Table 4 Estimated lethal concentration that kills $50 \%\left(\mathrm{LC}_{50}\right)$ of ethanol and water extracts of P. dodecandra used against An. gambiae pupae. The estimated $\mathrm{LC}_{50}$ are reported together with standard errors (SE)

| Phytolacca dodecandra |  | df | Solvent of extraction |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parts of plant used |  | Ethanol |  |  | Water |  |  |
| Source |  |  | $\mathbf{L C}_{50} \pm$ SE | $\chi^{2}$ | $p$ | $\mathbf{L C}_{50} \pm$ SE | $\chi^{2}$ | $p$ |
| Eldoret | Fruit | 13 | $6.658 \pm 0.45^{\text {a }}$ | 3.501 | 0.744 | $3.697 \pm 0.51^{\text {a }}$ | 9.588 | 0.143 |
|  | Leaves of mid-section | 13 | $18.964 \pm 0.22^{\text {a }}$ | 2.049 | 1.000 | $9.180 \pm 0.24^{\text {a }}$ | 7.219 | 0.843 |
|  | Leaves of shoot | 13 | $6.958 \pm 0.27^{\text {a }}$ | 3.096 | 0.979 | $9.541 \pm 0.30^{\text {a }}$ | 6.350 | 0.849 |
| Ny ando | Fruit | 13 | $2.788 \pm 1.15^{\text {a }}$ | 0.404 | 0.817 | $2.863 \pm 1.51^{\text {b }}$ | 8.574 | 0.036 |
|  | Leaves of mid-section | 13 | $16.786 \pm 0.58^{\text {a }}$ | 6.476 | 0.774 | $7.155 \pm 0.27^{\text {a }}$ | 9.748 | 0.283 |
|  | Leaves of shoot | 13 | $4.132 \pm 0.75^{\text {a }}$ | 8.353 | 0.138 | $9.017 \pm 0.25^{\text {a }}$ | 7.068 | 0.853 |
| Control | Neem | 13 | $3.524 \pm 0.61^{\text {a }}$ | 8.049 | 0.154 | $3.474 \pm 0.62^{\text {a }}$ | 7.337 | 0.197 |

Note: $1 . \mathrm{df}=$ degrees of freedom $(\mathrm{n}-2) ; 2 . \chi^{2}=$ chi-square test statistics of relationship between the considered factors; 3 . $\mathrm{p}=$ level of significance. This was considered significant at $\mathrm{p}<0.05 ; 4$. $\mathrm{SE}=$ standard error; 5. Columns' having estimated $\mathrm{LC}_{50}$ superscripted with different letters indicate a significant influence of dose on pupae mortality

