735
6		0.3	3	70.0000	10.0000

 Fmax for testing homogeneity of between subjects variances: 4.00
 Number of variances= 6 df per variance= 2.
 #####
 Analysis of Variance Dependent variable: GERM

Source	df	SS (H)	MSS	F	P
Between Subjects	17	3050.0000			
T (TRT)	5	2183.3335	436.6667	6.046	0.0050
Subj w Groups	12	866.6665	72.2222		

 Post-hoc tests for factor T (TRT)

Level	Mean	Level	Mean
1	96.667	6	70.000
2	93.333		
3	83.333		
4	80.000		
5	66.667		

Comparison	Newman		
	Tukey-A*	-Keuls*	Dunnnett
1 > 2			
1 > 3			
1 > 4			
1 > 5	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
1 > 6	0.0500	0.0500	0.0100
2 > 3			N.A.
2 > 4			N.A.
2 > 5	0.0500	0.0500	N.A.
2 > 6	0.0500	0.0500	N.A.
3 > 4			N.A.
3 > 5			N.A.
3 > 6			N.A.
4 > 5			N.A.
4 > 6			N.A.
5 < 6			N.A.

NOEC = 0.075 lb ai/A

The author's result < 0.035
lb ai/A

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000). A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

FILTER: None

Post-hoc tests for factor T (TRT)

Level	Mean	Level	Mean
1	64.448	6	46.960
2	62.864		
3	64.448		
4	64.767		
5	54.172		

Comparison	Tukey-A*	Bon- ferroni	Dunnnett
1 > 2			
1 = 3			
1 < 4			
1 > 5			
1 > 6	0.0500	0.0309	0.0100 *
2 < 3			N.A.
2 < 4			N.A.
2 > 5			N.A.
2 > 6	0.1000		N.A.
3 < 4			N.A.
3 > 5			N.A.
3 > 6	0.0500	0.0309	N.A.
4 > 5			N.A.
4 > 6	0.0500	0.0238	N.A.
5 > 6			N.A.

*NOEC = 0.3 16 ai/A
Same result as the author's.*

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000). A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

Post-hoc tests for factor R (REP)

Level	Mean
1	59.868
2	59.304
3	60.273

Comparison	Tukey-A*	Bon- ferroni	Dunnnett
1 > 2			
1 < 3			
2 < 3			N.A.

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000). A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

Seed Germination Study

Onion Germination

REGRESSION EQUATION:
 $Y = 4.701242 + .6702629 X$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .7766358

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = GERMINATION (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.721	3.52	3.547719	-2.771902E-02
2	-1.426	3.52	3.745447	-.2254467
3	-1.125	4.39	3.947196	.4428041
4	-.824	4.05	4.148945	-9.894466E-02
5	-.523	4.26	4.350694	-9.069395E-02

$EC_{50} = 2.79 \text{ lb ai/A}$
 $EC_{25} = 0.28 \text{ "}$

Carrot Germination

REGRESSION EQUATION:
 $Y = 5.127038 + .972627 X$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9239914

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = GERMINATION (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.721	3.25	3.453147	-.2031469
2	-1.426	3.92	3.740072	.1799283
3	-1.125	4.08	4.032833	.0471673
4	-.824	4.5	4.325594	.1744065
5	-.523	4.42	4.618354	-.1983538

$EC_{50} = 0.74 \text{ lb ai/A}$
 $EC_{25} = 0.15 \text{ "}$

Seed Germination Study
Lettuce Radicle Length

REGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 5.701182 + 1.067078 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9378121

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES
X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=RADICLE LENGTH (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.721	3.82	3.864741	-4.474115E-02
2	-1.426	4.08	4.179529	-9.952927E-02
3	-1.125	4.61	4.50072	.1092806
4	-.824	5.08	4.82191	.25809
5	-.523	4.92	5.1431	-.2231002

$$EC_{50} = 0.220 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{25} = 0.052 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

Tomato Radicle Length

REGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 5.678608 + .9259721 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .8643775

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES
X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=RADICLE LENGTH (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.721	4.39	4.08501	.3049903
2	-1.426	3.96	4.358172	-.3981714
3	-1.125	4.61	4.636889	-2.688885E-02
4	-.824	4.95	4.915607	3.439331E-02
5	-.523	5.28	5.194324	8.567619E-02

$$EC_{50} = 0.185 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{25} = 0.035 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

Seed Germination Study
Carrot Radicle Length

REGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 5.323816 + 2.382058 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .452399

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = RADICLE LENGTH (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.426	3.45	1.927001	1.522999
2	-1.125	0	2.644001	-2.644001
3	-.824	4.08	3.361	.7189999
4	-.523	4.48	4.077999	.4020009

$$EC_{50} = 0.7312$$

$$EC_{25} = 0.3826$$

Ryegrass Radicle Length

REGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 5.232343 + 1.653624 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .4088168

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.721	3.77	2.386456	1.383544
2	-1.426	0	2.874275	-2.874275
3	-1.125	4.64	3.372016	1.267984
4	-.824	4.45	3.869756	.5802436
5	-.523	4.01	4.367497	-.3574972

$$EC_{50} = 0.724$$

$$EC_{25} = 0.285$$

16 ai/A

"

Seed Germination Study

Corn Radicle Length

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 4.71218 + .5483 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .7552531

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=RADICLE LENGTH (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.721	3.96	3.768555	.1914446
2	-1.426	3.82	3.930304	-.1103041
3	-1.125	3.77	4.095342	-.3253422
4	-.824	4.48	4.26038	.2196198
5	-.523	4.45	4.425419	2.458096E-02

$$EC_{50} = 3.35 \quad 16 \text{ ai/A}$$

$$EC_{25} = 0.20 \quad \text{v}$$

Onion Radicle Length

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 5.433635 + 1.029898 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9808877

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=RADICLE LENGTH (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.426	3.92	3.965001	-4.500103E-02
2	-1.125	4.29	4.275	1.499987E-02
3	-.824	4.69	4.585	.1050005
4	-.523	4.82	4.894999	-7.499838E-02

$$EC_{50} = 0.38 \quad 16 \text{ ai/A}$$

$$EC_{25} = 0.08 \quad \text{v}$$

Seedling Emergence Study Carrot Phytoxicity Rating

Analysis of Variance

File: hoeemg

Date: 05-24-1989

FILTER: None

N's, means and standard deviations based on dependent variable: PR

* Indicates statistics are collapsed over this factor

Factors:	T	R	Trt (lb ai/A)	N	Mean	S.D.
* *				123	1.4472	1.6155
1 *			Control	22	0.2273	0.4289
2 *			0.094	21	0.0952	0.3008
3 *			0.188	16	0.5625	0.7274
4 *			0.375	22	1.2727	1.5486
5 *			0.750	22	3.0000	1.1547
6 *			1.500	20	3.4000	0.8208
* 1				41	1.2683	1.5496
* 2				41	1.1463	1.4241
* 3				41	1.9268	1.7803
1 1				7	0.4286	0.5345
1 2				9	0.2222	0.4410
1 3				6	0.0000	0.0000
2 1				7	0.0000	0.0000
2 2				8	0.1250	0.3536
2 3				6	0.1667	0.4082
3 1				5	0.2000	0.4472
3 2				5	0.8000	0.8367
3 3				6	0.6667	0.8165
4 1				9	1.2222	1.7159
4 2				7	0.5714	0.5345
4 3				6	2.1667	1.8348
5 1				6	2.3333	1.2111
5 2				7	2.4286	1.1339
5 3				9	3.8889	0.3333
6 1				7	3.2857	0.9512
6 2				5	3.8000	0.4472
6 3				8	3.2500	0.8864

DD

Fmax for testing homogeneity of between subjects variances: Not defined

DD

Analysis of Variance Dependent variable: PR

Source	df	SS (H)	MSS	F	P
Between Subjects	122	318.4065			
T (TRT)	5	213.6322	42.7264	54.925	0.0000
R (REP)	2	5.2339	2.6169	3.364	0.0381
TR	10	17.8607	1.7861	2.296	0.0175
Subj w Groups	105	81.6797	0.7779		

FILTER: None

Post-hoc tests for factor T (TRT)

Level	Mean	Level	Mean
1	0.227	6	3.400
2	0.095		
3	0.563		
4	1.273		
5	3.000		

Comparison	Tukey-A*	Bon- ferroni	Dunnett
1 > 2			
1 < 3			
1 < 4	0.0100	0.0024	0.0100
1 < 5	0.0100	0.0000	0.0100
1 < 6	0.0100	0.0000	0.0100
2 < 3			N.A.
2 < 4	0.0100	0.0005	N.A.
2 < 5	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
2 < 6	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
3 < 4			N.A.
3 < 5	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
3 < 6	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
4 < 5	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
4 < 6	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
5 < 6			N.A.

Same results as the author's.

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000). A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

Post-hoc tests for factor R (REP)

Level	Mean
1	1.268
2	1.146
3	1.927

Comparison	Tukey-A*	Bon- ferroni	Dunnett
1 > 2			
1 < 3	0.0100	0.0031	0.0100
2 < 3	0.0100	0.0004	N.A.

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000). A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

Analysis of Variance

File: hoeemg4

Date: 05-24-1989

FILTER: None

Post-hoc tests for factor T (TRT)

Level	Mean	Level	Mean
1	217.214	6	152.724
2	219.500		
3	213.643		
4	229.296		
5	194.692		

Comparison	Tukey-A*	Bon-ferroni	Dunnnett
1 < 2			
1 > 3			
1 < 4			
1 > 5			
1 > 6	0.0100	0.0000	0.0100
2 > 3			N.A.
2 < 4			N.A.
2 > 5			N.A.
2 > 6	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
3 < 4			N.A.
3 > 5			N.A.
3 > 6	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
4 > 5	0.1000	0.0828	N.A.
4 > 6	0.0100	0.0000	N.A.
5 > 6	0.0100	0.0103	N.A.

* Same results as the author!

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000).
A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible
and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

Post-hoc tests for factor R (REP)

Level	Mean
1	191.052
2	201.889
3	220.577

Comparison	Tukey-A*	Bon-ferroni	Dunnnett
1 < 2			
1 < 3	0.0100	0.0022	0.0100
2 < 3	0.1000	0.0992	N.A.

* The only possible P-values are .01, .05 or .10 (up to 0.1000).
A blank means the P-value is greater than 0.1000.

For Dunnnett's test only the P-values .05 and .01 are possible
and only for comparisons with the control mean (level 1).

Seedling Emergence Study

Rye grass
% Seedling emerging

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 3.976981 + .5406013 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .6546483

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X=LOG CONCENTRATION	Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	3.45	3.421783	2.821684E-02
2	-.426	3.92	3.746685	.1733155
3	-.125	3.45	3.909406	-.4594054
4	.176	4.33	4.072126	.2578735

EC₂₅ = 4.50 lb ai/A
EC₅₀ = 78.05 "

Onion
% Seedling emerging

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 4.326163 + 1.39387 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .8284985

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X=LOG CONCENTRATION	Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-.726	3.52	3.314213	.2057867
2	-.426	3.25	3.732374	-.4823742
3	-.125	4.5	4.151929	.3480711
4	.176	4.5	4.571484	-7.148409E-02

EC₂₅ = 3.04 lb ai/A
EC₅₀ = 1.01 "

Seedling Emergence Study

Tomato
heightREGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 4.784172 + 1.716611 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9909891

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	2.95	3.021212	-7.121205E-02
2	-.426	4.23	4.052896	.1771045
3	-.125	4.5	4.569596	-6.959581E-02
4	.176	5.05	5.086296	-3.629541E-02

$$EC_{25} = 0.54 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.3A$$

Cucumber
heightREGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 4.227872 + 1.117208 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .7351102

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	3.66	3.0805	.5795004
2	-.726	2.67	3.416779	-.746779
3	-.125	4.01	4.088221	-7.822084E-02
4	.176	4.67	4.424501	.2454996

$$EC_{25} = 1.23 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{50} = 4.91$$

Seedling Emergence Study

Cabbage
height

REGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 5.285162 + 2.075099 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9851655

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	3.36	3.154036	.2059643
2	-.726	3.52	3.77864	-.2586403
3	-.426	4.39	4.40117	-1.116991E-02
4	-.125	5	5.025775	-2.577448E-02
5	.176	5.74	5.650379	8.962059E-02

$$EC_{25} = 0.35 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{50} = 0.73 \text{ "}$$

Ryegrass
height

REGRESSION EQUATION:
Y = 5.378872 + 2.49735 X

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .97363

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X = LOG CONCENTRATION	Y = EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	3.12	2.814094	.3059061
2	-.726	3.12	3.565796	-.445796
3	-.426	4.39	4.315001	7.499886E-02
4	-.125	5.03	5.066703	-3.670311E-02
5	.176	5.92	5.818406	.1015944

$$EC_{25} = 0.38 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{50} = 0.71 \text{ "}$$

Seedling Emergence Study

Oat
height

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 4.381681 + 1.060431 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .926747

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	3.45	3.292619	.1573813
2	-.426	3.66	3.929938	-.2699375
3	-.125	4.16	4.249127	-8.912706E-02
4	.176	4.77	4.568317	.201683

$$EC_{25} = 0.89 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{50} = 3.83 \quad "$$

Corn
height

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 4.935404 + 2.108563 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9812444

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	2.95	2.769911	.1800892
2	-.726	3.36	3.404588	-4.458809E-02
3	-.426	3.72	4.037157	-.3171566
4	-.125	4.72	4.671834	.0481658
5	.176	5.44	5.306511	.1334887

$$EC_{25} = 0.52 \text{ lb ai/A}$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.07 \quad "$$

Seedling Emergence Study Onion height

REGRESSION EQUATION:
 $Y = 5.93093 + 2.520981 X$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9779275

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	3.36	3.341882	1.811767E-02
2	-.726	4.26	4.100698	.1593027
3	-.426	4.45	4.856992	-.406992
4	-.125	5.88	5.615807	.2641931
5	.176	6.34	6.374622	-3.462219E-02

$EC_{25} = 0.23$ lb ai/A
 $EC_{50} = 0.43$ "

Lettuce
Weight

REGRESSION EQUATION:
 $Y = 5.270541 + 1.157286 X$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9984967

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

X=LOG CONCENTRATION Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATED Y	ERROR
1	-1.027	4.05	4.082008	-3.200817E-02
2	-.726	4.45	4.430352	1.964808E-02
3	-.426	4.8	4.777537	2.246284E-02
4	-.125	5.15	5.12588	2.411985E-02
5	.176	5.44	5.474224	-3.422356E-02

$EC_{25} = 0.15$ lb ai/A
 $EC_{50} = 0.58$ lb ai/A

Seedling Emergence

$$Y = 4.3698 + 1.4$$

Concentration, $Y =$

$$EC_{25} = 0.94$$

$$EC_{50} = 2.81$$

$$Y = 5.3982 + 2$$

Log concentration, $Y =$

$$EC_{25} = 0.33$$

$$EC_{50} = 0.66$$

$$Y = 4.0501 + 1$$

Log concentration, $Y =$

$$EC_{25} = 1.39,$$

$$EC_{50} = 3.09$$

$$Y = 4.2509 + 0$$

Log concentration, $Y =$

$$EC_{25} = 1.24$$

$$EC_{50} = 7.63$$

$$Y = 5.1779 + 5$$

Log concentration, $Y =$

$$EC_{25} = 0.38$$

$$EC_{50} = 0.82$$

Seedling Emergence Study

©
1

REGRESSION EQUATION:

$$Y = 4.962228 + 1.386814 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .9421631

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X=LOG CONCENTRATION	Y=EFFECT (PROBITS)	ESTIMATE
1	-1.027	3.82	3.537
2	-.726	3.72	3.955
3	-.426	4.12	4.371
4	-.125	4.87	4.788
5	.176	5.33	5.206

$$EC_{25} = 0.35 \text{ lb}$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.06$$

$$Y = 5.792977 + 1.849101 X$$

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = .942776

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.?

ACTUAL VERSUS ESTIMATED VALUES

DATA POINT	X	Y	ESTIMATE
1	-1.027	4.16	3.893
2	-.726	4.26	4.450
3	-.426	4.95	5.005
4	-.125	5.18	5.561
5	.176	6.48	6.118

$$EC_{25} = 0.16 \text{ lb a}$$

$$EC_{50} = 0.37$$

Seedling Emergence Study
Tomato Weight

$$Y = 4.9783 + 1.0797 X \quad r = 1.0$$

X = Log Concentration, Y = effect (probits)

$$EC_{25} = 0.25$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.05$$

Corn Weight

$$Y = 40.42 - 91.36 X \quad r = 1.0$$

X = Log concentration, Y = % reduction

$$EC_{25} = 0.68$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.27$$

Onion Weight

$$Y = 4.2040 + 1.4452 X \quad r = 0.97$$

X = Log Concentration, Y = effects (probits)

$$EC_{25} = 1.22$$

$$EC_{50} = 3.55$$

Oat Weight

$$Y = 4.6066 + 4.0532 X$$

X = Log Concentration, Y = effects (probits)

$$EC_{25} = 0.85$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.25$$

Ryegrass Weight

$$Y = 4.6331 + 1.5449 X \quad r = 0.87$$

X = Log Concentration, Y = effects (probits)

$$EC_{25} = 0.64$$

$$EC_{50} = 1.73$$