

Therefore, the method may also further comprise providing a surfactant to stabilize the organic polymer latex particles and a surfactant to stabilize the at least one primary capsule. These surfactants may be the same or different. In various embodiments, these surfactants are different. Accordingly, in various embodiments, the heterocoagulating step is carried out in the presence of at least two different surfactants. The surfactants may comprise charged surfactants. In various embodiments, the heterocoagulation is carried out in the presence of two different surfactants having charges that are opposite to each other. In various embodiments, the heterocoagulation is carried out in the presence of at least one cationic surfactant and at least one anionic surfactant. For example, in various embodiments, the charged surfactant that stabilises the primary capsule(s) has a charge that is opposite to that of the surfactant that is used to stabilize the organic polymer latex particles. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that synergistic interaction between oppositely charged surfactants (e.g. between a cationic surfactant and an anionic surfactant) favourably promotes heterocoagulation of the organic polymer latex particles with the primary capsule(s). When the oppositely charged surfactants present in each of the organic polymer latex particles dispersion and the primary capsules dispersion are mixed together (e.g. when both dispersions are mixed together), the opposite charges may attract and this may help to blend/integrate the organic polymer latex particles and the primary capsules so as to allow individual primary capsules to be sufficiently surrounded by the organic polymer latex particles. Therefore, the surfactants may be added to the dispersion of organic polymer latex particles and the dispersion of primary capsules before both dispersions are mixed together. Additional surfactants may also be added to impart extra stability to the hybrid capsules after they are formed e.g. after heterocoagulation. Each of the surfactants may independently be a cationic surfactant, for example the cationic surfactant may be one that is based on primary, secondary, or tertiary amines or quaternary ammonium cations, or the cationic surfactant cetyl trimethylammonium bromide (CTAB). Each of the surfactants may independently also be an anionic surfactant, for example the anionic surfactant may be one that