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TEXT SEARCHABLE DOCUMENT

Data Evaluation Report on the Acute Oral Toxicity of AE 0172747 to Avian Species {Colinus virginianus}

PMRA Submission Number 2006-2445

EPA MRID Number 468017-29

Data Requirement:

PMRA Data Code EPA DP Barcode OECD Data Point EPA MRID EPA Guideline

DACO 9.6.2.1 D328639 IIA 8.1.1 468017-29 850.2100

Test material:

Pyrasulfotole

Purity: 95.4%

Common name: AE 0317309

Chemical name:

IUPAC: (5-hydroxy-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-4-yl)(2-mesyl-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanone

CAS name: Not reported CAS No.: Not reported Synonyms: Not reported

Primary Reviewer: Rebecca Bryan

Signature:

Staff Scientist, Dynamac Corporation

Date: 5/18/06

Secondary Reviewer: Teri S. Myers

Senior Scientist, Cambridge Environmental Inc.

Signature: Date: 5/22/06

Primary Reviewer: Melissa Panger

Date: 7-7-06

Secondary Reviewer: J.D. Whall (Officer No. 1268)

PMRA

Date: 11/21/06

2.D. WILL

Secondary Reviewer(s): David McAdam

Date: 7 Nov 2006

Australian Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH)

Reference/Submission No.: {.....}

Company Code Active Code

BCZ **PSA** 13, 14

Use Site Category: **EPA PC Code**

000692

Date Evaluation Completed: 11-27-2006

CITATION: Stoughton, T.L. 2006. Technical AE0317309: An Acute Oral LD50 with Northern Bobwhite. Unpublished study performed by Bayer Corporation, Agriculture Division, Research and Development Department, Environmental Research and Toxicology, Stilwell, Kansas. Study No. A9711701/201125. Study sponsored by Bayer CropScience, Research Triangle Park, NC. The final report issued January 11, 2006.

DISCLAIMER: This document provides guidance for EPA and PMRA reviewers on how to complete a data evaluation record after reviewing a scientific study concerning the acute oral toxicity of a pesticide to avian species. It is not intended to prescribe conditions to any external party for conducting this study nor to establish absolute criteria regarding the assessment of whether the study is scientifically sound and whether the study satisfies any applicable data requirements. Reviewers are expected to review and to determine for each study, on a case-by-case basis, whether it is scientifically sound and provides sufficient information to satisfy applicable data requirements. Studies that fail to meet any of the conditions may be accepted, if appropriate; similarly, studies that meet all of the



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Data Evaluation R	Report on	the Acute	Oral	Toxicity	of {TAI o	r EUP)	to Avian	Species
{Name of Species}								

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conditions may be rejected, if appropriate. In sum, the reviewer is to take into account the totality of factors related to the test methodology and results in determining the acceptability of the study.

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Data Evaluation Report on the Acute Oral Toxicity of AE 0172747 to Avian Species

{Colinus virginianus}

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The acute oral toxicity of Pyrasulfotole to 18-week old Northern bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*) was assessed over 14 days. Pyrasulfotole was administered to the birds via gelatin capsules at nominal concentrations of 125, 250, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg (doses were adjusted for percent active ingredient).

By 14 days, there were no mortalities in the control or treatment groups. No clinical signs of toxicity were observed. No adverse effects on bodyweight or feed consumption were observed. The NOAEL is \geq 2000 mg/kg based on all endpoints. The 14-day acute oral toxicity LD₅₀ was estimated as >2000 mg/kg, which categorizes Pyrasulfotole as practically nontoxic to Northern bobwhite quail.

This study is classified as ACCEPTABLE; it is scientifically sound and does satisfy the guideline requirement for an acute avian oral toxicity study with *Colinus virginianus*.

Results Synopsis

Test Organism Size/Age (Mean Weight): Approximately 18 weeks old, 267-307 g (combined sexes)

 LD_{50} : >2000 mg/kg

95% C.I.: N/A

Probit slope: Not determined

95% C.I.: N/A

NOAEL: ≥2000 mg/kg

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

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{Colinus virginianus}

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I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

GUIDELINE FOLLOWED:

The study protocol was based on procedures outlined in the U.S. EPA

Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Series •71-1. The deviation

from the OPPTS Guideline No. 850.2100, Avian acute oral toxicity test

included:

No deviations were observed

COMPLIANCE:

Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance, and Data Confidentiality

statements were provided. This study was conducted in accordance with the

U.S. EPA Good Laboratory Practice Standards (40 CFR Part 160).

A. MATERIALS:

1. Test Material

Pyrasulfotole (AE 0317309)

Description:

Light brown powder

Lot No./Batch No.:

OP 1-4

Purity:

95.4%

Stability of compound

under test conditions:

The stability of test substance concentrations during the course of the study

was not determined.

Storage conditions of

test chemicals:

Stored at room temperature.

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{Colinus virginianus}

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Physicochemical		

Parameter	Value	Comment
Molecular weight	362.3 g/mol	
Water Solubility (g/L) at 20°C	4.2 at pH 4 69.1 at pH 7 49.0 at pH 9	Very soluble
Vapor Pressure/Volatility	2.7 x 10 ⁻⁷ Pa at 20°C 6.8 x 10 ⁻⁷ Pa at 25°C	Non-volatile
UV Absorption	water $\lambda_{max} = 264$ 0.1M HCl $\lambda_{max} = 241$ 0.1M NaOH $\lambda_{max} = 216$	Not likely to undergo photolysis.
Pka	4.2 ± 0.15	
log K _{ow} at 23°C	0.276 at pH 4 -1.362 at pH 7 -1.58 at pH 9	Not likely to bioaccumulate
Stability of compound at room temperature, if provided		No significant degradation over 12 months at ambient temperatures.

Data obtained from pyrasulfatole chemistry review of Submission 2006-2445.

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2. Test Organism:

Species (common and scientific names):

Northern bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus)

Age at study initiation:

Approximately 18 weeks old

Weight at study initiation (mean and range): Mean: 286.5 g; range267-307 g (combined sexes)

Source:

Barrett's Quail Farm, Houston, Texas

(EPA recommends using either bobwhite quail or mallard duck. Birds should be at least 16 weeks old at test initiation and should be uniform in size and weight as well as phenotypically indistinguishable from wild birds).

B. STUDY DESIGN:

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1. Experimental Conditions

a. Range-finding study: No range-finding study was reported.

b. Definitive study

Table 1: Experimental Parameters

Parameter	Details	Remarks
		Criteria
Acclimation Period:	24 Jane	The recommended acclimation period is
Conditions: (same as test or not) Feeding: Health: (any mortality observed)	34 days Same as test Teklad Bayer Starter Ration and local tap water were provided, ad libitum, except for the 21 hours of fasting prior to testing. No mortality observed during acclimation.	a minimum of 15 days. OECD recommends a minimum of 7 days.
Pen size and construction materials	Stainless steel cages measuring 36L x 30W x 10H inches.	
		Pen size and construction should conform to good husbandry practices and should not create crowding stress.
		OECD recommends that pens be suitable for the captive rearing of that species.
Test duration	14 days	

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Parameter	Details	Remarks
		Criteria
		Recommended test duration is one day for dosing and at least 14 days observation.
Dose preparation [Indicate method of confirmation of dose]	The appropriate dose of test substance (mg) was placed in the gelatin capsules.	
Mode of dose administration	Gelatin capsule	
		Gavage or gelatin capsule is recommended
Dose levels		The dose levels were not measured.
nominal: measured:	125, 250, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg Not determined.	Dose levels should be a minimum of 5 treatment levels unless LD ₅₀ is demonstrated to be greater than 2000 mg ai/kg
Solvent/vehicle, if used type: amount/bw:	N/A	The test material should be administered without a vehicle if possible. Maximum vehicle should not exceed 0.1 to 1.0% of
Number of birds per groups/treatment		body weight. 5 males and 5 females per treatment group.
for negative control: for solvent/vehicle control: for treated:	10 N/A 10	Recommended number of birds in a treatment group is 10 and 10 birds for each control and vehicle group.
No. of feed withholding days before dosing	21 hours	Food should be withheld for at least 15 hours prior to dosing.
Test conditions		
Temperature: Relative humidity: Photoperiod:	22°C 54% 10 hours light/14 hours dark	The recommended photoperiod is 10 hours of light and 14 hours of dark.
Reference chemical, if used name: concentrations tested:	N/A	

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2. Observations:

Table 2: Observations

Criteria	Details	Remarks
		Criteria
Parameters measured (mortality/individual body weight at test initiation and termination/ mean feed consumption/ others)	- Mortality - Clinical signs of toxicity - Mean feed consumption (g/bird/day) - Mean body weight	Body weight should be measured at test initiation, on day 14 and at the end of the test if the test is extended beyond 14 days. Mortality should not be more than 10% in controls. Feed consumption should be measured as average daily food consumption.
Indicate if the test material was regurgitated	No regurgitation was reported.	Regurgitation is an indication that the dose was rejected. If this problem persists, the test should be repeated.
Groups on which necropsies were performed	All surviving birds.	Gross necropsies should be performed with inspections of the GI tract, liver, kidneys, heart, and spleen.
Observation intervals	Mortality and signs of toxicity: Determined three times on Day 0 and daily (1 to 2 times) thereafter. Feed consumption: Determined daily Body Weight: Days -1, 7, and 14	
Were raw data included?	Yes	

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A. MORTALITY:

By 14 days, there were no mortalities in the control or treatment groups. The NOAEL based on mortality was \geq 2000 mg/kg.

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Table 3: Effect of Pyrasulfotole on Mortality of Northern bobwhite quail, Colinus virginianus

Treatment (mg/kg)		No. of	Cumulative Mortality			
		Birds	day 1	day 7	day 14	
Control		10	0	0	0	
125		10	0	0	0	
250		10	0	0	0	
500		10	0	0	0	
1000		10	0	0	0	
2000		10	0	0	0	
NOAEL		≥2000 mg/k	g			
LD_{50}		>2000 mg/k	g			
Reference mortality		N/A				
chemical	LD_{50}	N/A				
	NOAEL	N/A	Artini di Salah Masarah			

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B. SUBLETHAL TOXICITY ENDPOINTS:

No clinical signs of toxicity were observed. No adverse effects on bodyweight or feed consumption were observed. The NOAEL based on all sublethal endpoints was ≥2000 mg/kg.

No treatment-related findings were observed during necropsy.

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Table 4: Sublethal Effect of Pyrasulfotole on Northern bobwhite quail, Colinus virginianus

	Mean Body Weight (and Change), g							
Treatment (mg/kg)	Males			Females	Females			
	Day 0	Day 7	Day 14	Day 0	Day 7	Day 14		
Control	289.2	293.0 (3.8)	290.0 (0.8)	287.6	291.4 (3.8)	286.8 (-0.8)		
125	287.6	291.2 (3.6)	290.6 (3.0)	286.8	291.2 (4.4)	285.8 (-1.0)		
250	287.8	296.8 (9.0)	296.4 (8.6)	284.6	285.8 (1.2)	284.6 (0)		
500	286.2	289.2 (3.0)	291.0 (4.8)	284.0	284.2 (0.2)	283.0 (-1.0)		
1000	286.6	290.8 (4.2)	293.8 (7.2)	285.0	290.2 (5.2)	288.6 (3.6)		
2000	287.2	295.0 (7.8)	294.8 (7.6)	285.6	292.4 (6.8)	292.4 (6.8)		
NOAEL	≥2000 mg/k	g		≥2000 mg/k	g			
EC ₅₀	Not determined			Not determined				
Reference chemical	effect: NOEL: LD _{50:}	V/A						

	4,254	Mean Feed Consumption, g	/bird/day
Treatn (mg/l		Males	Females
(IIIg/	·6 <i>)</i>	Days 0-14	Days 0-14
Control		29.7	23.0
125		29.9	20.3
250		34.6	21.7
500		28.2	17.0
1000		24.6	29.0
2000		23.9	24.7
NOEL	4.	≥2000 mg/kg	≥2000 mg/kg
EC ₅₀		Not determined	Not determined
Reference chemical	effect NOEL LD ₅₀	N/A	N/A

C. REPORTED STATISTICS:

The LD₅₀ could not be calculated because there were no mortalities. The body weight and body weight change data were analyzed using the chi-square test for normality and the Levene's test for homogeneity of variance. The body weight treatment group data were compared to the control using Bonferroni's one-tailed test (α =0.05). The statistical analyses on body weight were conducted using the TOXSTAT version 3.4 computer program. Nominal concentrations were used in all estimations. Feed consumption data were not analyzed statistically.

D. VERIFICATION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS:

Statistical Method: Percent body weight gain was calculated for males and females during the day 0-7 and 7-14 intervals; data were statistically analyzed for the day 0-7 interval only because there were no significant effects during that interval and it could be visually determined that effects did not occur during the later time interval (days 7-14). Analyzed data satisfied the assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variances. The NOAEL values were determined using ANOVA via Toxstat statistical software. Replicate feed consumption data were not provided, so this endpoint was not statistically analyzed; however, percent reduction from control was calculated by the reviewer.

 LD_{50} : >2000 mg/kg

95% C.I.: N/A

NOAEL: ≥2000 mg/kg

Probit Slope: Not determined

95% C.I.: N/A

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E. STUDY DEFICIENCIES:

There were no study deficiencies.

F. REVIEWERS' COMMENTS:

The reviewers' conclusions were identical to the study author's. The reviewers calculated a 17 and 20% reduction from control in food consumption for males at the 1000 and 2000 mg/kg treatment levels, respectively; however, because no significant effects were detected on body weight gain, the reduced food consumption was not considered to be a toxicological response.

G. CONCLUSIONS:

The study is scientifically sound and is classified as ACCEPTABLE. The NOAEL is \geq 2000 mg/kg based on all endpoints. The 14-day acute oral toxicity LD₅₀ was estimated as >2000 mg/kg, which categorizes pyrasulfotole as practically non-toxic to Northern bobwhite quail on an acute oral basis.

LD₅₀: >2000 mg/kg

95% C.I.: N/A

Probit slope: Not determined

95% C.I.: N/A

NOAEL: ≥2000 mg/kg

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

III. REFERENCES:

Anonymous, <u>Pesticide Assessment Guidelines</u>, <u>FIFRA Subdivision E</u>, <u>Hazard Evaluation</u>: <u>Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms</u>, <u>subsection 71-1</u>, <u>Environmental Protection Agency</u>, <u>Office of Pesticide Programs</u>, <u>October 1982</u>.

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Snedecor, G.W. and W.G. Cochran. 1971. Statistical Methods, 6th Edition, The Iowa State Press, Ames, Iowa.

Stephan, C.E. 1977. Methods for Calculating an LC50. In: <u>Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation</u>, ASTM STP 634. F.L. Mayer and J.L. Hamelink, eds. American Society for Testing Materials, Philadelphia, PA. 65-84.

West, Inc. and D.D. Gulley. 1994. TOXSTAT, version 3.4. WEST, Inc., Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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APPENDIX I. OUTPUT OF REVIEWER'S STATISTICAL VERIFICATION:

% body weight gain (males) File: 1729mw Transf

Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

ANOVA TABLE

SOURCE	DF	SS	MS F	
Between	5	17.898	3.580 0.	557
Within (Error)	24	154.132	6.422	
Total	29	172.030		

Critical F value = 2.62 (0.05, 5, 24)

Since F < Critical F FAIL TO REJECT Ho: All groups equal

% body weight gain (males)

File: 1729mw Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

I	OUNNETTS TEST - TA	BLE 1 OF 2	Ho:Control <treatmen< th=""><th>ıt</th></treatmen<>	ıt
GROUP	IDENTIFICATION	TRANSFORMED MEAN	MEAN CALCULATED IN ORIGINAL UNITS T STA	AT SIG
1 2 3 4 5 6	control 125 250 500 1000 2000	1.418 1.366 3.142 1.052 1.462 2.688	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	76 28 27

Dunnett table value = 2.36 (1 Tailed Value, P=0.05, df=24,5)

% body weight gain (males)

File: 1729mw

Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

_	. .	OMMET.	12 1F21	- 1.	ABLE Z OF		HO:	Control<'I	reatment
C	ROUP	IDE	NTIFICAT	'ION	NUM OF REPS	Minimum Si (IN ORIG.		% of CONTROL	DIFFERENCE FROM CONTROL
	1 2 3 4		C	control 125 250 500	5 5 5 5	3. 3.	.782 .782 .782	266.7 266.7 266.7	0.052 -1.724 0.366
	5 6			1000 2000	5 5		.782 .782	266.7 266.7	-0.044 -1.270

Data Evaluation Report on the Acute Oral Toxicity of AE 0172747 to Avian Species

{Colinus virginianus}

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% body weight gain (males)

File: 1729mw Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

WILLIAMS TEST	(Isotonic	regression	model)	TABLE 1	OF 2
---------------	-----------	------------	--------	---------	------

GROUP	IDENTIFICATION	N	ORIGINAL MEAN	TRANSFORMED MEAN	ISOTONIZED MEAN
1 2 3 4 5	control 125 250 500 1000 2000	5 5 5 5 5 5	1.418 1.366 3.142 1.052 1.462 2.688	1.418 1.366 3.142 1.052 1.462 2.688	1.392 1.392 1.885 1.885 1.885 2.688

% body weight gain (males)

File: 1729mw Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

WILLIAMS	TEST	(Isotonic	regression	model)		TABLE	2	OF	2
----------	------	-----------	------------	--------	--	-------	---	----	---

IDENTIFICATION	ISOTONIZED MEAN	CALC. WILLIAMS	SIG P=.05	TABLE WILLIAMS	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
control 12: 25: 50: 100: 200:	1.392 1.885 1.885 1.885	0.016 0.292 0.292 0.292 0.792		1.71 1.79 1.82 1.83 1.84	k= 1, v=24 k= 2, v=24 k= 3, v=24 k= 4, v=24 k= 5, v=24

s = 2.534

Note: df used for table values are approximate when v > 20.

% body weight gain (females)

File: 1729fw Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

ANOVA TABLE

SOURCE	DF	SS	MS	F
Between	5	18.423	3.685	1.638
Within (Error)	24	53.992	2.250	
Total	29	72.415		

Critical F value = 2.62 (0.05, 5, 24)

Since F < Critical F FAIL TO REJECT Ho: All groups equal

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% body weight gain (females)

File: 1729fw Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

	DUNNETTS TEST - TA	BLE 1 OF 2	Ho:Control <tr< th=""><th>eatment</th></tr<>	eatment
GROUP	IDENTIFICATION	TRANSFORMED MEAN	MEAN CALCULATED IN ORIGINAL UNITS	T STAT SIG
1 2 3 4 5	control 125 250 500 1000 2000	1.338 1.544 0.404 0.108 1.848 2.352	1.338 1.544 0.404 0.108 1.848 2.352	-0.217 0.985 1.297 -0.538 -1.069

Dunnett table value = 2.36 (1 Tailed Value, P=0.05, df=24,5)

% body weight gain (females)

File: 1729fw

Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

DUNNETTS TEST -	TABLE 2 OF	Г 2 Но:	Control <t< th=""><th>reatment</th></t<>	reatment
GROUP IDENTIFICATION	NUM OF REPS	Minimum Sig Diff (IN ORIG. UNITS)	% of CONTROL	DIFFERENCE FROM CONTROL
1 control	<u>-</u> <u>-</u>			
2 125	5 5	2.239	167.3	-0.206
3 250) 5	2.239	167.3	0.934
4 500) 5	2.239	167.3	1.230
5 1000	5	2.239	167.3	-0.510
6 2000) 5	2.239	167.3	-1.014

% body weight gain (females)

File: 1729fw Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

	WILLIAMS TEST	(Isotor	ic	regression model) TABLE 1	OF 2
GROUP	IDENTIFICATI	ON	N	ORIGINAL MEAN	TRANSFORMED MEAN	ISOTONIZED MEAN
1 2	C	ontrol 125	5 5	1.338	1.338	0.848 0.848
3		250	5	0.404	0.404	0.848
4		500	5	0.108	0.108	0.848
6		1000 2000	5	1.848 2.352	1.848 2.352	1.848 2.352

[%] body weight gain (females)

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File: 1729fw

Transform: NO TRANSFORMATION

MTTF7	AMS TEST	(Isotonic	regression	model)	TABLE 2 O	F 2	
IDENTIFICA	TION	ISOTONIZED MEAN	CALC. WILLIAMS	SIG P=.05	TABLE WILLIAMS	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	
	control 125 250 500 1000 2000	0.848 0.848 0.848 0.848 1.848 2.352	0.516 0.516 0.516 0.538 1.069		1.71 1.79 1.82 1.83 1.84	k= 1, v=24 k= 2, v=24 k= 3, v=24 k= 4, v=24 k= 5, v=24	

s = 1.500

Note: df used for table values are approximate when v > 20.

	d0 d7	d14		% body weight ga	
control f f f f f m m m m	292 276 287 279 304 297 270 294 278 307	294 283 290 283 307 282 285 302 286 310	285 287 278 280 304 276 283 301 282 308	0.68 - 2.54 1.05 - 1.43 - 0.99 - 5.05 - 5.56 - 2.72 - 2.88 -	3.06 1.41 4.14 1.06 0.98 2.13 0.70 0.33 1.40 0.65
125 f f f f m m m m m	280 280 276 292 306 297 283 281 270 307	285 282 283 296 310 304 282 283 289 298	278 279 282 289 301 305 285 278 282 303	0.71 - 2.54 - 1.37 - 1.31 - 2.36 - 0.35 0.71 - 7.04	2.46 1.06 0.35 2.36 2.90 0.33 1.06 1.77 2.42 1.68
250 f f f f f m m m m m	278 283 293 277 292 283 285 300 301 270	278 285 298 274 294 283 301 311 307 282	279 281 294 276 293 281 300 310 311 280	0.71 - 1.71 - 1.08 0 0.68 - 0.00 - 5.61 - 1.99	0.36 1.40 1.34 0.73 0.34 0.71 0.33 0.32 1.30 0.71
500 f f f f m m m m m	288 272 285 278 297 267 302 291 271 300	284 279 289 277 292 267 304 299 276 300	285 279 284 276 291 269 307 301 278 300	2.57 (1.40 - 1.40 - 1.68 - 1.68 (1.40 - 1.68 (1.40 (1.	0.35 0.00 1.73 0.36 0.34 0.75 0.99 0.67 0.72
1000 f f f f m	273 288 285 278 301 303	283 288 304	281 294 282 285 301 311	2.78 -0 -0.70 -0 3.60 -1 1.00 -0	0.36 0.68 0.35 0.04 0.99

m	292	298	301	2.05	1.01
m	296	298	303	0.68	1.68
m	275	281	283	2.18	0.71
m	267	269	271	0.75	0.74
2000 f	286	300	298	4.90	-0.67
f	279	280	271	0.36	-3.21
f	273	273	285	0.00	4.40
f	302	308	307	1.99	-0.32
f	288	301	301	4.51	0.00
m	305	318	319	4.26	0.31
m	292	300	300	2.74	0.00
\mathbf{m}_{i} , \mathbf{m}_{i}	268	270	277	0.75	2.59
m	275	286	278	4.00	-2.80
$\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{m}}$	296	301	300	1.69	-0.33

```
% body weight gain (females)
 5
 5
 5
 5
 5
 5
 control
 0.68
 2.54
 1.05
 1.43
 0.99
 125
 1.79
 0.71
 2.54
 1.37
 1.31
 250
 0.71
1.71
-1.08
0.68
500
-1.39
2.57
1.4
-0.36
-1.68
1000
2.56
2.78
-0.7
3.6
1
2000
4.9
0.36
0
```

1.99 4.51

```
% body weight gain (males)
5
5
5
5
5
5
control
-5.05
5.56
2.72
2.88
0.98
125
2.36
-0.35
0.71
7.04
-2.93
250
0
5.61
3.67
1.99
4.44
500
0
0.66
2.75
1.85
0
1000
1.65
2.05
0.68
2.18
0.75
2000
4.26
2.74
0.75
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