

**PHYTO-GUARD™**

**Miticide for improved mites control in greenhouse cucumbers  
Saint-Edouard-de-Napierville, Quebec, CANADA,**

**2011.**

**Efficacy and crop tolerance report**

January 2012

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

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Two spotted spider mites (*Tetranychus urticae*) is one of the most important pest insect for greenhouse cucumber in Eastern Canada. Heavy infestation will harm the surfaces of the leaves and reduce its potential for photosynthesis. This may reduce production and yield of cucumbers weight and size. Moreover, action of feeding from two spotted spider mites makes scratches and bad appearance on the surface of cucumbers. Market and consumers reject cucumbers having a bad appearance of being scratched. In this trial, the efficacy at different rates, of a mixture including of PHYTO-GUARD™ plus X-Tend™, against two spotted spider mites was tested and compared with commercial insecticide-miticide in greenhouse cucumbers. The commercial insecticide-miticide was Forbid™.

The observer noted phytotoxicity symptoms after application to assure that the use PHYTO-GUARD™ had no harmful effect on leaves and/or plants.

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## **2. TRIAL OBJECTIVES**

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To determine efficacy and crop tolerance of the mixture of PHYTO-GUARD™ plus X-Tend™ insecticide-miticide for control of two spotted spider mites in greenhouse cucumber.

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## **3. GENERAL GROWTH CONDITIONS AND MITES DEVELOPEMENTS**

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Two spotted spider mites were inoculated on July 1<sup>st</sup> when cucumber leaves were big enough to start experimentation. There were homogeneous population and distributions of mites and theirs eggs on July 4. Therefore, July 4 was the best timing to start application of treatments. Afterward, there was no heavy development of the inoculated populations of mites because the weather conditions were not excessively dry or hot. However, this warm temperature was excellent for the growth of cucumber plants.

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#### **4. MITES DEVELOPMENTS**

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As mentioned in previous paragraph, the weather conditions were not excessively dry or hot to favor heavy development of mites. However, mite inoculation was successful enough to observe differences in population after application of insecticide-miticide according to treatments.

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#### **5. APPLICATION SCHEDULE**

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The distribution and the development of mite's population were the key factors to determine timing for the first application. The timings of the following applications were simply to keep the regular spray intervals similar to the commercial practices. In this trial, this schedule did allow to determine the residual activities of insecticide-miticide products and rates.

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#### **6. MATERIAL AND METHODS**

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##### **6.A. EXPERIMENTAL SITE AND DESIGN**

This trial was located within a greenhouse cucumber commercial field in the municipality of St.-Edouard, Quebec, CANADA. Planting date was on June 6. GPS way point is 45°15.783' North and 73°29.201' West. The variety name is Straight eight and belonging to the regular type of cucumbers which are produced for fresh market. Study design was a randomized complete block design with four replicates. There were 3 staked plants per plot which give a dimension of 60 centimeters wide and 80 centimeters long per plot. The counts of mites were on the lower and upper leaves. There was a buffer empty zone between each plot.

##### **6.B. SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND TREATMENTS LIST**

All experimental applications have been done using CO<sub>2</sub> back pack sprayer. The sprayer boom of 50 centimeters wide had 1 nozzle. The nozzles were Tee Jet number T60-8002vs. Sprayer was set at 310 kilopascal air pressure. The volume of spray was at 600-1000 L/ha. In order to reach underneath side of leaves and also to cover the enter plants. This is the highest volume that commercial grower should use in this crop for this pest. However, one may consider further

testing to obtain the perfect volume of spray for its crop since spray volume interfere with application rate.

Table 1 present the list of treatments according to plot number.

TABLE 1: LIST OF TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO PLOTS NUMBERS, ST.-EDOUARD, QUEBEC, CANADA, 2011.

Treatments numbers and names	Rate	Application codes	Plot number according to treatments			
1.Untreated Check	0 % v/v	ABC	101	203	306	404
2. Phyto-PLus	1 % v/v	ABC	102	206	303	407
3. Phyto-Guard + X-Tend	2 % v/v 0,5 % v/v	ABC ABC	103	205	304	401
4. Phyto-Guard + X-Tend	1,5 % v/v 0,5 % v/v	ABC ABC	104	201	302	405
5. Phyto-Guard + X-Tend	1 % v/v 0,5 % v/v	ABC ABC	105	204	307	403
6. Phyto-Guard + X-Tend	1,5 % v/v 0,5 % v/v	ABC ABC	106	207	305	402
7. Forbid	0,05 % v/v	ABC	107	202	301	406

Treatment number 6 (PHYTO-GUARD™ at 1,5 % V/V + X-Tend™) was planned to be applied at 3-5 days interval. However, this spray interval was dropped after the counts of mites and eggs on July 7, which was 3 days after the first application. On that date, excellent control was already achieved.

Note this protocol do not allow to determine the efficacy of PHYTO-GUARD™ when use alone against two spotted spider mites.

### 6.C. APPLICATIONS TIMINGS

The applications dates were; July 4, 11 and August 1, 2011 at homogenous populations of mites.

#### **6.D. ASSESSMENTS**

Two spotted spider mites disease assessments were performed on each plot of the experimental site (28 plots). Assessments of disease were noted on July 4, 7, 13, 19 and 28 and on August 3, 2011.

##### **6.D.1. *PHYTOTOXICITY***

The investigator did observations for phytotoxicity symptoms after each application for all plots.

##### **6.D.2. *MITES AND EGG COUNTS***

The main insect-mite present was two spotted spider mites (*Tetranychus urticae*).

#### **Two spotted spider mites**

Counts of two spotted spider individual mites and mite's eggs were on nine lower leaves and nine upper leaves per plot. Individual mites were noted into two classes; alive or dead mite. Alive mite does not have the same colors as dead mite. Eggs were also noted under two classes; viable or unviable eggs. Viable eggs do not have the same color and aspect as unviable eggs.

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## **7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

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### **7.A. PHYTOTOXICITY**

No symptom of phytotoxicity were observed after the both applications of all treatments.

### **7.B. MITICIDE AND OVICIDE EFFICACIES**

Mean number of dead mites and unviable eggs are the best parameters to differentiate the efficacies of the different treatments. In this trial, this count of dead mites and unviable eggs are more precise because it shows the mortality of individual mites and eggs after application, i.e. the efficacy of products and rates to control two spotted spider mites. Higher mean numbers of dead mites and of unviable eggs means higher efficacies to control this pest.

On July 7, which is 3 days after the first application, there were significantly more dead mites in plots treated with PHYTO-GUARD™ + X-Tend™ or with the commercial standard “Forbid™”, in comparison with the untreated plots (see table 2 on next page). Assessment on July 7 is the most important date because this is the count to measure the efficacy of the first application. Note that all the populations were the same among all plots and treatments, prior to this first application.

The second application was on July 11. Therefore the counts of mites and eggs on July 13 might show the cumulative effect of two subsequent applications. However, on July 13, the mean numbers are tricky and can be misleading because the dead mites or unviable eggs might not have been present since it have been destroyed at first application. Therefore, the data of dead mites and unviable eggs do not apply strictly to the effect of the second application, and are not reliable for analysis neither for true comparison between treatments.

On July 19, which is 8 days after the second application, the comparison of efficacies between treatments follows the same tendency as the one on July 7. Again, there were significantly

more dead mites in plots treated with PHYTO-GUARD™ + X-Tend™ in comparison with the untreated plots (table 2).

TABLE 2: MEAN NUMBER OF DEAD TWO SPOTTED SPIDER MITES PER SQUARE CENTIMETER (CM<sup>2</sup>) ACCORDING TO TREATMENTS, USE RATES AND DATES, ST.-EDOUARD, QUEBEC, CANADA, 2011.

Treatments names and use rates	Mean number of dead mites per square centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> ) per leaf, according to treatments, use rates and dates				
	July 7	July 13	July 19	July 28	August 3
1. Untreated check	0.1 e	0.3 b	0.1 c	0.8 a	0.4 a
2. Phyto-Plus at 1.0% V/V	0.6 de	1.7 a	0.4 abc	0.9 a	0.6 a
3. Phyto-Guard at 2.0 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	1.0 bcd	0.6 b	0.6 a	0.9 a	0.4 a
4. Phyto-Guard at 1.5 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	0.9 cd	0.6 b	0.5 ab	1.4 a	0.7 a
5. Phyto-Guard at 1.0 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	1.4 bc	0.6 b	0.6 a	1.1 a	0.3 a
6. Phyto-Guard at 1.5 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	1.6 b	0.6 b	0.6 a	1.2 a	0.7 a
7. Forbid at 4 fl. Oz. /100 gallons	2.9 a	0.8 b	0.2 bc	0.8 a	0.4 a
LSD (P=.05)	0.67	0.80	0.37	0.60	0.29
Standard Deviation	0.45	0.54	0.25	0.40	0.19
CV	37.39	72.19	59.58	39.98	38.23
Grand Mean	1.21	0.74	0.42	1.01	0.51
Bartlett's X2	12.746	14.418	10.741	14.834	6.649
P(Bartlett's X2)	0.047*	0.025*	0.097	0.022*	0.355
Replicate F	0.827	1.034	3.326	1.912	7.961
Replicate Prob(F)	0.4961	0.4014	0.0431	0.1638	0.0014
Treatment F	15.000	2.686	2.742	1.214	2.267
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0484	0.0452	0.3442	0.0833

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05. LSD)

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

On July 28, natural mortality occurred since inoculation was done on July 1<sup>st</sup>.

On July 4, at timing of first application, there were a lot of eggs which have been laid by the inoculated mites. Therefore, it was possible to measure the ovicide activity of the mixture of PHYTO-GUARD™ + X-Tend™ and for the other treatments.

On July 7 and 13, the mean numbers of unviable eggs were significantly higher in plots treated with the highest rate of PHYTO-GUARD™ at 2 % V/V + X-Tend™ in comparison with the untreated plots (table 3). Table 3 demonstrate the ovicide activity of PHYTO-GUARD™ at 2 % V/V plus X-Tend™.

TABLE 3: MEAN NUMBER OF UNVIALE EGGS PER SQUARE CENTIMETER (CM<sup>2</sup>) ACCORDING TO TREATMENTS, USE RATES AND DATES. ST.-EDOUARD. QUEBEC, CANADA. 2011.

Treatments names and use rates	Mean number of unviable eggs per square centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> ) per leaf, according to treatments. use rates and dates				
	July 7	July 13	July 19	July 28	August 3
1. Untreated check	0.0 d	0.1 d	0.1 c	0.1 a	0.2 a
2. Phyto-Plus at 1.0% V/V	0.2 b c d	0.2 d	0.3 a b c	0.1 a	0.2 a
3. Phyto-Guard at 2.0 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	0.3 a b c	0.7 b c	0.2 b c	0.1 a	0.1 a
4. Phyto-Guard at 1.5 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	0.1 c d	0.4 c d	0.1 c	0.1 a	0.1 a
5. Phyto-Guard at 1.0 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	0.2 b c d	0.8 b c	0.7 a	0.1 a	0.1 a
6. Phyto-Guard at 1.5 % V/V + X-Tend at 0.5 % V/V	0.4 a b	1.0 a b	0.5 a b	0.2 a	0.2 a
7. Forbid at 4 fl. Oz. /100 gallons	0.5 a	1.3 a	0.6 a	0.2 a	0.2 a
LSD (P=.05)	0.26	0.40	0.39	0.11	0.16
Standard Deviation	0.17	0.27	0.26	0.07	0.11
CV	67.66	43.63	70.63	61.43	75.0
Grand Mean	0.26	0.62	0.37	0.12	0.15
Bartlett's X2	17.378	15.318	14.11	2.156	4.02
P(Bartlett's X2)	0.008*	0.018*	0.028*	0.905	0.674
Replicate F	3.103	1.879	0.867	2.441	1.806
Replicate Prob(F)	0.0527	0.1693	0.4760	0.0976	0.1822
Treatment F	3.596	10.627	3.535	1.324	1.461
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0161	0.0001	0.0172	0.2972	0.2470

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05. LSD)

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

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## 8. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

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Use of PHYTY-GUARD™ + X-Tend™ did significantly reduced population of two spotted spider mites via two pathways; 1. miticide and 2. ovicide. Significant higher mean numbers of dead mites have been observed in plots treated with PHYTO-GUARD™ plus X-Tend™ in comparison with the untreated plots. Moreover, significant higher mean numbers of unviable eggs have been observed in plots treated with PHYTO-GUARD™ at 2 % V/V + X-Tend™ in comparison with the untreated plots.

In the overall, level or efficacy control of PHYTO-GUARD™ + X-Tend™ was slightly lower than the commercial standard "Forbid™". However, and this in general, according to statistical analysis, this difference was not significant, with the exception of the counts on July 7 which was right after the very first application. Note that "Forbid™" is by far, the best miticide/ovicide available on market today. Therefore, the control reached with the mixture of PHYTO-GUARD™ + X-Tend™ can be considered as excellent for biological production and in the eyes of organic growers.

The first application and assessment did establish the main trend for this trial. High level of control have been reached at this first application because of;

1. The excellent efficacy of the mixture PHYTO-GUARD + X-Tend,
2. The preventive approach,
3. Adequate coverage of spray solution underneath leaves and on the entire plant,
4. Ovicide activity.

In this trial, the timing for the first application was based on low mites population and on the onset of laying egg stage. This preventive approach should be applied by growers in order to reach adequate control with the use of the mixture of PHYTO-GUARD™ + X-Tend™.

## 9. APPENDIX: COMPLETE DATAS

TABLE 4: DATAS FOR MEAN NUMBERS OF DEAD TWO SPOTTED SPIDER MITES PER SQUARE CENTIMETERS (CM<sup>2</sup>) ACCORDING TO TREATMENTS, USE RATES AND DATES, ST.-EDOUARD. QUEBEC, CANADA, 2011.

Pest Type	I Insect									
Pest Code	TETRUR									
Pest Scientific Name	Tetranychus urticae									
Pest Name	2 spotted spider mite									
Description	young leaf									
Part Rated	INSDEA P									
Rating Date	2011-07-07	2011-07-13	2011-07-19	2011-07-28	2011-08-03					
Rating Type	COUNT									
Rating Unit	NUMBER									
Sample Size, Unit	2 LEAYOU									
Number of Subsamples	9									
Assessed By	JA									
Days After First/Last Applic.	3 3	9 2	15 8	24 17	30 2					
Number of Decimals	1									
Trt No.	Treatment Type	Other Rate	Other Rate Unit	Appl Code	Plot	8	19	29	34	39
1	CHK	Untreated Check	0 % v/v	ABC	101	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.3
					203	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
					306	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8
					404	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
2	INSE	Phyto-PLus	1 % v/v	ABC	102	0.9	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
					206	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.3
					303	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.5	1.0
					407	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
3	INSE	Phyto-Guard	2 % v/v	ABC	103	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4
	ADJ	X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	205	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.1
					304	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
					401	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.3
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
4	INSE	Phyto-Guard	1.5 % v/v	ABC	104	0.3	1.2	1.1	2.1	0.2
	ADJ	X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	201	1.8	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.4
					302	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.2
					405	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
5	INSE	Phyto-Guard	1 % v/v	ABC	105	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6
	ADJ	X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	204	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.0
					307	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4
					403	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
6	INSE	Phyto-Guard	1.5 % v/v	ABC	106	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.6
	ADJ	X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	207	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6
					305	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.8
					402	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
7	INSE	Forbid	0.05 % v/v	ABC	107	3.6	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.6
					202	2.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.3
					301	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
					406	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
					<b>Mean =</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>

TABLE 5: DATAS FOR MEAN NUMBERS OF UNVIABLE EGGS PER SQUARE CENTIMETERS (CM<sup>2</sup>)  
 ACCORDING TO TREATMENTS, USE RATES AND DATES. ST.-EDOUARD. QUEBEC,  
 CANADA. 2011.

Pest Type	I Insect									
Pest Code	TETRUR									
Pest Scientific Name	Tetranychus urticae									
Pest Name	2 spotted spider mite									
Description	Dead eggs									
Part Rated	EGGDEA P									
Rating Date	2011-07-07	2011-07-13	2011-07-19	2011-07-28	2011-08-03					
Rating Type	COUNT									
Rating Unit	NUMBER									
Sample Size, Unit	27 LEAF	27 LEAF	2 LEAYOU	2 LEAYOU	2 LEAYOU					
Number of Subsamples	9									
Assessed By	JA									
Days After First/Last Applic.	3 3	9 2	15 8	24 17	30 2					
Number of Decimals	1									
Trt No.	Treatment Type	Other Rate	Other Rate Unit	Appl Code	Plot	14	25	31	36	41
1	CHK Untreated Check	0 % v/v	ABC	101	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
				203	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
				306	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
				404	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
2	INSE Phyto-PLus	1 % v/v	ABC	102	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
				206	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
				303	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
				407	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
3	INSE Phyto-Guard	2 % v/v	ABC	103	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
	ADJ X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	205	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
				304	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
				401	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
4	INSE Phyto-Guard	1.5 % v/v	ABC	104	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	ADJ X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	201	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
				302	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
				405	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
5	INSE Phyto-Guard	1 % v/v	ABC	105	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
	ADJ X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	204	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
				307	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
				403	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
6	INSE Phyto-Guard	1.5 % v/v	ABC	106	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	ADJ X-Tend	0.5 % v/v	ABC	207	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
				305	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
				402	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
7	INSE Forbid	0.05 % v/v	ABC	107	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
				202	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
				301	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
				406	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
				<b>Mean =</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>