

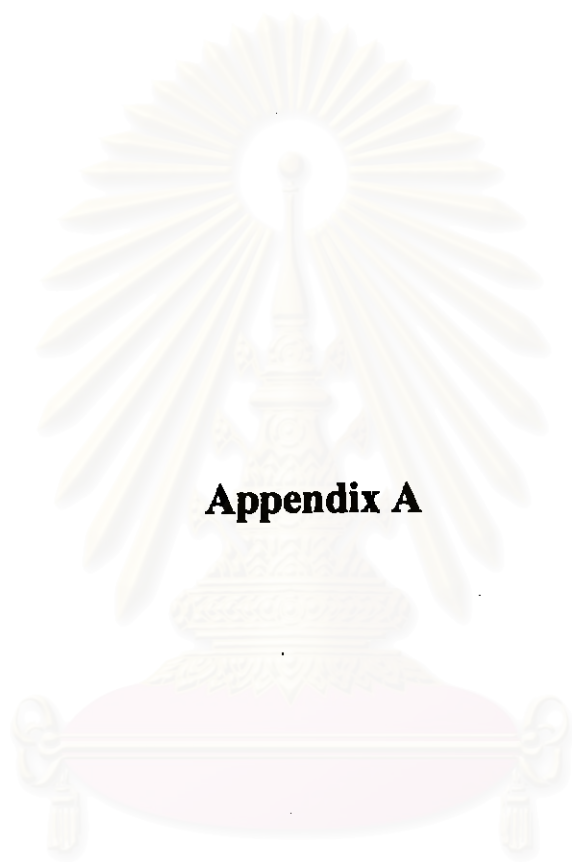
REFERENCE

- Bose, P.C., Kirtaniya, C.L. and Adityachaudhury, N. 1976. Occurrence of dehydro-rotenone in *Derris Uliginosa* Benth. Indian J. Chem. 14B : 1012.
- Braunbeck, T. and Völkl, A. 1991. Toxicant-induced cytological alterations in fish liver as biomarkers of environmental pollution? A case study on hepatocellular effects of dinitro-*o*-cresol in golden ide (*Leuciscus idus melanotus*). Fish in ecotoxicology. : 55-80.
- Culling, C. F. A. 1963. HandBook of Histopathological Technique. 2 nd. ed. London: Butterworth.Co.
- Chibber, S.S. and Sharma, R.P. 1979. Chemical Constituents of Seeds of *Derris robusta*. Indian J. Chem. 18B : 471-472.
- Chuchote S. 1993. Freshwater Fish Culturing. Bangkok : Odientstore
- Duangswasdi, S. and Pupipat, T. 1982. Summary on life History of Introduced Fish Species. Technical paper No7/1982. National Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Fisheries.
- De La Cruz, A.A., Gomez, E.D., Miles, D.H., Cajipe, G.J.B., and Chavez, V.P. 1984. Toxicants from Mangrove Plants, Bioassay of Crude Extract. J.Ecol Environ. Sci. 10 : 1-9.
- East, A.J., Ollis, W.D. and Wheeler, R.E. 1969. Natural Occurrence of 3-Aryl-4-Hydroxycoumarins. Part I. phyto chemical examination of *Derris robusta* (Roxb.) Benth. J.Chem.Soc.(c) : 365-374.
- Evans, S.V., Fellows, L.E., Sing, T.K.M., and Fleet, G.W.J. 1985. Glycoside Inhibition by Plant Alkaloids Which are Structural Analogues of Monosaccharides. Phytochemistry. 24 : 1953-1955.
- Falshaw, C.P., Harmer, R.A., Ollis, W.D., and Wheeler, R.E. 1969. Natural Occurrence of 3-Aryl-4-Hydroxycoumarins. Part II. Phytochemical Examination of *Derris scandens* (Roxb.) Benth. J.Chem.Soc.(c) : 374-382.
- Filho, R.B., Gottlier, O.R. and Mourao, A.P. 1975a. A Stilbene and Two Flavonones from *Derris rariflora*. Phytochemistry. 14 : 261-263.
- Filho, R.B., Gottlier, O.R., Mourao, A.P., Rocha, A.I.D. and Olivera, F.S. 1975b. Flavonoid from derris Species. Phytochemistry. 14 : 1454-1456.
- Finney, D.J. 1971. Probit Analysis. London : Cambridge University Press.

- Fishbein, L. 1974. Mutagens and Potential mutagens in the BiosphereII. metal-mercury, lead, cadmium and tin. Sci Total Environ. 2 : 341-371.
- Garcia, M., Kano, M.H.C., Vieira, D.M., Nascimento, M.C. and Mors, W.B. 1986. Isoflavonoids from *Derris spruceana*. Phytochemistry. 25 : 2425-2427.
- Gingerich, W.P. 1977. Hepatotoxicology of Fishes. Aquatic Toxicology. Vol 1.
- Gurr, G. T. 1963. Biological Staining Method . 7th. ed. London : George T. Gurr Ltd.
- Ghosh, A., Misra, S., Dutta, A.K. and Choudhury, A. 1985. Pentacyclic Triterpenoids and Sterols from Seven Species of Mangrove. Phytochemistry. 24 : 1725-1727.
- Hacking, M.A., Budd, J. and Hodson, K. 1978. The Ultrastructure of The Liver of Rainbow trout : Normal Structure and Modifications after Chronic administration of an Polychlorinated iphenyl Aroclor. Can. J. Zool. 56 : 477-491.
- Harder, W. and Sokolof, S. 1975. Anatomy of Fishes. Stuttgart.
- Harper, S.H. 1940. The Active Principles of Leguminous Fish-poison Plants. Part V. *Derris malaccensis* and *Tephrosia toxicaria*. J.Chem.Soc. 1178-1184.
- Hinton, D.E. 1990. Histological Techniques. Method in Fish Biology. Maryland. 191-211.
- Jittihansa, T. 1989. Application of plant extract for insect control. Science Jurnal. 43:102-109.
- Johnson, A.P. and Peter, A. 1966. The Structure of Robustic acid, a New 4-hydroxy-3-phenylcoumarins. J.Chem.Soc.(c) : 606-612.
- Klaunig, J.E., Lipsky, M.M., Trump, B.F. and Hinton D.E. 1979. Biochemical and Ultrastructural changes in Teleost liver following Subacute Exposure to PCB. Journal of Environmental Pathology and Toxicology. 2:953-963.
- Miller, N.C.E. 1935. The Toxic Value of *Derris* Spp. Sci. Ser. 16 : 44.
- Mont, D.I. and Stephan, C.E. 1967. A method of establishing acceptable toxicant limits for fish-malathion and the butoxyethanol ester of 2,4-D. Trans. Am. Fish Soc. 96 : 185-193.
- Nascimento, M.C. and Mors, W.B. 1972. Chalcones of the Root Bark of *Derris sericea*. Phytochemistry. 11 : 33023-3028.

- Nascimento, M.C., Vasconcellos Dias, R.L.D. and Mors, W.B. 1981. Flavonoid of *Derris obtusa* : Aurones and Auronols. Phytochemistry. 15 : 1553-1558.
- Nascimento, M.C. and Mors, W.B. 1981. Flavonoid of *Derris araipensis*. Phytochemistry. 20 : 147-152.
- Noppakundilokrat, S. 1991. Chemical Constituents of Root of *Derris trifolia* Lour. Master of Science Thesis. Chulalongkorn University.
- Pengchray, C. 1991. Flora in Peat Swamp Areas of Narathiwat. Bangkok Thailand : Somboonkarnpim Printing. 34.
- Rand, G.M. and Petrocelli, S.R. 1985. Fundamental of Aquatic Toxicology. London: McGraw Hill Company.
- Rainboth, W. J. 1996. FAO Species Identification Field Guide for Fishery purposes Fish of Cambodian Mekong. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations.
- Rani, U. and Ramamurthi, R. 1989. Histopathological Alterations in The Liver of Freshwater Teleost *Tilapia mossambica* in response to Cadmium Toxicity. Ecotox. & Envi. Safety. 17 : 221-226.
- Ramachandran Nair, A. G., and Seetharaman, T.R. 1986. Rhamnetin-3-o-neohesperidoside, A New Flavonoids from the Leaves of *Derris trifoliata*. Journal of Natural Products 49 : 710-711.
- Roberts, R.J. 1978. Fish Pathology. 1st ed. Newyork:MacMillan, : 13-91.
- Sodachan, G. 1967. Extraction the chemical compounds from *Derris trifoliata*. Master of Science Thesis. Chulalongkorn University.
- Sae Lim, Y. and Sutrummanukun, R. 1988. Chemical Constituents of Root of *Derris trifolia* Lour. Senior Project. Chulalongkorn University.
- Sprague, J.B. 1990. Aquatic Toxicology. Method in Fish Biology. Marryland. 491-528.
- Tungrongpiroj, M., Tavaratmaneekul, P., Jarimopas, P., Nhukhun, S., Lawanyavut, K., Vacharakronyothin, V. and Chantarotai, V. 1993. Declopment of Nile *Tilapia Oreochromis nilotius* Culturing. Institute of Fresh water Culturing.
- Untawale, A.G., Bhosle, N.B., Dhagalkar, V.K., Matondkar, S.P.G. and Bukhari, S.S. 1978. Seasonal Vibration in Major Metabolites of Mangrove Foliage. Mahasugar. 11: 105-110.

- Udomsilp, N., Sirmratanavisit, P., Wongmahamongkol, R. and Chaiyanboon, A. 1986. Tolurance of fungi in response of mongrove plant extracts. Senior Project. Chulalongkorn University.
- Untawale, A.G., Wafar, S., and Bhosle, N.B. 1980. Seasonal vibration in heavy metal concentration in mangrove foliage. Mahasugar. 13 : 215-223.
- USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1993. Methods for Measuring The Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms. Cincinnati, Ohio. USA.
- USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1994. Short-term Methods for Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Reciving Water to Fresh Water Organisms. Cincinnati, Ohio. USA.
- Veerachato, G., Pengprecha, S. and Aunkvisertpaiboon, J. 1992. Chemical constituents from the leaves of *Derris trifoliata* Lour. 18th Congress on Science and Technology of Thailand. Bangkok.
- Wattanasirmit, K. 1993. Histological studies on the effects of Triphenyltin Hydroxide Pesticide to Liver and Kidney of Catfish (Hybrid of *Clarias gariepinus* and *C. macrocephalus*). Doctor of Philosophy Thesis, Mahidol University.
- Wattanasirmit, K., Veerachato, G. and Srijunngarm, J. 1997. Hepatotoxicity of *Derris trifoliata* Lour. Leaves Extract in Nile tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* Linn. Reserch Conference ; Chulalongkorn University. 2: 685-692.
- Wattanasirmit, K. and Patamastan, P. 1997. Effects of Acute Exposure to *Derris trifoliata* Root Extract on Liver of Tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus*. Biopesticide. 75-93
- Wongratana, T. 1996. "Personal Communication "Biology of Nile Tiapia"
- Wongsiri, S. 1978. Insecticide from plant. Science. 32 : 39-25.



Appendix A

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

For extraction of *Derris trifoliata* leaves**Apparatuses and equipments**

1. Plant chopper
2. Soxhlet extractor
3. Rotary evaporator
4. Liquid-liquid extractor
5. Liofirizer (freeze-dry method)
6. Water-bath

Chemical agent

Ethanol 95% and Dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2)

For culturing and testing of potential toxicity**Apparatuses and equipments**

1. 14 L glass chamber
2. 300 L aquarium tank
3. 200 L reservoir unit
4. Carbon filter chamber
5. Air pump, air line and air stones
6. pH and DO meters
7. Thermometers
8. Venire Caliper
9. Electronic balances
10. Beakers, Volumetric flasks, graduated cylinders, pipettes, droppers, and other glassware

Chemical agent

1. Ethanol 95 %
2. 10 % formalin in Phosphate buffer
3. 4 % glutaraldehyde in Millonig's phosphate buffer

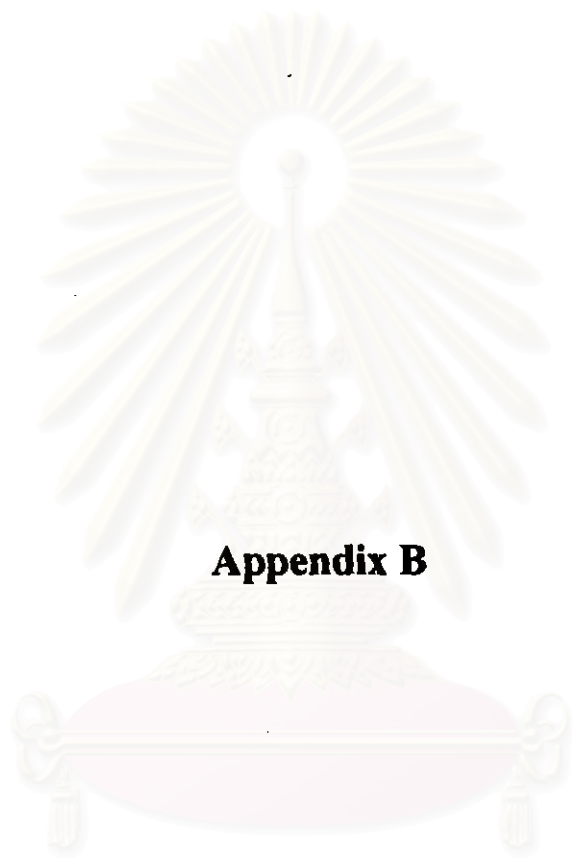
For tissue study processing

Apparatuses and equipments

1. Hot air oven
2. Beakers, Volumetric flasks, graduated cylinders, pipettes, droppers, and other glassware
3. Rotary Microtome
4. Cryostat Rotary Microtome
5. Electronic balances
6. pH-meter
7. Light Microscope
8. Transmission Electron Microscope

Chemical agent

1. Ethanol 95 % for preparing the series grade of ethanol
2. Paraplast
3. N-Butyl
4. Xylene
5. Tissuetek
6. Glutaraldehyde 4%
7. OsO₄
8. Uranyl acetate
9. Propylene oxide
10. Epoxy resin (Epon812)



Appendix B

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

The yield percentage of *D. trifoliata* crude extract

Table B-1 : The yield percentage of *D. trifoliata* leaves extract.

The extraction part	yield	percent yield (wt. by wt.)	physical appearance
ethanol part	410.10 g	2.56 %	dark green gum
dichloromethane part (water insoluble part)	101.04 g	0.6315 %	dark green gum
water soluble part	210.0 g	1.3125 %	pale brown crystal

The mortality data of acute toxicity testing

Table B-2 : Preliminary Toxicity Range-Finding Tests of the water extract.

Concentration (mg/L)	Number of fish in experiment	Percent mortality							
		24-hour		48-hour		72-hour		96-hour	
		No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)
Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvent Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B-3 : Preliminary Toxicity Range-Finding Tests of the dichloromethane extract.

Concentration (mg/L)	Number of fish in experiment	Percent mortality							
		24-hour		48-hour		72-hour		96-hour	
		No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)
Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvent Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01	30	2	6.67	2	6.67	4	13.33	4	13.33
0.1	30	2	6.67	3	10.0	4	13.33	4	13.33
1	30	10	33.3	10	33.3	11	36.67	11	36.67
10	30	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	30	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B-4 : First Definitive Toxicity Tests of the dichloromethane extract.

Concentration (mg/L)	Number of fish in experiment	Percent mortality							
		24-hour		48-hour		72-hour		96-hour	
		No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)
Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvent Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.0	30	4	13.33	21	70.0	24	80.0	25	83.33
2.5	30	5	16.67	23	76.67	28	93.33	28	93.33
3.0	30	19	63.33	30	100	-	-	-	-
3.5	30	21	70	30	100	-	-	-	-
4.0	30	27	90	30	100	-	-	-	-
4.5	30	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.0	30	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B-5 : Secound Definitive Toxicity Tests of the dichloromethane extract.

Concentration (mg/L)	Number of fish in experiment	Percent mortality							
		24-hour		48-hour		72-hour		96-hour	
		No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)	No. of dead	death (%)
Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvent Control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0	30	0	0	1	3.33	2	6.67	2	6.67
1.25	30	0	0	2	6.67	2	6.67	2	6.67
1.5	30	0	0	4	13.33	0	3.33	2	6.67
1.75	30	1	3.33	10	33.33	10	33.33	11	36.67
2.0	30	1	3.33	7	23.33	9	30.0	11	36.67
2.25	30	1	3.33	13	43.33	17	56.67	18	60.0
2.5	30	2	6.67	22	73.33	24	80.0	26	86.67

The growth data of sub-acute toxicity testing

Table B-6 : Month 0

Non-Treat					
R1		R2		R3	
Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)
2.94	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.26	0.5
2.72	0.3	3.12	0.3	3.46	0.6
3.4	0.6	2.92	0.2	2.8	0.3
3.81	0.8	3.12	0.3	2.94	0.3
3.1	0.4	3.15	0.4	2.91	0.4
3.44	0.6	3.05	0.4	3.37	0.5
3.32	0.5	3.8	0.8	3.33	0.5
3.42	0.5	2.8	0.3	2.95	0.4
3.42	0.5	3.26	0.7	3.23	0.4
3.55	0.6	2.93	0.3	2.89	0.3

Table B-7 : 1st Month

Control				Solvent Control				Treatment					
R1		R2		R1		R2		R1		R2		R3	
Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)
4.635	1.6	4.705	1.9	4.455	1.3	4.525	1.6	6.225	3.5	6.345	4.1	5.215	2.4
6.225	3.5	6.14	3.9	6.345	4.1	6.315	3.9	6.14	3.9	5.52	3.2	4.455	1.3
4.98	2.4	5.1	2.2	4.745	1.9	4.865	1.8	5.525	2.8	5.23	2.2	3.785	0.9
5.525	2.8	5.52	3.2	6	3.1	5.755	3.2	5.1	2.2	4.98	2.4	4.525	1.6
5.49	2.4	5.215	2.4	5.175	2.8	5.23	2.2	4.705	1.9	4.865	1.8	6.795	4.7
								6.515	4.1	5.49	2.4	4.635	1.6
								5.175	2.8	4.745	1.9	5.755	3.2
								6	3.1	6.315	3.9	3.93	1

Table B-8 : 2nd Month

Control				Solvent Control				Treatment					
R1		R2		R1		R2		R1		R2		R3	
Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)
7.53	6.4	6.645	5.2	8.225	9.3	7.91	8.2	5.465	2.5	7.675	7.1	9.46	13.4
5.81	3.6	8.13	11.9	7.35	6.1	7.45	5.1	7.075	5.8	8.135	9	8	8.6
5.51	3	6.55	5.3	6.51	4.9	8.55	10.7	7.925	9	6.7	4.5	5.73	3.2
7.515	7.6	6.325	4.3	7.2	6.5	6.25	5	5.775	3.8	6.9	6.9	7.355	6.2
7.335	6.7	7.48	6.6	6.38	4.2	6.08	4.1	8.77	11.1	7.92	8.9	7.49	7.4
								9.16	12.8	3.36	4.4	9.72	15
								7.525	8	6.025	3.8	6.805	5.7
								6.72	5.3	8.02	11.1	5.69	2.9

Table B-9 : 3rd Month

Control				Solvent Control				Treatment					
R1		R2		R1		R2		R1		R2		R3	
Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)
9.425	17.2	8.95	14.3	12.7	29.9	13.17	38.6	10.345	17.1	8.55	11.7	9.5	14.3
11.245	26.9	10.895	27.6	12.175	26	11.9	29.3	9.63	14.9	7.7	7.5	8.315	10.2
10.85	19.9	13.425	45.4	11.8	24.3	10.64	19.2	11.6	21.4	8.15	10.9	9.435	14.5
8.26	9.9	11.415	26.3	12.355	27.4	11.625	24.2	9.02	12.9	6.915	5.8	10.095	16.6
10.7	23.4	11.635	28.2	12.925	32.8	9.815	14.5	9.135	12	9.01	11.8	10.365	19.7
								10.51	22.4	8.645	10.3	8.78	11.9
								9.36	14.7	8.945	12.1	10	16.4
								8.42	9	8.64	11	9.3	12.6

Table B-10 : 4th Month

Control				Solvent Control				Treatment					
R1		R2		R1		R2		R1		R2		R3	
Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)
10.275	23.5	10.505	21.7	13.21	48.2	13.225	41	9.945	16.7	11.355	24.9	10.1	15.8
9.55	20.7	11.28	26.3	12.3	29.6	12.7	38.6	9.805	15.6	10.9	19.8	11.54	22.5
9.64	18	12.4	34.4	10.59	22.2	11.14	25.2	9.61	13.9	11.325	23.5	9.61	13.5
12.485	42.4	11.11	25.1	12.88	38.5	13.3	40.2	9.605	16.5	10.455	20.5	12.13	29.5
12.07	32	12.47	35.2	14.8	54.9	13.15	41.4	10.125	16.2	12.085	29.8	8.865	12.1
								11.58	21.7	9.425	14.1	10.43	19.6
								13.1	40	9.3	18.5	10.1	17
								11.36	24.8	8.8	12.6	11.58	28

Table B-11 : Month 5

Control				Solvent Control				Treatment					
R1		R2		R1		R2		R1		R2		R3	
Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Weight (g)
15.805	74.8	16.38	81.8	14.325	51.4	14.225	44.5	13.92	43.7	12.505	28	14.93	53.3
14.685	53.3	14.69	59.8	16.415	81.2	14.725	52	14.515	49.4	10.75	22.2	13.93	45.1
14.455	59.9	16.66	73.3	15.36	57.1	14.585	53.2	13.94	40.4	11.875	27.7	13.8	43.9
15.135	60.6	15.915	62.4	16.575	74.3	15.3	57.2	12.71	40.2	12.935	32.4	15.2	46.7
15.3	75.8	15.915	79	14.875	48.8	14.005	46.3	15.78	36.7	12.825	39.7	13.28	38.6
								13.79	37.4	12.68	32.4	14.64	44.8
								13.52	39.8	13.44	34.4	14.825	48.3
								14.45	45	11.31	27.1	14.41	48.2

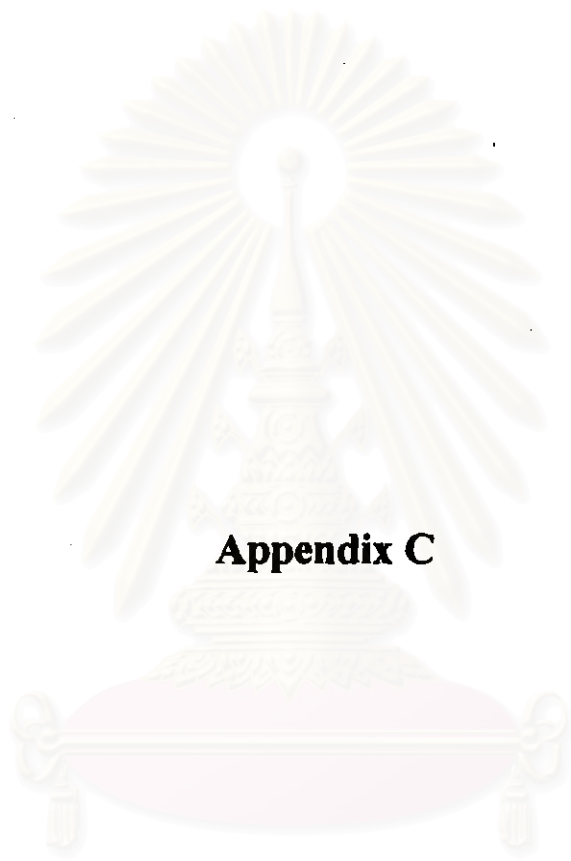
Relative Liver Weight Index

Table B-12 : Relative liver weight index (calculated from growth data of 4th month)

Control		Solvent Control		Treatment		
R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R3
0.017	0.027	0.018	0.0244	0.0211	0.03	0.027
0.021	0.0293	0.014	0.0246	0.022	0.026	0.033
0.029	0.022	0.023	0.014	0.026	0.033	0.029
0.0221	0.020	0.025	0.023	0.029	0.054	0.027
0.0272	0.0165	0.0234	0.0184	0.044	0.03	0.024
				0.035	0.0278	0.049
				0.028	0.033	0.027
				0.033	0.030	0.030
0.02304211 ± 0.004887281		0.020640156 ± 0.004328708		0.031089651 ± 0.007752197		

Table B-13 : Relative liver weight index (calculated from growth data of 5th month)

Control		Solvent Control		Treatment		
R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R3
0.037	0.032	0.033	0.031	0.032	0.025	0.034
0.034	0.027	0.0296	0.033	0.036	0.032	0.035
0.030	0.035	0.019	0.032	0.0223	0.0325	0.036
0.035	0.0288	0.026	0.0455	0.0398	0.0308	0.026
0.032	0.034	0.0287	0.0367	0.022	0.0353	0.031
				0.0455	0.052	0.036
				0.0223	0.026	0.0414
				0.0267	0.044	0.0373
0.03246 ± 0.003562		0.031444 ± 0.006852		0.033421 ± 0.007802		



Appendix C

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

24hr-LC₅₀

***** PROBIT ANALYSIS *****

DATA Information

7 unweighted cases accepted.
 0 cases rejected because of missing data.
 2 cases are in the control group.
 0 cases rejected because LOG-transform can't be done.

MODEL Information

ONLY Normal Sigmoid is requested.

Hi-Res Chart # 1:Probit transformation

Parameter estimates converged after 18 iterations.
 Optimal solution found.

Parameter Estimates (PROBIT model: (PROBIT(p)) = Intercept + BX):

	Regression Coeff.	Standard Error	Coeff./S.E.
CONC	3.40863	2.36857	1.43911

	Intercept	Standard Error	Intercept/S.E.
	-3.01583	.76437	-3.94551

Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Chi Square = 1.432 DF = 5 P = .921

Since Goodness-of-Fit Chi square is NOT significant, no heterogeneity factor is used in the calculation of confidence limits.

Observed and Expected Frequencies

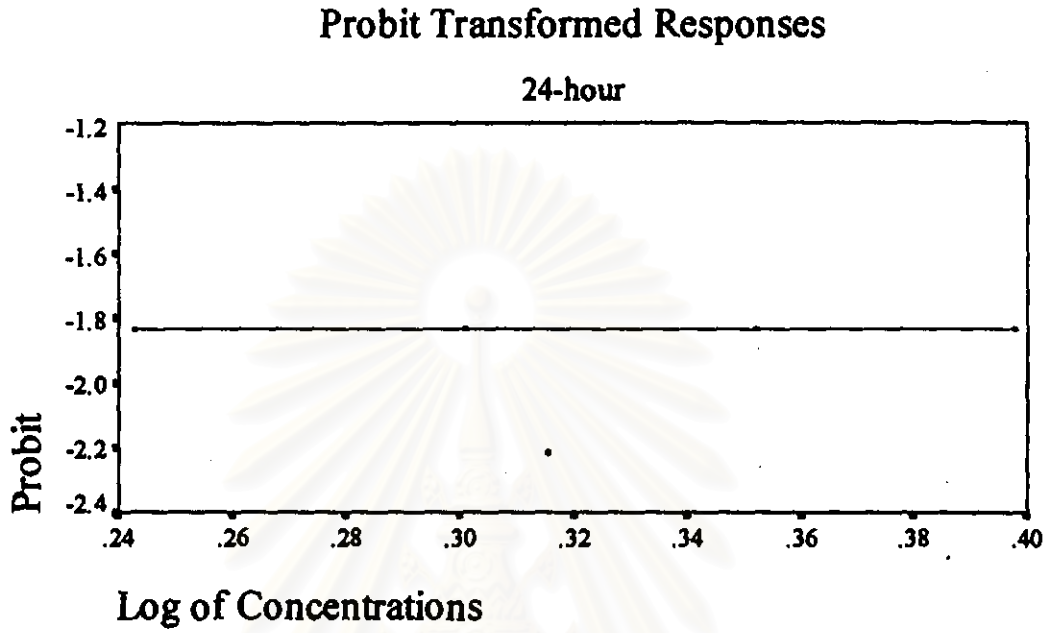
CONC	Number of Subjects	Observed Responses	Expected Responses	Residual	Prob
.00	30.0	.0	.038	-.038	.00128
.10	30.0	.0	.109	-.109	.00362
.18	30.0	.0	.236	-.236	.00785
.24	30.0	1.0	.431	.569	.01436
.30	30.0	1.0	.699	.301	.02331
.35	30.0	1.0	1.042	-.042	.03473
.40	30.0	1.0	1.456	-.456	.04852

Confidence Limits for Effective CONC

Prob	CONC	95% Confidence Limits	
		Lower	Upper
.01	1.59322	.	.
.02	1.91536	.	.
.03	2.15273	.	.
.04	2.35050	.	.
.05	2.52469	.	.
.06	2.68309	.	.
.07	2.83013	.	.
.08	2.96862	.	.
.09	3.10044	.	.
.10	3.22695	.	.
.15	3.80805	.	.
.20	4.34366	.	.
.25	4.86281	.	.
.30	5.38170	.	.
.35	5.91183	.	.
.40	6.46307	.	.
.45	7.04529	.	.
.50	7.66945	.	.
.55	8.34891	.	.
.60	9.10101	.	.
.65	9.94963	.	.
.70	10.92973	.	.
.75	12.09599	.	.
.80	13.54170	.	.
.85	15.44635	.	.
.90	18.22791	.	.
.91	18.97168	.	.
.92	19.81410	.	.
.93	20.78364	.	.
.94	21.92265	.	.
.95	23.29807	.	.
.96	25.02467	.	.
.97	27.32363	.	.
.98	30.70993	.	.
.99	36.91918	.	.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
 วิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยี

Figure C-1 24-hour LC₅₀



สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

48hr-LC₅₀

***** PROBIT ANALYSIS *****

DATA Information

7 unweighted cases accepted.
 0 cases rejected because of missing data.
 2 cases are in the control group.
 0 cases rejected because LOG-transform can't be done.

MODEL Information

ONLY Normal Sigmoid is requested.

Hi-Res Chart # 2:Probit transformation

Parameter estimates converged after 13 iterations.
 Optimal solution found.

Parameter Estimates (PROBIT model: (PROBIT(p)) = Intercept + BX):

	Regression Coeff.	Standard Error	Coeff./S.E.
CONC	5.88623	.96166	6.12092
Intercept		Standard Error	Intercept/S.E.
	-2.07694	.28261	-7.34901

Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Chi Square = 6.591 DF = 5 P = .253

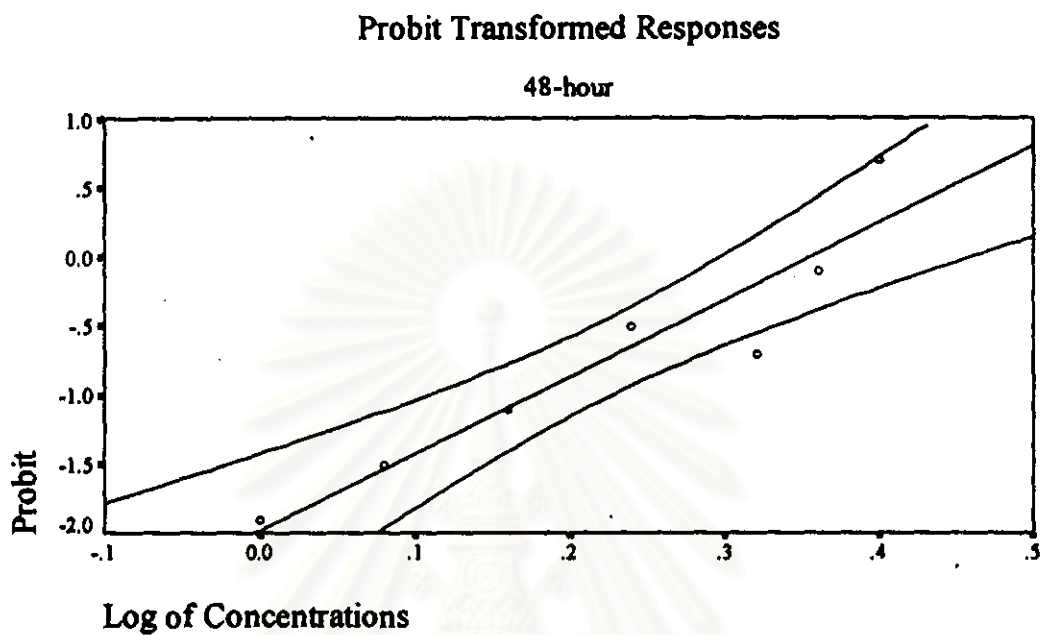
Since Goodness-of-Fit Chi square is NOT significant, no heterogeneity factor is used in the calculation of confidence limits.

Observed and Expected Frequencies

CONC	Number of Subjects	Observed Responses	Expected Responses	Residual	Prob
.00	30.0	1.0	.567	.433	.01890
.10	30.0	2.0	1.979	.021	.06597
.18	30.0	4.0	4.472	-.472	.14907
.24	30.0	10.0	7.771	2.229	.25902
.30	30.0	7.0	11.405	-4.405	.38018
.35	30.0	13.0	14.953	-1.953	.49844
.40	30.0	22.0	18.140	3.860	.60466

Confidence Limits for Effective CONC

Prob	95% Confidence Limits		
	CONC	Lower	Upper
.01	.90704	.63532	1.09631
.02	1.00911	.74170	1.19098
.03	1.07975	.81795	1.25571
.04	1.13613	.88020	1.30704
.05	1.18415	.93412	1.35063
.06	1.22662	.98243	1.38913
.07	1.26511	1.02666	1.42403
.08	1.30060	1.06778	1.45626
.09	1.33373	1.10644	1.48643
.10	1.36498	1.14309	1.51498
.15	1.50234	1.30547	1.64255
.20	1.62131	1.44550	1.75802
.25	1.73085	1.57092	1.87138
.30	1.83551	1.68499	1.98858
.35	1.93814	1.78981	2.11343
.40	2.04083	1.88758	2.24830
.45	2.14535	1.98076	2.39479
.50	2.25345	2.07184	2.55458
.55	2.36698	2.16314	2.73002
.60	2.48821	2.25695	2.92462
.65	2.62004	2.35572	3.14364
.70	2.76654	2.46243	3.39506
.75	2.93383	2.58122	3.69155
.80	3.13205	2.71860	4.05475
.85	3.38006	2.88631	4.52608
.90	3.72021	3.11018	5.20093
.91	3.80737	3.16655	5.37890
.92	3.90438	3.22887	5.57930
.93	4.01390	3.29870	5.80846
.94	4.13985	3.37837	6.07575
.95	4.28833	3.47144	6.39590
.96	4.46959	3.58389	6.79397
.97	4.70296	3.72692	7.31791
.98	5.03216	3.92557	8.07820
.99	5.59843	4.25967	9.44160

Figure C-2 48-hour LC_{50} 

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

72hr-LC₅₀

***** PROBIT ANALYSIS *****

DATA Information

7 unweighted cases accepted.
 0 cases rejected because of missing data.
 2 cases are in the control group.
 0 cases rejected because LOG-transform can't be done.

MODEL Information

ONLY Normal Sigmoid is requested.

Hi-Res Chart # 3:Probit transformation

Parameter estimates converged after 13 iterations.
 Optimal solution found.

Parameter Estimates (PROBIT model: (PROBIT(p)) = Intercept + BX):

	Regression Coeff.	Standard Error	Coeff./S.E.
CONC	6.07533	.91029	6.67405
Intercept		Standard Error	Intercept/S.E.
	-1.95468	.26133	-7.47961

Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Chi Square = 7.120 DF = 5 P = .212

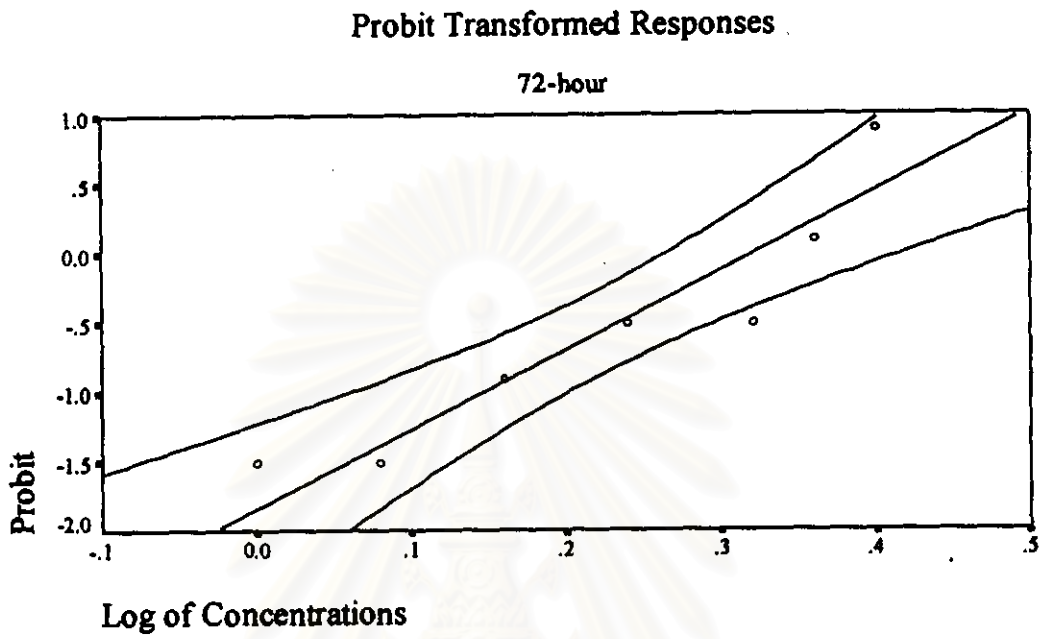
Since Goodness-of-Fit Chi square is NOT significant, no heterogeneity factor is used in the calculation of confidence limits.

Observed and Expected Frequencies

CONC	Number of Subjects	Observed Responses	Expected Responses	Residual	Prob
.00	30.0	2.0	.759	1.241	.02531
.10	30.0	2.0	2.579	-.579	.08598
.18	30.0	5.0	5.643	-.643	.18811
.24	30.0	10.0	9.488	.512	.31627
.30	30.0	9.0	13.498	-4.498	.44994
.35	30.0	17.0	17.201	-.201	.57336
.40	30.0	24.0	20.349	3.651	.6782

Confidence Limits for Effective CONC

Prob	95% Confidence Limits		
	CONC	Lower	Upper
.01	.86861	.62776	1.04284
.02	.96315	.72532	1.13159
.03	1.02840	.79470	1.19214
.04	1.08038	.85105	1.24007
.05	1.12460	.89968	1.28069
.06	1.16366	.94312	1.31649
.07	1.19902	.98280	1.34888
.08	1.23159	1.01963	1.37872
.09	1.26198	1.05420	1.40659
.10	1.29062	1.08693	1.43290
.15	1.41626	1.23185	1.54942
.20	1.52479	1.35730	1.65287
.25	1.62450	1.47094	1.75199
.30	1.71959	1.57612	1.85187
.35	1.81266	1.67461	1.95610
.40	1.90564	1.76780	2.06737
.45	2.00012	1.85721	2.18772
.50	2.09769	1.94461	2.31896
.55	2.20001	2.03191	2.46316
.60	2.30909	2.12119	2.62312
.65	2.42753	2.21476	2.80297
.70	2.55892	2.31545	3.00897
.75	2.70871	2.42715	3.25109
.80	2.88584	2.55595	3.54638
.85	3.10697	2.71281	3.92739
.90	3.40945	2.92172	4.46882
.91	3.48682	2.97427	4.61084
.92	3.57286	3.03233	4.77041
.93	3.66992	3.09736	4.95243
.94	3.78143	3.17152	5.16415
.95	3.91276	3.25811	5.41694
.96	4.07290	3.36268	5.73011
.97	4.27878	3.49559	6.14047
.98	4.56865	3.68006	6.73252
.99	5.06591	3.99002	7.78516

Figure C-3 72-hour LC_{50} 

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

96hr-LC₅₀

***** PROBIT ANALYSIS *****

DATA Information

7 unweighted cases accepted.
 0 cases rejected because of missing data.
 2 cases are in the control group.
 0 cases rejected because LOG-transform can't be done.

MODEL Information

ONLY Normal Sigmoid is requested.

Parameter estimates converged after 13 iterations.
 Optimal solution found.

Parameter Estimates (PROBIT model: (PROBIT(p)) = Intercept + BX):

	Regression Coeff.	Standard Error	Coeff./S.E.
CONC	6.38842	.90486	7.06011
Intercept	Standard Error	Intercept/S.E.	
	-1.90602	.25538	-7.46359

Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Chi Square = 7.094 DF = 5 P = .214

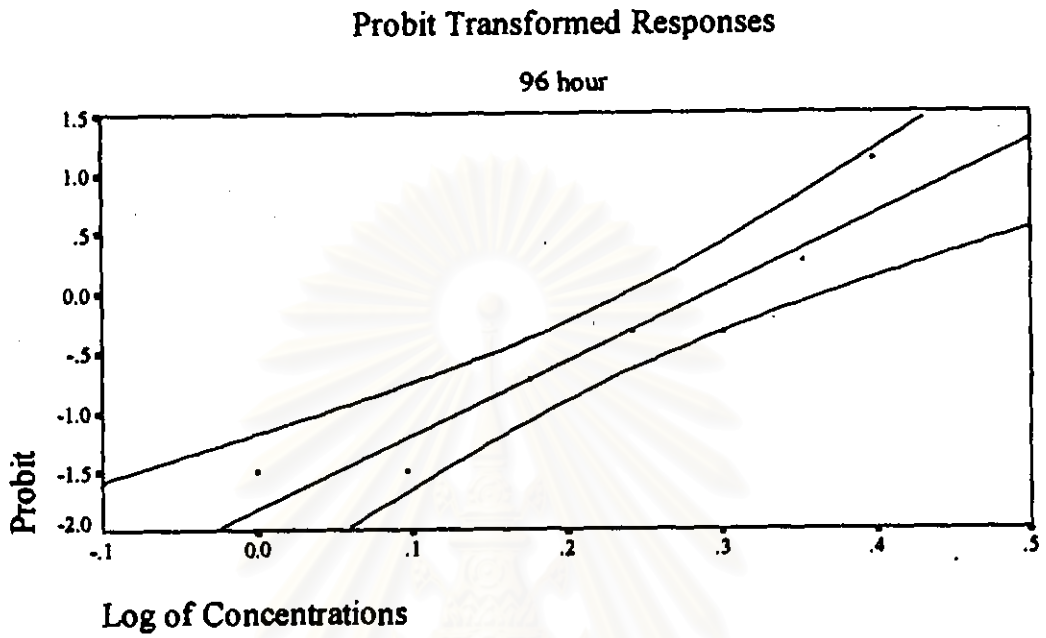
Since Goodness-of-Fit Chi square is NOT significant, no heterogeneity factor is used in the calculation of confidence limits.

Observed and Expected Frequencies

CONC	Number of Subjects	Observed Responses	Expected Responses	Residual	Prob
.00	30.0	2.0	.850	1.150	.02832
.10	30.0	2.0	2.972	-.972	.09906
.18	30.0	7.0	6.521	.479	.21738
.24	30.0	11.0	10.857	.143	.36190
.30	30.0	11.0	15.204	-4.204	.50682
.35	30.0	18.0	19.036	-1.036	.63453
.40	30.0	26.0	22.130	3.870	.73767

Confidence Limits for Effective CONC

Prob	95% Confidence Limits		
	CONC	Lower	Upper
.01	.85942	.63676	1.02330
.02	.94815	.72835	1.10690
.03	1.00913	.79297	1.16374
.04	1.05758	.84520	1.20863
.05	1.09871	.89008	1.24658
.06	1.13496	.93005	1.27997
.07	1.16774	.96647	1.31011
.08	1.19788	1.00020	1.33783
.09	1.22598	1.03180	1.36366
.10	1.25242	1.06169	1.38800
.15	1.36810	1.19357	1.49514
.20	1.46762	1.30757	1.58909
.25	1.55875	1.41115	1.67777
.30	1.64539	1.50771	1.76563
.35	1.72998	1.59902	1.85585
.40	1.81426	1.68625	1.95092
.45	1.89970	1.77048	2.05297
.50	1.98772	1.85297	2.16388
.55	2.07982	1.93521	2.28559
.60	2.17777	2.01898	2.42051
.65	2.28387	2.10634	2.57203
.70	2.40127	2.19990	2.74523
.75	2.53475	2.30323	2.94820
.80	2.69214	2.42188	3.19473
.85	2.88797	2.56580	3.51112
.90	3.15472	2.75673	3.95750
.91	3.22276	2.80463	4.07400
.92	3.29835	2.85751	4.20461
.93	3.38350	2.91669	4.35324
.94	3.48120	2.98409	4.52567
.95	3.59609	3.06271	4.73092
.96	3.73591	3.15752	4.98430
.97	3.91528	3.27785	5.31489
.98	4.16712	3.44455	5.78921
.99	4.59734	3.72388	6.62559

Figure C-4 96-hour LC₅₀

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for acute toxicity testing

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Observe mortality
By Variable Group

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	8	213.4074	26.6759	6.3180	.0006
Within Groups	18	76.0000	4.2222		
Total	26	289.4074			

Multiple Range Tests: LSD test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq 1.4530 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE: 2.97

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

```

GGGGGGGGG
rrrrrrrrr
PPPPPPPPP
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```

Mean	GROUP	
.0000	Grp 1	
.0000	Grp 2	
.6667	Grp 3	
.6667	Grp 4	
2.3333	Grp 5	
3.6667	Grp 6	**
3.6667	Grp 7	**
6.0000	Grp 8	*****
8.6667	Grp 9	*****

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group	Grp 1	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 4	Grp 5
Mean	.0000	.0000	.6667	.6667	2.3333

Subset 2

Group	Grp 3	Grp 4	Grp 5	Grp 6	Grp 7
Mean	.6667	.6667	2.3333	3.6667	3.6667

Subset 3

Group	Grp 6	Grp 7	Grp 8
Mean	3.6667	3.6667	6.0000

Subset 4

Group	Grp 8	Grp 9
Mean	6.0000	8.6667

Group 1	=	Control		
Group 2	=	Solvent Control (Ethanol)		
Group 3	=	Treatment	1.0	mg/L
Group 4	=	Treatment	1.25	mg/L
Group 5	=	Treatment	1.5	mg/L
Group 6	=	Treatment	1.75	mg/L
Group 7	=	Treatment	2.0	mg/L
Group 8	=	Treatment	2.25	mg/L
Group 9	=	Treatment	2.5	mg/L

Test Concentration for Sub-acute Toxicity Testing

$$AF = MATC / LC_{50} = (NOEC \sim LOEC) / LC_{50}$$

from the Probit Model

$$LC_{50} \text{ 96-hour.} = 1.98772 \text{ mg/L}$$

from the ANOVA

$$NOEC = 1.5 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$LOEC = 1.75 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$AF = (1.5 \sim 1.75) / 1.98772$$

$$AF = 0.7546 \sim 0.8804$$

Average *AF*

$$AF = 0.8175$$

The average of upper and lower *AF* used to determine the *MATC*

$$MATC = 0.8175 \times 1.98772$$

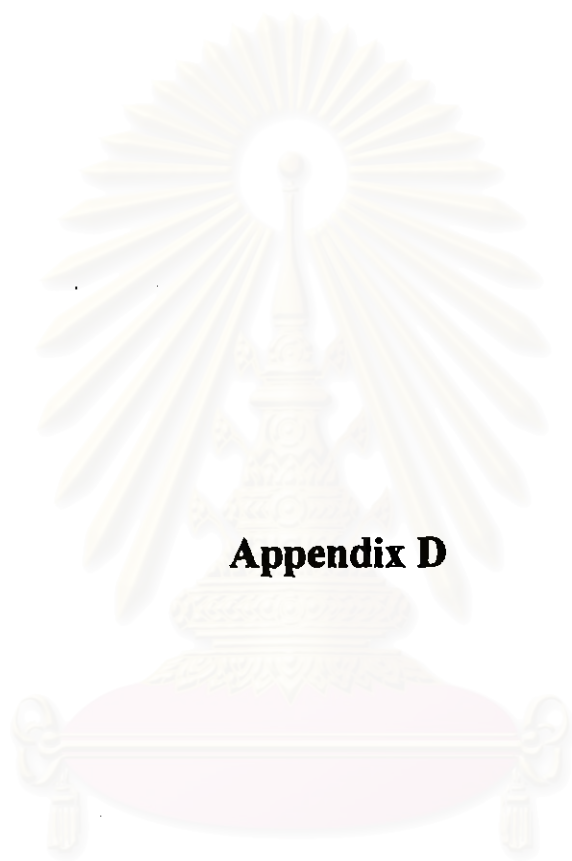
$$MATC = 1.625 \text{ mg/L}$$

12.5 % of *MATC* was selected to be the test concentration of sub-acute toxicity testing.

$$12.5 \% (1.625) = 0.203 \text{ mg/L}$$

Thus, the appropriate test concentration for sub-acute toxicity testing was 0.2 mg/L





Appendix D

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for growth rate in length in month 0 (non-treat)

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable LENGTH
By Variable TEST GROUP

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.2366	.1183	1.5424	.2321
Within Groups	27	2.0706	.0767		
Total	29	2.3072			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .1958 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.90	3.05

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group	Grp 3	Grp 2	Grp 1
Mean	3.1140	3.1350	3.3120

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment

ANOVA for growth rate in weight in month 0 (non-treat)

----- ONE WAY -----

Variable WEIGHT
By Variable TEST GROUP

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.0827	.0413	1.8235	.1808
Within Groups	27	.6120	.0227		
Total	29	.6947			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .1065 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.90	3.05

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 1
Mean	.4000	.4200	.5200

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment

ANOVA for growth rate in length in month 1

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable LENGTH
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.0033	.0016	.0030	.9970
Within Groups	41	22.4011	.5464		
Total	43	22.4044			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .5227 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)
 Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for growth rate in weight in month 1

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable WEIGHT
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.0093	.0046	.0049	.9951
Within Groups	41	38.5696	.9407		
Total	43	38.5789			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .6858 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for growth rate in length in month 2

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable LENGTH
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.8594	.4297	.2889	.7506
Within Groups	41	60.9855	1.4875		
Total	43	61.8449			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .8624 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)
 Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for growth rate in weight in month 2

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable WEIGHT
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	14.1750	7.0875	.7654	.4717
Within Groups	41	379.6730	9.2603		
Total	43	393.8480			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if

$$\text{MEAN}(J) - \text{MEAN}(I) \geq 2.1518 * \text{RANGE} * \text{SQRT}(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for growth rate in length in month 3

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable LENGTH
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	56.2945	28.1473	21.9071	.0000
Within Groups	41	52.6787	1.2848		
Total	43	108.9732			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq .8015 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

		G G G
		r r r
		p p p
		3 1 2
Mean	TGROUP	
9.1819	Grp 3	
10.6800	Grp 1	*
11.9105	Grp 2	**

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)
 Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

ANOVA for growth rate in weight in month 3

----- ONE WAY -----

Variable WEIGHT3
By Variable TGROUP

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	1571.4045	785.7023	19.500	.0000
Within Groups	41	1651.9346	40.2911		
Total	43	3223.3391			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq 4.4884 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

	G	G	G
	r	r	r
	p	p	p
	3	1	2
Mean	TGROUP		
13.4042	Grp 3		
23.9100	Grp 1	*	
26.6200	Grp 2	*	*

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

ANOVA for growth rate in length in month 4

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable LENGTH
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	33.6216	16.8108	12.7762	.0000
Within Groups	41	53.9475	1.3158		
Total	43	87.5691			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .8111 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

	G	G	G
	r	r	r
	p	p	p
Mean	3	1	2
	TGROUP		
10.5471	Grp 3		
11.1785	Grp 1		
12.7295	Grp 2	**	

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)
 Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

ANOVA for growth rate in weight in month 4

----- ONE WAY -----

Variable WEIGHT
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	2253.2434	1126.6217	18.6656	.0000
Within Groups	41	2474.6866	60.3582		
Total	43	4727.9300			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq 5.4936 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

	G G G	
	r r r	
	P P P	
	3 1 2	
Mean	TGROUP	
20.2958	Grp 3	
27.9300	Grp 1	*
37.9800	Grp 2	**

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

ANOVA for growth rate in length in month 5

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable LENGTH
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	32.0024	16.0012	14.0268	.0000
Within Groups	41	46.7710	1.1408		
Total	43	78.7733			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .7552 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

	G G G
	r r r
	p p p
	3 2 1
Mean	TGROUP
13.5817	Grp 3
15.0390	Grp 2 *
15.4940	Grp 1 *

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)
 Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

ANOVA for growth rate in weight in month 5

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable WEIGHT
By Variable CONC.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	6400.3123	3200.1561	35.8538	.0000
Within Groups	41	3659.4793	89.2556		
Total	43	10059.7916			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq 6.6804 * RANGE * SQRT(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3
RANGE	2.86	3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

	G	G	G
	r	r	r
	p	p	p
	3	2	1
Mean	TGROUP		
39.3917	Grp 3		
56.6000	Grp 2	*	
68.0700	Grp 1	**	

Group 1 = Control

Group 2 = Solvent Control (Ethanol)

Group 3 = Treatment 0.2 mg/L

ANOVA for growth rate in length of control group among 5 month period

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Length of Control Group
By Variable Month

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	4	633.0717	158.2679	154.9034	.0000
Within Groups	45	45.9774	1.0217		
Total	49	679.0491			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq .7147 * RANGE * SQRT(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3	4	5
RANGE	2.85	3.00	3.09	3.16

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

G G G G G
 r r r r r
 P P P P P

1 2 3 4 5

Mean	Month	
5.3535	Grp 1	
6.8830	Grp 2	*
10.6800	Grp 3	**
11.1785	Grp 4	**
15.4940	Grp 5	****

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group **Grp 1**
Mean 5.3535

Subset 2

Group **Grp 2**
Mean 6.8830

Subset 3

Group **Grp 3** **Grp 4**
Mean 10.6800 11.1785

Subset 4

Group **Grp 5**
Mean 15.4940

Group 1 = 1st Month
 Group 2 = 2nd Month
 Group 3 = 3rd Month
 Group 4 = 4th Month
 Group 5 = 5th Month

ANOVA for growth rate in weight of control group among 5 month period

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Weight of Control Group
By Variable Month

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	4	27213.4640	6803.366	130.6923	.0000
Within Groups	45	2342.5360	52.0564		
Total	49	29556.0000			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq 5.1018 * RANGE * SQRT(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3	4	5
RANGE	2.85	3.00	3.09	3.16

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

G G G G G
 r r r r r
 p p p p p

1 2 3 4 5

Mean	Month	
2.6300	Grp 1	
6.0600	Grp 2	
23.9100	Grp 3	**
27.9300	Grp 4	**
68.0700	Grp 5	****

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group	Grp 1	Grp 2
Mean	2.6300	6.0600

Subset 2

Group	Grp 3	Grp 4
Mean	23.9100	27.9300

Subset 3

Group	Grp 5
Mean	68.0700

Group 1	=	1st Month
Group 2	=	2nd Month
Group 3	=	3rd Month
Group 4	=	4th Month
Group 5	=	5th Month

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ANOVA for growth rate in length of solvent control group among 5 month period

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Length of Solvent Control Group
By Variable Month

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	4	651.1401	162.7850	180.5079	.0000
Within Groups	45	40.5817	.9018		
Total	49	691.7219			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if

$$\text{MEAN}(J) - \text{MEAN}(I) \geq .6715 * \text{RANGE} * \text{SQRT}(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$$

with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3	4	5
RANGE	2.85	3.00	3.09	3.16

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

G G G G G
r r r r r
p p p p p

1 2 3 4 5

Mean GROUP

5.3410	Grp 1				
7.1905	Grp 2	*			
11.9105	Grp 3	**			
12.7295	Grp 4	**			
15.0390	Grp 5	****			

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group Grp 1
Mean 5.3410

Subset 2

Group Grp 2
Mean 7.1905

Subset 3

Group Grp 3 Grp 4
Mean 11.9105 12.7295

Subset 4

Group Grp 5
Mean 15.0390

Group 1 = 1st Month
 Group 2 = 2nd Month
 Group 3 = 3rd Month
 Group 4 = 4th Month
 Group 5 = 5th Month

ANOVA for growth rate in weight of solvent control group among 5 month period

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Weight of Solvent Control Group
By Variable Month

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	4	20120.5300	5030.1325	85.0793	.0000
Within Groups	45	2660.5300	59.1229		
Total	49	22781.0600			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq 5.4370 * RANGE * SQRT(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3	4	5
RANGE	2.85	3.00	3.09	3.16

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

```

G G G G G
r r r r r
p p p p p
1 2 3 4 5
    
```

Mean	Month	
2.5900	Grp 1	
6.4100	Grp 2	
26.6200	Grp 3	**
37.9800	Grp 4	***
56.6000	Grp 5	****

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group	Grp 1	Grp 2
Mean	2.5900	6.4100

Subset 2

Group	Grp 3
Mean	26.6200

Subset 3

Group	Grp 4
Mean	37.9800

Subset 4

Group	Grp 5
Mean	56.6000

Group 1	=	1st Month
Group 2	=	2nd Month
Group 3	=	3rd Month
Group 4	=	4th Month
Group 5	=	5th Month

ANOVA for growth rate in length of treatment group among 5 month period

----- O N E W A Y -----

Variable Length of Treatment Group
By Variable Month

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	4	956.9249	239.2312	183.1364	.0000
Within Groups	115	150.2246	1.3063		
Total	119	1107.1495			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq .8082 * RANGE * SQRT(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3	4	5
RANGE	2.81	2.95	3.04	3.11

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

	G	G	G	G	G
	r	r	r	r	r
	p	p	p	p	p
	1	2	3	4	5

Mean	Month	
5.3321	Grp 1	
7.2250	Grp 2	*
9.1819	Grp 3	**
10.5471	Grp 4	***
13.5817	Grp 5	****

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group Grp 1

Mean 5.3321

Subset 2

Group Grp 2

Mean 7.2250

Subset 3

Group Grp 3

Mean 9.1819

Subset 4

Group Grp 4

Mean 10.5471

Subset 5

Group Grp 5

Mean 13.5817

Group 1 = 1st Month
 Group 2 = 2nd Month
 Group 3 = 3rd Month
 Group 4 = 4th Month
 Group 5 = 5th Month

ANOVA for growth rate in weight of treatment group among 5 month period

----- O N E W A Y -----

Variable : Weight of Treatment Group
By Variable Month

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	4	19783.4742	4945.8685	177.6712	.0000
Within Groups	115	3201.2771	27.8372		
Total	119	22984.7512			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq 3.7308 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step	2	3	4	5
RANGE	2.81	2.95	3.04	3.11

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

G G G G G
 r r r r r
 P P P P P

1 2 3 4 5

Mean Month

2.6208	Grp 1	
7.3500	Grp 2	*
13.4042	Grp 3	**
20.2958	Grp 4	***
39.3917	Grp 5	****

Homogeneous Subsets (highest and lowest means are not significantly different)

Subset 1

Group Grp 1
Mean 2.6208

Subset 2

Group Grp 2
Mean 7.3500

Subset 3

Group Grp 3
Mean 13.4042

Subset 4

Group Grp 4
Mean 20.2958

Subset 5

Group Grp 5
Mean 39.3917

Group 1 = 1st Month
 Group 2 = 2nd Month
 Group 3 = 3rd Month
 Group 4 = 4th Month
 Group 5 = 5th Month

ANOVA for relative weight index in 4th Month

----- O N E W A Y -----

Variable Relative Liver Weigth Index
By Variable Experimental Group

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.0010	.0005	11.167	.0001
Within Groups	41	.0018	.0000		
Total	43	.0027			

Multiple Range Tests: Duncan test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J)-MEAN(I) \geq .0046 * RANGE * SQRT(1/N(I) + 1/N(J))$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE:

Step 2 3
 RANGE 2.86 3.00

(*) Indicates significant differences which are shown in the lower triangle

Mean	GROUP	2	1	3
.0206	Grp 2			
.0230	Grp 1	*		
.0311	Grp 3	**	*	

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control
 Group 3 = Treatment

ANOVA for relative weight index in Month 5

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Relative Liver Weigth Index
By Variable Experimental Group

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	.000	.0000	.3567	.7376
Within Groups	41	.0019	.0000		
Total	43	.0019			

Variable INDEX
By Variable GROUP

Multiple Range Tests: LSD test with significance level .05

The difference between two means is significant if
 $MEAN(J) - MEAN(I) \geq .0049 * RANGE * \sqrt{1/N(I) + 1/N(J)}$
 with the following value(s) for RANGE: 2.86

- No two groups are significantly different at the .050 level

Group 1 = Control
 Group 2 = Solvent Control
 Group 3 = Treatment

ANOVA for relative weight index in control group between 4th month and 5th month

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Month
By Variable Index

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	1	.0000	.0000	.1796	.6768
Within Groups	18	.0005	.0000		
Total	19	.0005			

ANOVA for relative weight index in solventcontrol group between 4th and 5th month

----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Month
By Variable Index

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	1	.0006	.0006	17.7680	.0005
Within Groups	18	.0006	.0000		
Total	19	.0012			

ANOVA for relative weight index in treatment group between 4th and 5th month

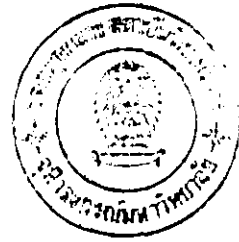
----- ONEWAY -----

Variable Month
By Variable Index

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	1	.0001	.0001	1.0779	.3046
Within Groups	46	.0028	.0001		
Total	47	.0028			

BIOGRAPHY



Name : Jassada Sakulku, Mr.
Date of birth : August 28th, 1973
Place of birth : Nakornrajchasma, Thailand
Education : Bachelor of Science (Animal Science)
Department of Animal Production Technology,
Faculty of Agricultural Technology,
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (1994)



สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย