Notes to aquatic toxicity tables

1: solvent 2% ethanol, caused no significant effects; light regime: 30 min. dark
2: solvent: see 1; light regime 30 min. light from source with UV-A+B, total irradiation 400-800 mW/cm2 for 30 min.
3: complex medium with yeast extract, peptone and bactopeptamin; bacteria were grown in the dark at room temperature
4: complex medium with yeast extract, peptone and bactopeptamin; bacteria were grown at room temperature in simulated solar radiation (SSR), visible light : UV-A : UV-B = 100 : 10 : 1 with an intensity of 40 µmol/m2/s
5: minimal medium (complex medium without C-sources); bacteria were grown in the dark at room temperature
6: minimal medium (complex medium without C-sources); bacteria were grown in SSR (see note 4) at room temperature
7: unclear dose response curve, 14% effect at 450 µg/l
8: solvent is methanol (<0.4 mg/l); lowest oxygen conc. In test 4.9 mg/l
9: growth measured as wet weight
10: SSR; light regime: two cool white fluorescent one 350-nm and one 300-nm photoreactor lamps producing UV-A + UV-B; ratio visible: UV-A: UV-B=100:10:1 based on the number of photons, total intensity 40 µmol*m-2sec-1, this is comparable with natural sunlight (spectrum+intensity)
11: Actual concentration 70% of nominal at 0 h and 50% after the renewal period of 8 h; the results are presented as the calculated average between t=0 and t=8 h after renewal according to a first order kinetics loss model; first renewal after 12 h of incubation
12: light regime: 12 h incubation in the dark, then constant light with "white fluorescent bulbs" used with a filter to eliminate UV-A+B (<390 nm); UV-A produced by blacklights, the intensity of the UV-A in the test was 765 µW/cm2; UV-B radiation was filtered from the blacklight spectrum.
13: no UV-radiadion; visible light by "white fluorescent lamps"; light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark
14: UV-radiation at 31µW/cm2; ratio UV-A:UV-B=8:1; visible light by "white fluorescent lamps"; light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark
15: UV-radiation at 60 µW/cm2; ratio UV-A:UV-B=8:1; visible light by "white fluorescent lamps"; light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark
16: UV-radiation at 117 µW/cm2; ratio UV-A:UV-B=8:1; visible light by "white fluorescent lamps"; light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark
17: reproduction measured as total number of neonates after 6 broods
18: 23% effect at 1.9 µg/l
19: reproduction as number of broods per animal and number of live young per brood per animal and as total number of young
20: exposure time is total life-time; light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark by "cool white fluorescent bulbs" 1100 lx
21: growth measured as length of the first brood animals
22: actual conc. 27-76%, average 48%; highest conc.(180 µg/l) is tested in separate test
23: actual conc. 36-109% of initial conc., average 72%
24: test performed in the dark
25: light regime 12 h light and 12 h dark

26: constant illumination: UV-A+B and visible light, spectrum 91% equal to natural sunlight; UV-A and UV-B intensities are 108 and 6.7 µW/cm2; total intensity approximately equal to 0.5 and 1 m depth in an eutrophic lake; 24 h pre-exposure to anthracene in dark; temperature 20 oC and oxygen concentration 6.9 mg/l
27: as 26, except oxygen concentration Is 8.1 mg/L
28: as 26, except temp. is 30 oC
29: as 28, except oxygen concentration is 8.1 mg/L
30: 48 h pre-exposure to anthracene in the dark, followed by 96 h anthracene + UV exposure, light regime: 24 h light during 96 h exposure; simulated sunlight produced by white and ultraviolet fluorescent bulbs; UV-B intensity is 14.8 µW/cm2; UV-A (365±36nm):UV-B (310±34nm)=1.42
31: as 30 except UV-B intensity is 170 µW/cm2
32: as 30 except UV-B intensity is 70 µW/cm2
33: 24 h pre-exposure to anthracene in the dark, followed by 24 h anthracene + UV exposure, light regime: 24 h light during 24 h exposure; simulated sunlight: UV-B intensity is 150 µW/cm2
34: oxygen concentration minimal 2 mg/l; photoperiod 14 h light 10 h dark with approximately 1000 lux
35: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark; oxygen conc. Ca. 3.9 mg/l
36: light regime: 12 h light and 12 h dark with mixed fluorescent and natural light
37: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark, illumination with "white light"
38: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark, illumination with "gold light" with an energy output of 7.5E-5 W/m2 at 670, 1.4E-3 W/m2 at 550 nm and 1.0E-6 W/m2 at 380 nm
39: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark, at 1086 lux; results expressed as 57% of the water soluble fraction, solubility in test water is 34000 µg/l
40: exposure 1 h in the dark followed by 1 h irradiation with 13 W/m2 of UV-light (320-400 nm; maximum 350 nm)
41: exposure ca. 12 h in the dark followed by 1 h irradiation with 13 W/m2 of UV-light (320-400 nm; maximum 350 nm); mortality recorded immediately after irradiation period
42: exposure ca. 0.5 h in the dark followed by 0.5 h irradiation with 7.5 W/m2 of UV-light (320-400 nm; maximum 350 nm), mortality recorded the next day
43: 4 m old sexually mature fish were exposed for two weeks to 6 and 12 µg/L with a 16;8 light:dark photoperiod. Then, one male and two females per aquarium were exposed to the same concentration and photoperiod for a spawning period of 6 w and to 12 and 20 µg/L for an additional period of 3 w. Eggs were collected and percent hatching and survival were recorded in water without anthracene during 96 h.
44: LT50 study, only 1 conc. Tested; actual conc. Is 67% of initial conc.; light regime: 24 h light; 24 h pre-ecposure with chrysene without UV radiation; light intensity during test period: UV-A;120 µW/cm2, UV-B= 25 µW/cm2; UV-A: UV-B ratio= 4.12: 1
45: actual conc. 41-81% of initial conc. average 58%
46: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark, illumination with "black light" with an energy output of 3.2E-7 W/m2 at 670, 1.9E-5 W/m2 at 550 nm and 5.7E-3 W/m2 at 380 nm
47: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark, illumination with "cool white fluorescent light" with an energy output of 7.0E-5 W/m2 at 670, 2.3E-3 W/m2 at 550 nm and 1.3E-4 W/m2 at 380 nm

48: LT50 study, at the end of the test period 20% effect was found; simulsted UV-A at 95 µW/m2 and UV-B at 20 µW/m2; 24 h preincubation with toxicant without light; only 1 concentration tested
49: light regime: 13 h light and 11 h dark
50: LC50 is expressed on basis of the initial nominal concentration
51: constant artificial illumination
52: strong decrease in test concentration: 2% recovered after 96 h; initial concentration is 85% of nominal concentration
53: constant illumination; EC50 is the geom. mean between the nominal and the 24 h measured conc.
54: actual conc. Average over 4 days 65% of initial concentration
55: tidal schedule with different 0% exposure to air; animals from field population acclimated for 1 month
56: temperature 15 oC; actual concentration 54% of initial concentration, in static renewal test somewhat lower
57: temperature 25 oC; actual concentration 54% of initial conccentration, in static renewal test somewhat lower
58: light regime: 14 h light and 10 h dark; LC50 estimated with Spearman & Karber
59: LC50s at 21 oC (winter),25 oC (monsooon) and 30 oC (summer) for this species, resp.
60: strong decrease in test concentration: 32% recovered after 96 h; initial concentration is 103% of nominal concentration
61: exposure 2 h in the dark followed by 1 h irradiation with 13 W/m2 of UV-light (320-400 nm; maximum 350 nm); mortality recorded immediately after irradiation period
62: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark with an intensity of 75-80 µE m-2*s-1 produced by "cool white fluorescent light
63: bacteria were grown in simulated solar radiation (SSR); visible light : UV-A : UV-B = 100 : 10 : 1; total fluence rate 40 µmol/m2/s
64: 48 h exposure in the dark followed by 2 h exposure to UV-A (365 nm, 247 µW/cm2)
65: exposure under white light (2500 lux, 74-92 µW/cm2), 16 h light/8 h dark
66: 48 h exposure in white light (see 65) followed by 2 h exposure to UV-A (365 nm, 247 µW/cm2)
67: exposure under ambient laboratory lighting
68: exposure with UV-A (320-400 nm), intensity 70 µW/cm2
69: laboratory fluorescent light with 581±140 lux and a photoperiod of 12:12 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC except the test with rainborw trout which was at 16-18 oC
70: laboratory ultraviolet light with 359-587 µW/cm2 UV-A and 63-80 µW/cm2 UV-B and a photoperiod of 12:12 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC except the test with rainborw trout which was at 16-18 oC
71: laboratory ultraviolet light with 783-850 µW/cm2 UV-A and 104 µW/cm2 UV-B and a photoperiod of 12:12 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
72: Outdoor natural UV irradiation: midday intensities UV-A 1273-2660 µW/cm2 and UV-B 76-182 µW/cm2 (only measured for myisd, grass shrimp and inland silverside); tests performed in period with generally sunny weather between June and September
73: 12 h day/night photoperiod at 100 µE/m2/s
74: exposure without UV light

75: after exposure in water only, transfer to sediment with overlying water to measure reburial EC50 after 1 h
76: after 96 h exposure and 1 h reburial, animals wer transferred to unccontaminated seawater and irradiated for 1 h with UV (UV-A 167 µW/cm2 and UV-B 58 µW/cm2)
77: reburial in sediment was measured for 1 h after the 1 h UV irradiation
78: after 48 h exposure to fluoranthene 48 h exposure to UV light (UV-A: 7.82-8.29 µW/cm2 and UV-B: 153 µW/cm2)
79: after 48 h exposure to fluoranthene 48 h exposure to UV light (UV-A: 4.17-4.75 µW/cm2 and UV-B: 72 µW/cm2)
80: photoperiod was 16 h (artificial) light and 8 h darkness
81: after 24 h PAH exposure 2 h UV irradiation (295-365 nm; peak 340 nm; intensity 370±20 µW/cm2) and a recovery period of 2 h; temperature 20 oC; during UV-radiation and recovery 23 oC
82: mercury light source 330-800 nm, including some UV-A
83: test with UV filter which blocked most radiation (75±14%) below 400 nm
84: exposure in sunlight
85: exposure ca. 0.5 h in the dark followed by 0.5 h irradiation with sunlight, mortality recorded the next day
86: exposure 1 h in the dark, followed by 30 min. sunlight, back to dark and mortality recording after 24 h
87: visible light : UV-A : UV-B=100:10:1; UV-A intensity 62-68 µW/cm2 and UV-B intensity 2-5 µW/cm2, except in second experiment with X, Laevis with UV-B from 0.5 to 1.5 µW/cm2; tests were perfromed at 22-25 oC
88: simulated solar radiation; visible light (PAR):UV-A:V-B=100:10:1 and a total fluence rate of 100 µmol/m2/s; test performed at 23 oC
89: UV irradiation: UV-A: 456.2±55 µW/cm2; UV-B: 6.3±0.1 µW/cm2; photoperiod of 12:12 h light:dark; test performed at 20 oC
90: Sediment test
91: determined from presented data and LC50 with log-logistic dose-response relationship
92: determined from presented data with log-logistic dose-response relationship
93: exposed to 1h UV light at the end of the 10-d test (UV-A: 97 µW/cm2 and UV-B: 2225 µW/cm2)
94: single concentration no dose-response curve; SSR at 100 µmol m-2 s-1 based on integration of 290-700 nm
95: cool fluorescent white light (100 µmol m-2s-1)
96: simulated solar radiation (100 µmol m-2s-1)
97: after pretreatment with SSR for photomodification
98: Gold light (0.17 µW/cm2 UV-B, 0.09 µW/cm2 UV-A, 167.72 µW/cm2 visible); 16:8 h light;dark
99: Fluorescent light (1.32 µW/cm2 UV-B, 13.65 µW/cm2 UV-A, 424.69 µW/cm2 visible); 16:8 h light;dark
100: UV enhanced light (7.54 µW/cm2 UV-B, 102.08 µW/cm2 UV-A, 289.24 µW/cm2 visible); 16:8 h light;dark
101: Dim yellow light >500 nm
102: determined from data from figures and log-logistic dose-response relationship
103: in 20% methanol (!)
104: under UV: 254 nm; 2.49E18 quanta/L s

105: after exposure for 24 h at 16:8 light:dark exposure to UV (295-365 nm; peak 340 nm; intensity 370±20 µW/cm2) for 2 h and 1 h of recovery in test medium; temperature 21±1 oC, increased by less than 2 oC during UV-radiation
106: light intensity 400 foot candles
107: UV irradiation: UV-B (peak 313 nm; range: 294-400 nm): 2.3 kJ/m2/h for 2 times 2 h per day
108: after photomodification UV-B (290-320 nm); 40 µmol m-2s-1 for 24 h (anthracene), 48 h (phenanthrene) or 96 h (benzo(a)pyrene) 25µmol m-2s-1 for 5 d (fluoranthene, naphthalene) or 7 d (pyrene)
109: visible light; light regime: two cool white fluorescent lamps
110: SSR: ratio visible: UV-A: UV-B=100:10:1 based on the number of photons, total intensity varying from 20 to 60 µmol m-2 s-1
111: SSR: total intensity 40 µmol m-2 s-1; UV-B varying from 1 to 4% of visible light
112: Visible light, total intensity varying from 60 to 150 µmol m-2 s-1
113: after photomodification UV;B 6 µmol m-2s-1) until less than 10% of the parent compound remained
114: after photomodification UV;B (290-320 nm; 25 µmol m-2s-1) for various time periods
115: SSR: 250 µmol m-1 s-1
116: after photomodification UV-B (290-320 nm); 25µmol m-2s-1 for 5 d (anthracene) or 7 d (benzo[a]pyrene, fluoranthene)
117: single concentration, no dose-response curve; natural sunlight for 16 h per day visible:UV-A:UV-B 200:10:1, 1700 µmol m-2 sec-1
118: after photomodification for 7 d in natural sunlight for 16 h per day visible:UV-A:UV-B 200:10:1, 1700 µmol m-2 sec-1
119: after photomodification for 16 d in natural sunlight for 16 h per day visible:UV-A:UV-B 200:10:1, 1700 µmol m-2 sec-1
120 after photomodification UV;B (290-320 nm; 20 µmol m-2s-1)
121: In the third experiment no effect was observed at the highest tested concentration of 7.2 µg/L, this value is considered in the geometric mean as NOEC because it is higher than the two NOECs from the other experiments
122: light regime: 12 h incubation in the dark, then constant light with "white fluorescent bulbs" used with a filter to eliminate UV-A+B (<390 nm); UV-A produced by blacklights, the intensity of the UV-A in the test was 410 µW/cm2; UV-B radiation was filtered from the blacklight spectrum.
123: light regime: 12 h incubation in the dark, then constant light with "white fluorescent bulbs" used with a filter to eliminate UV-A+B (<390 nm); UV-A produced by blacklights, the intensity of the UV-A in the test was 406 µW/cm2; UV-B radiation was filtered from the blacklight spectrum.
124: light regime: 12 h incubation in the dark, then constant light with "white fluorescent bulbs" used with a filter to eliminate UV-A+B (<390 nm); UV-A produced by blacklights, the intensity of the UV-A in the test was 218 µW/cm2; UV-B radiation was filtered from the blacklight spectrum.
125: light regime: 12 h incubation in the dark, then constant light with "white fluorescent bulbs" used with a filter to eliminate UV-A+B (<390 nm); UV-A produced by blacklights, the intensity of the UV-A in the test was 125 µW/cm2; UV-B radiation was filtered from the blacklight spectrum.
126: data from two separate tests combined
127: geometric mean of three tests

128: tidal schedule with 33% exposure to air; animals from field population acclimated for 1 month
129: tidal schedule with 66% exposure to air; animals from field population acclimated for 1 month
130: Light regime during hatching: 16:8 light:8 fluorescent light with UV-A (67.94±9.02 µW/cm2 at 365±36 nm) and UV-B (6.71±0.81 µW/cm2 at 310±34 nm)
131: Light regime during hatching: 16:8 light:8 gold fluorescent light >500 nm
132: NOECs based on actual concentrations. Actual concentrations ranged from an average value of 87% after preparation of the solution to just above or below the detection limit before renewal. Concentrations calculated as half the initial concentration (average recovery times the nominal concentration)
133: NOECs based on actual concentrations. Actual concentrations ranged from 78 to 142% with an average value of 118%. Concentration calculated as average recovery times the nominal concentration.
134: NOECs based on actual concentrations. Actual concentrations ranged from an average value of 83% after preparation of the solution to just above or below the detection limit before renewal Concentrations calculated as half the initial concentration (average recovery times the nominal concentration)
183: continuous visible light with a total visible fluence rate of 100 µmol/m2/s
136: only one concentration tested
137: strong decrease in test concentration: 7% recovered after 96 h; initial concentration is 102% of nominal concentration
138: strong decrease in test concentration: 22% recovered after 96 h; initial concentration is 95% of nominal concentration
139: as 26 except oxygen concentration is 5.0 mg/L
140: as 28 except oxygen concentration is 5.0 mg/L
141: precipitate formed
142: light regime 12:12 h light:dark at 875 to 1000 ft-c from cool-white fluorescent bulbs; growth rate from 1 to 4 d seems not to be affected (possibly due to loss of compound)
143: light regime: continuous light at 9.514-19.028 W m-2 sec-1 (200-400 foot candles). Concentrations declined significantly in 14 d. Acenaphthene, fluorene, naphthalene, and pyrene almost completely dissappeared, benz[a]aanthracene, phenanthrene, chrysene, and fluoranthene by 85, 77, 62, and 49% respectively
144: light regime 6:18 sunlight:dark
145: light regime 16:8 h light:dark (10-20 µE/m2/s; 50-100 ft-c)
146: light regime 16:8 h light:dark (1000 lux); temperature 20 oC
147: test performed at 4oC. Concentration declined to undetectable levels after 96 h
148: test performed at 8oC. Concentration declined to undetectable levels after 72 h
149: test performed at 12oC. Concentration declined to undetectable levels after 48 h
150: especially higher concentrations declined in 48 h, lower concentration were 0.5 µg/L
151: irradiated throughout the experiment with UV-A light: (320-400 nm; maximum at 365 nm) at 2.5 W/m2
152: renewal was every 3 days; after 2 and 3 days phenanthrene was not detected anymore; results are based on nominal concentrations
153: Average concentration over 4 days estimated to be 25% of nominal concentration

154: pre-exposure of 24 h followed by 30 min irradiation with natural sunlight on a clear day: UV-intensity 4245 µW/cm2
155: pre-exposure of 24 h followed by 60 min irradiation with natural sunlight on a partly cloudy day: UV-intensity 2441 µW/cm2
156: pre-exposure of 24 h followed by 30 min irradiation with natural sunlight on a complete cloudy day: UV-intensity 1657 µW/cm2
157: pre-exposure of 24 h followed by 45 min irradiation with natural sunlight on a clear day covered with a filter for UV-B (70-75% reduction in 285-315 nm)
158: pre-exposure of 24 h followed by 45 min irradiation with natural sunlight on a clear day covered with a filter for UV-A and UV-B (70-75% reduction in 285-380 nm)
159: pre-exposure of 24 h followed by 45 min irradiation with natural sunlight on a clear day covered with a filter to reduce the total spectrum (>285 nm): UV-intensity 1314 µW/cm2
160: artificial light with low UV emission used
161: artificial light simulated sunlight with 30-65 µW/cm2 UV-A (310-420 nm; peak at 350 nm) and 0.5-5 µW/cm2 UV-B (250-400 nm; peak at 290 nm)
162: determined from data from two ECx data and log-logistic dose-response relationship
163: light regime 16:8 light:dark
164: light regime 16:8 light:dark; mercury lamps with 150 µE*m-2*s-1
165: fluorescent light at 4-8 klux; to some of the air-tight flasks enrichment with HCO3- was added in different quantities to control pH
166: from a population pre-exposed to 7.9 ± 0.8 µg/L during breeding and 6.2 ± 0.8 µg/L during hatching and rearing
167: 6000-8000 lux
168: photoperiod 16:8 h light:dark at less than 500 lux
169: constant illumination at 4000 lux
170: in the presence of sediment
171: values based on nominal concentrations; actual concentrations were decreased by 20 to 30% initially and by 32 to 52% at the end of the 96 h toxicity studies. Average values were decreased by 76% in the daphnid study, 51% in the chironomid study, and 66% in the bluegill sunfish study
172: in the dark for 2 h, then irradiated with fluorescent UV-lamps at 975-1000 µW/cm2 with maximum at 312 nm for 8 h
173: in the dark for 2 h, then irradiated in sunlight at 407-1428 µW/cm2 >290 nm for 8 h
174: in the dark for 2 h, then irradiated with fluorescent UV-lamps at 975-1000 µW/cm2 with maximum at 375 nm for 8 h
175: light regime: 16:8 h light:dark by fluorescent bulbs at 1100 lx: test performed at 30 oC (acute) and 29±1 oC (chronic): measured concentrations were 68-90% (acute) and 110-168% (chronic) of nominal
176: different from solvent control (acetone), not different from seawater control, i.e. acetone had a postivie effect
177: results based on nominal concentrations; actual concentrations were 45-90% of nominal
178: photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark under cool white fluorescent lamps at an intensity of 28 lx; chronic experiments are in duplicate
179: laboratory fluorescent light with UV radiation very similar to sunlight; test performed at 25±0.5 oC

180: fluorescent light with 9.70±0.66 µW/cm2 UV-A (365±36 nm) and 3.37±0.22 µW/cm2 UV-B (310±34 nm) with a photoperiod of 16:8 h light:dark; test performed at 21.5±0.7 oC
181: ultraviolet light with 397±35.1 µW/cm2 UV-A (365±36 nm) and 134±22.8 µW/cm2 UV-B (310±34 nm) with a photoperiod of 16:8 h light:dark; test performed at 21.5±0.7 oC
182: UV lacking fluorescent laboratory lighting with a photoperiod of 12:12 h light:dark; test performed at 20 oC
183: continuous visible light with a total visible fluence rate of 100 µmol/m2/s
184: continuous simulated solar radiation with a total visible fluence rate of 100 µmol/m2/s
185 test performed at 15 oC
186: After photomodification with 20 µmol/m2/s UV-B (comparable to sunlight) for 7 d
187: laboratory ultraviolet light with 283 µW/cm2 UV-A and 47 µW/cm2 UV-B and a photoperiod of 12:12 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
188: laboratory ultraviolet light with 612 µW/cm2 UV-A and 82 µW/cm2 UV-B and a photoperiod of 12:12 h light:dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
189: laboratory fluorescent light and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC except the test with winter flounder which was at 6 oC
190: laboratory ultraviolet light with 465-724 µW/cm2 UV-A and 68-109 µW/cm2 UV-B and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC except the test with winter flounder which was at 6 oC
191: laboratory ultraviolet light with 7 µW/cm2 UV-A and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
192: laboratory ultraviolet light with 64 µW/cm2 UV-A and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
193: laboratory ultraviolet light with 360 µW/cm2 UV-A and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
194: laboratory ultraviolet light with 676 µW/cm2 UV-A and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
195: laboratory ultraviolet light with 1788 µW/cm2 UV-A and a photoperiod of 16:8 h light dark; test performed at 20-25 oC
196: fluorescent light with a photoperiod of 16:8 h light:dark and intensity of 270 lux; test performed at 24.5±1 oC
197: derived from the figures with mean, standard errror and number of replicates
198: test performed outdoors in sunlight with 200-1650 µW/cm2 UV-A and 45-320 µW/cm2 UV-B; temprature 18-22 oC
199: cultured at 23±1 oC
200: test performed with 250 µW/cm2 UV-A 320-400 nm; peak at 365 nm; temprature 20±0.5 oC
201: test performed with continuously irradation with 2100 µW/cm2 visible light 400-750 nm 20±0.5 oC
202: test performed at 4 oC
203: at 25±1 oC; photoperiod 15:9 h light:dark by white fluorescent lamps with an intensity of 40 µE/m2/s based on nonexponential growth after 7 d; tested concentrations above aqueous solubility except for pyrene and the two lowest concentrations of naphthalene
204: UV-A = 64.7±1.0 µW/cm2
205: 16:8 light:dark photoperiod with fluorescent light, 20 oC

206: 16:8 light:dark photoperiod with fluorescent light, 20 oC followed by 1 h of UV exposure with 13 W/m2 UV-A (320-400 nm) and 2.5 W/m2 UV-B (290-330 nm). Sunny summer day in Hamilton NZ: 35 W/m2 UV-A and 4.3 W/m2 UV-B

207: test performed at 20±1 ºC

208: exposure ca. 12 h in the dark followed by 30 min irradiation with 13.5 W/m2 UVA (>320, <400nm, peak 350 nm); mortality recorded after a recovery period of 24 h in water with food in the dark; data after 11 days for adult emergence are not suitable because control mortality is not well-defined