

Fate of agrochemicals in the field scale

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Fate of agrochemicals in the field scale: flowpaths from the field to the stream

Surface runoff

Interflow
(subsurface flow)

Groundwater

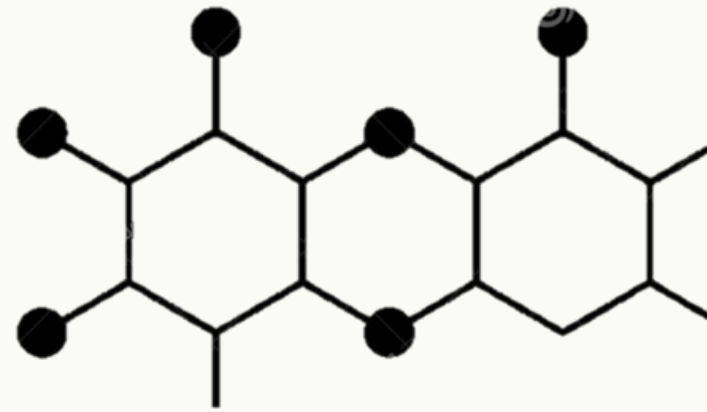


Intro

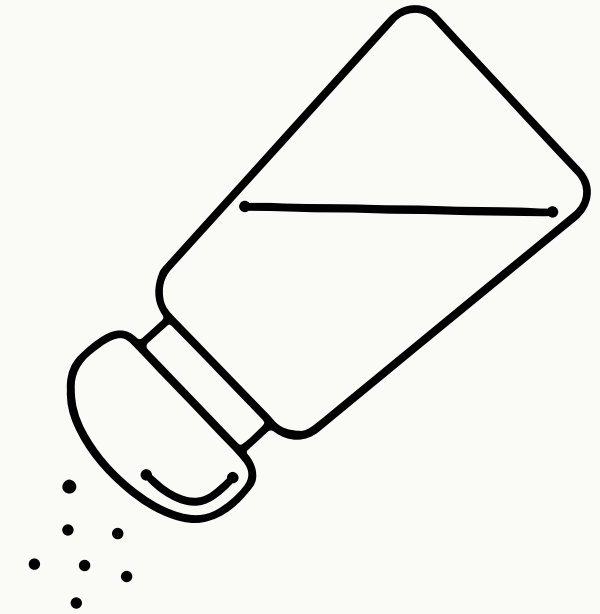
Fate of agrochemicals in the field scale: **the effect of chemistry**



Toxicity



Degradability



Solubility-adsorption



Intro

Specific pesticide vs specific flowpaths

Environmental Pollution 250 (2019) 29–39
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Environmental Pollution
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol

Widespread occurrence and spatial distribution of glyphosate, atrazine, and neonicotinoids pesticides in the **St. Lawrence and tributary rivers***

Juan Manuel Montiel-León^a, Gabriel Munoz^a, Sung Vo Duy^a, Dat Tien Do^a, Marc-Antoine Vaudreuil^a, Ken Goeury^a, François Guillemette^b, Marc Amyot^c, Sébastien Sauvé^{a,*}



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Atrazine pollution in **groundwater** and raw bovine milk: Water quality, bioaccumulation and human risk assessment

Noelia Urseler^{a,*}, Romina Bachetti^a, Fernanda Biolé^a, Verónica Morgante^b, Carolina Morgante^a

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Holistic assessment of occurrence and fate of **metolachlor** within environmental compartments of agricultural watersheds

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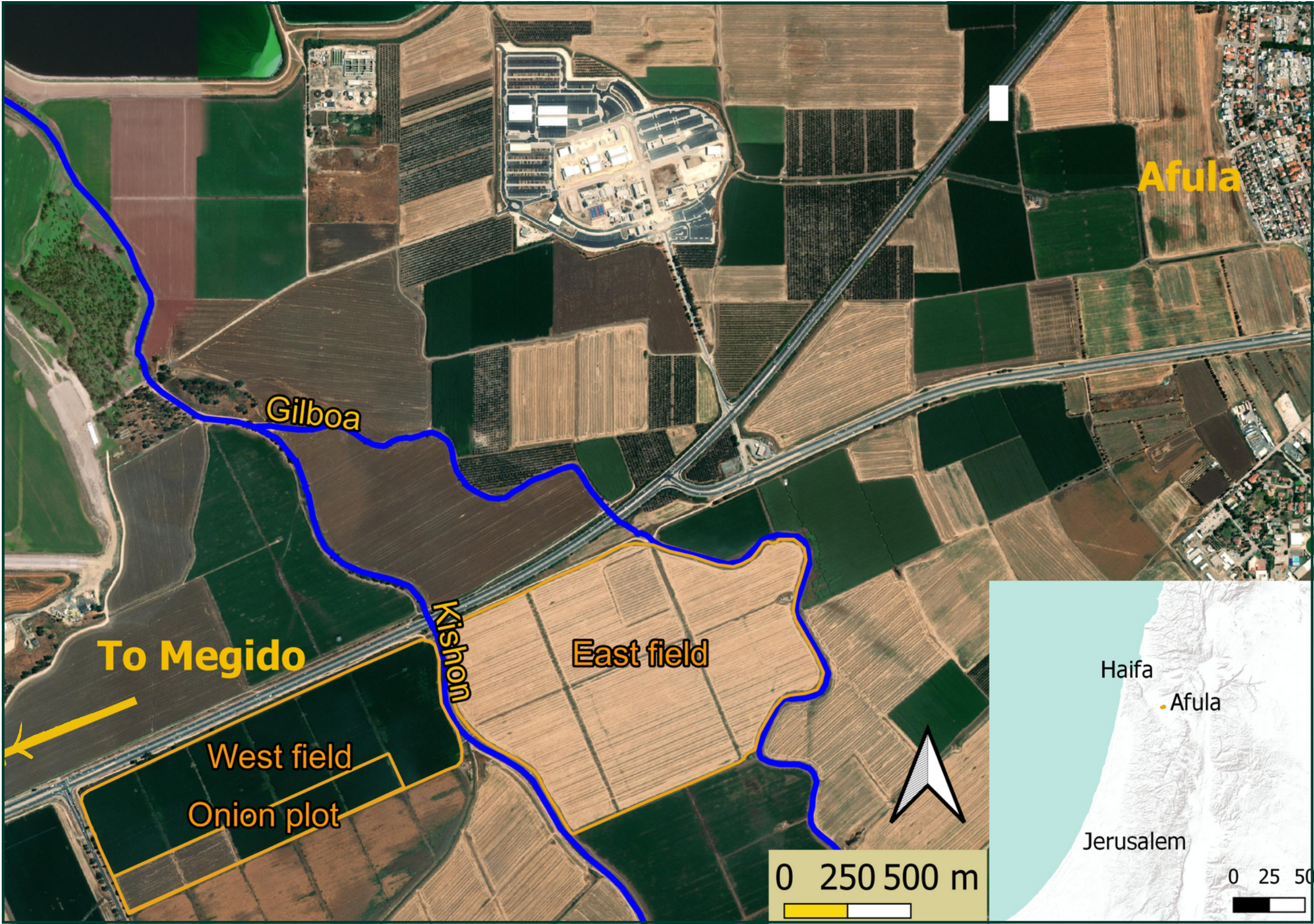
1. What are the **dominant flowpaths**?
2. How is it affected by **chemical features** of the agropollutants?
3. What is the **time scale of leaching** and the rain effect?

Research
questions and
novelty



- **large** amount of pesticides
- **3 main flowpaths** simultaneously
- **Time series:** interflow and ground water
- **Mediterranean climate-** after long and dry summer

Study area



Methods



Manhole



Tile drainage system



Subsurface drainage pipe outlet

RCU



Methods

Runoff Collector Unit

Subsurface drainage pipe and manhole

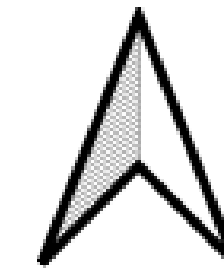


Groundwater

Purging then sampling piezometers



Methods



- Field (surface runoff) ●
- Groundwater ●
- Manhole (subsurfacewater) ●
- Pipe (subsurfacewater) ●
- Pri. drainage trench ●
- Sec. drainage trench ●
- Stream ●
- Kishon —

sampling map
1st & 2nd campaigns

Methods

Analysis



Glass bottles

Cooled

LC-MS analysis, Lab Of Agriculture Faculty Hebrew, Rehovot University

Methods

Flowpath	Methoxyfenozide
Stream	9.18
	24.59
P2 (12Jan22)	60.59
Manhole	3.59
	971.37
Subsurface pipe (irr)	747.32
	0.97
Field	751.88
	1229.13
Groundwater	5.39
	199.22
Subsurface pipe (rain)	1.35
	N/A
Stream	2.38
	3.51
Manhole	0.67
	2.77
Subsurface pipe (irr)	1.07
	3.64
Field	595.06
	511.2
Groundwater	808.66

Subsurface water was detected in pipes and manholes



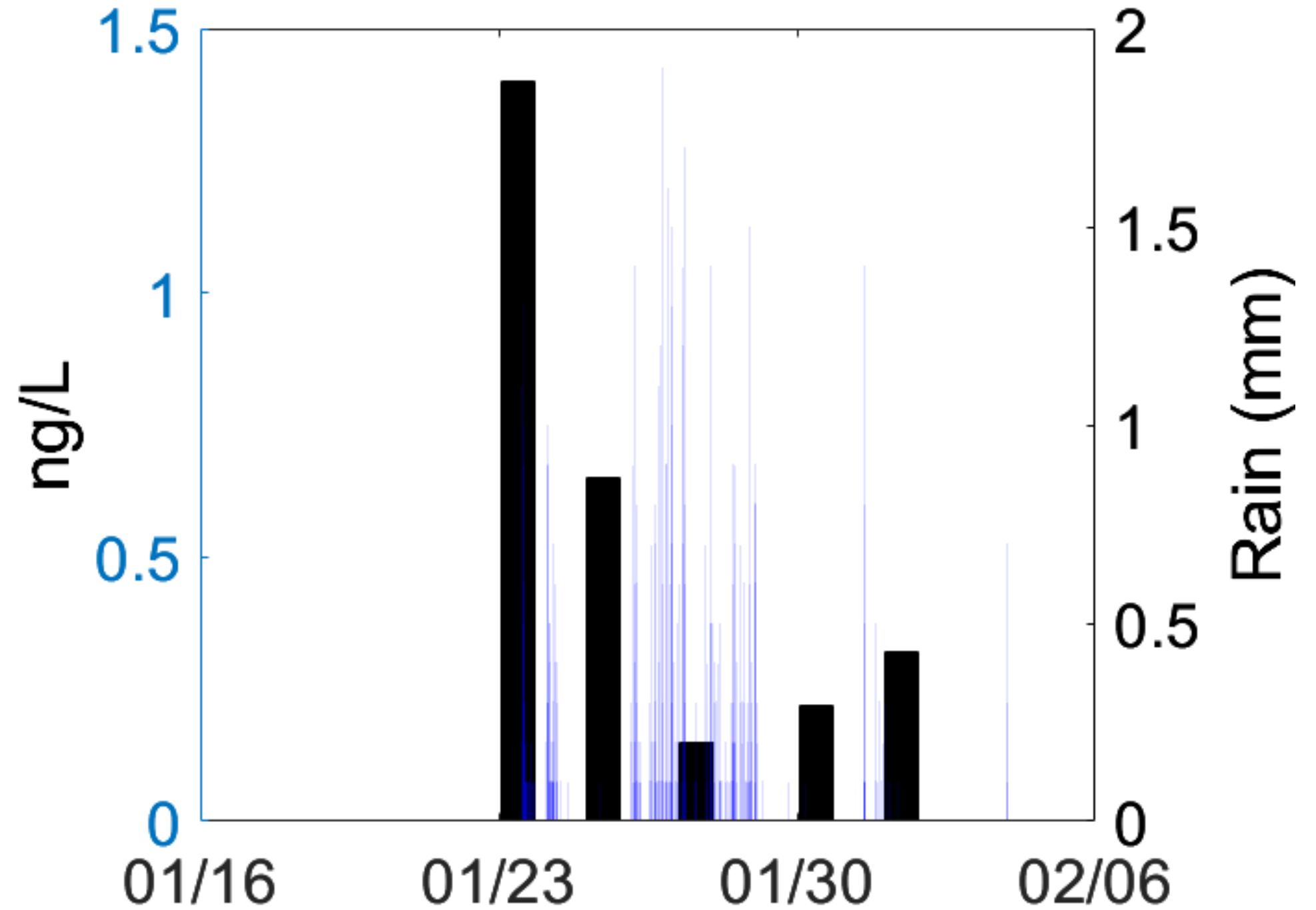
Similar order of magnitude is characteristic to subsurface water

Results

Metalaxyl

log Kow=1.65

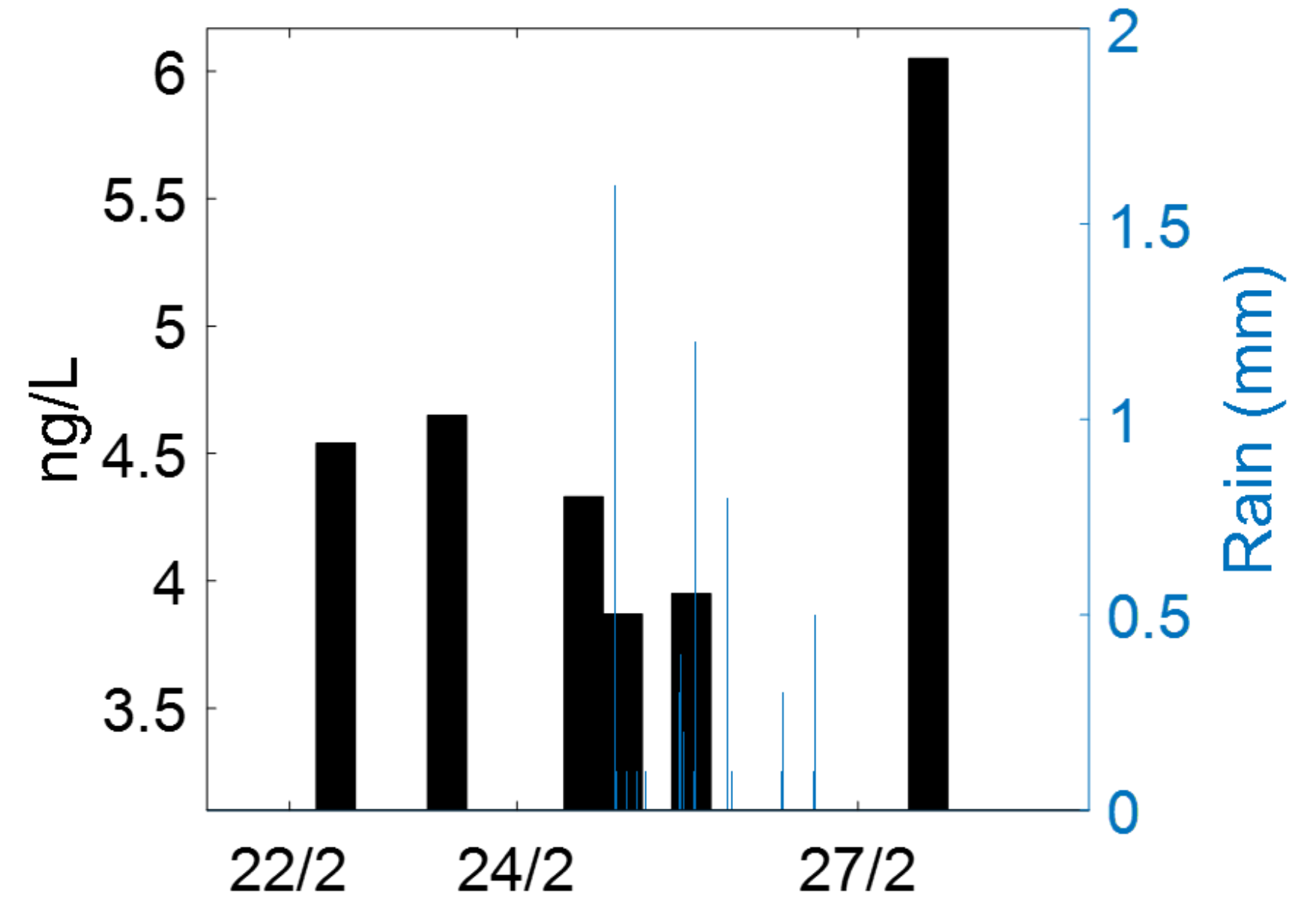
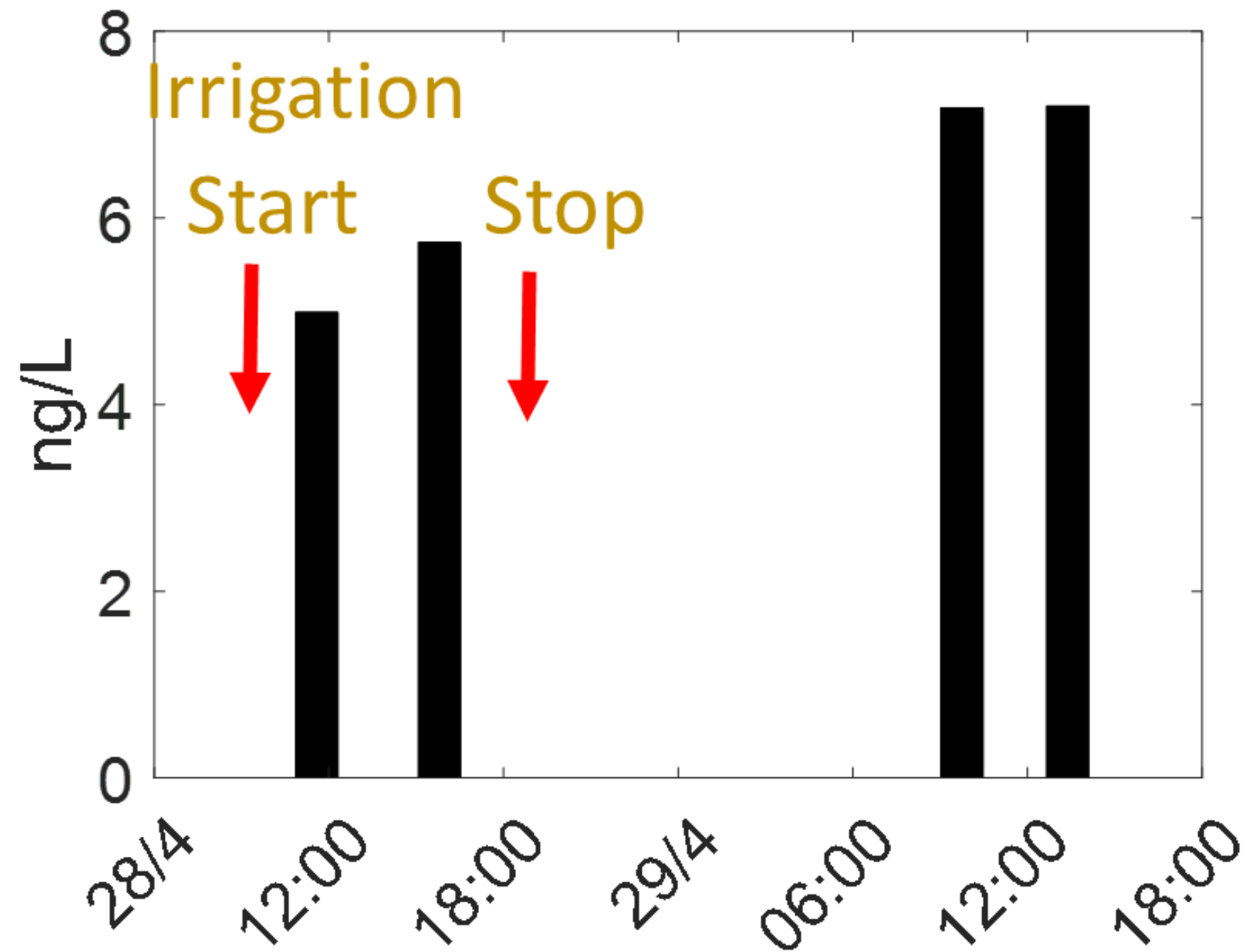
Immediate dilution of metalaxyl concentration in groundwater as a result of rain



Metalaxyl

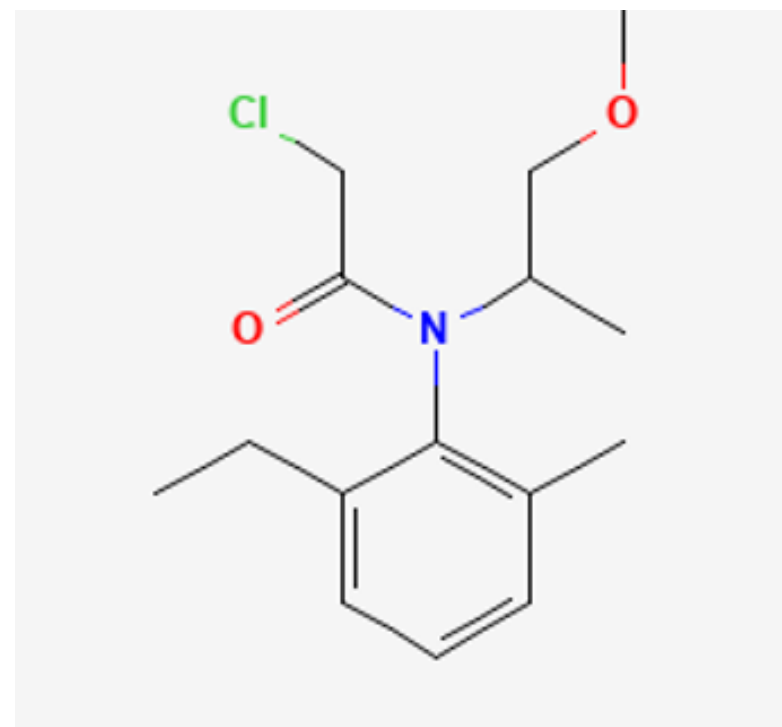
log Kow=1.65

Immediate response to water from top soil (irrigation/rain)



Results and discussion

Metolachlor was applied in the West field on 11/3/2020



Metolachlor

MW: 283.79

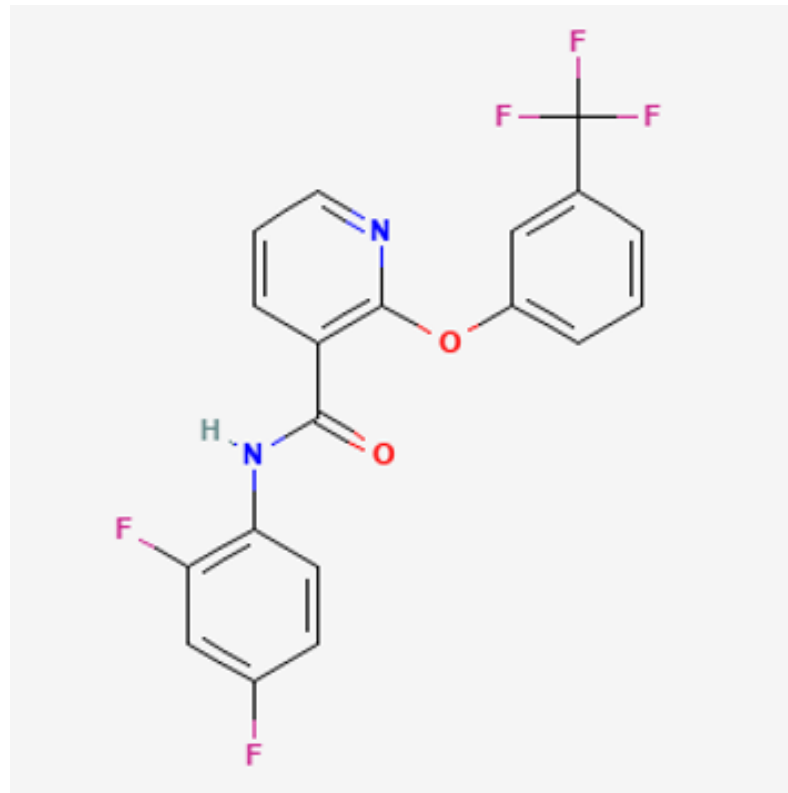
Koc:22-2020

Mobile



Results and discussion

Diflufenican was applied before 23/10/2019

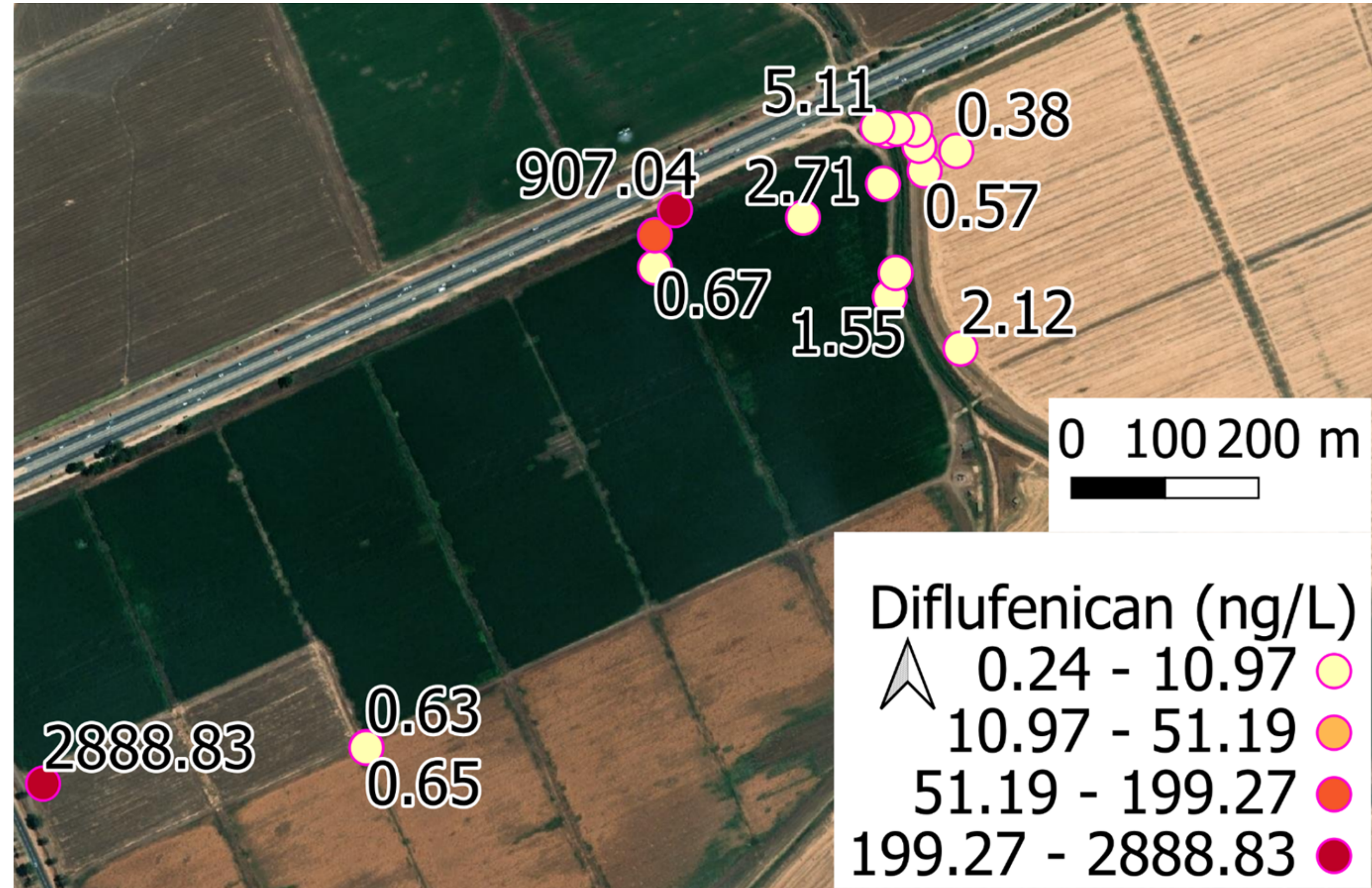


Diflufenican

MW: 394.3

Koc: 5504

Immobile



Low degradability

Results and discussion

clustering analysis

GW

pipe

Manhole

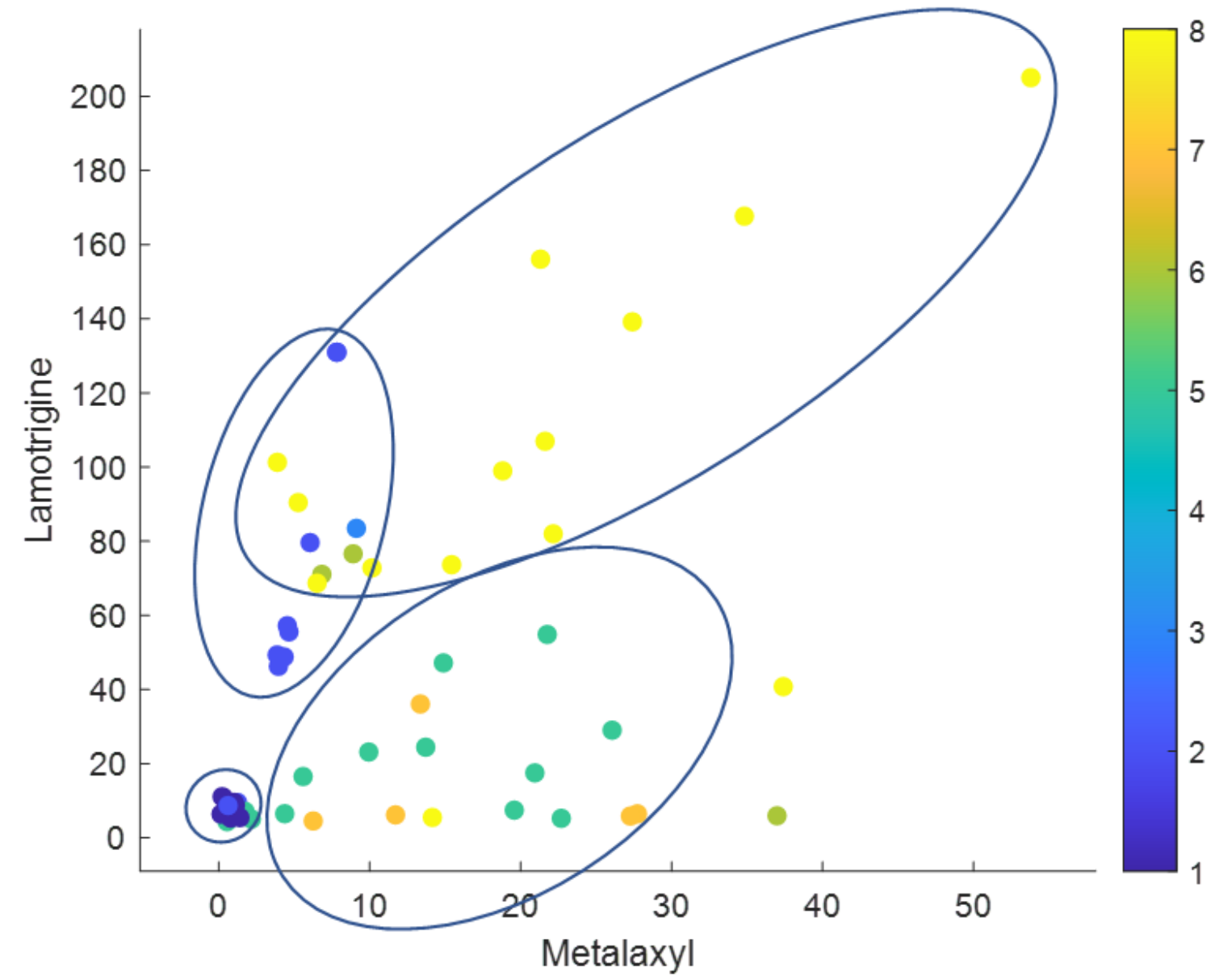
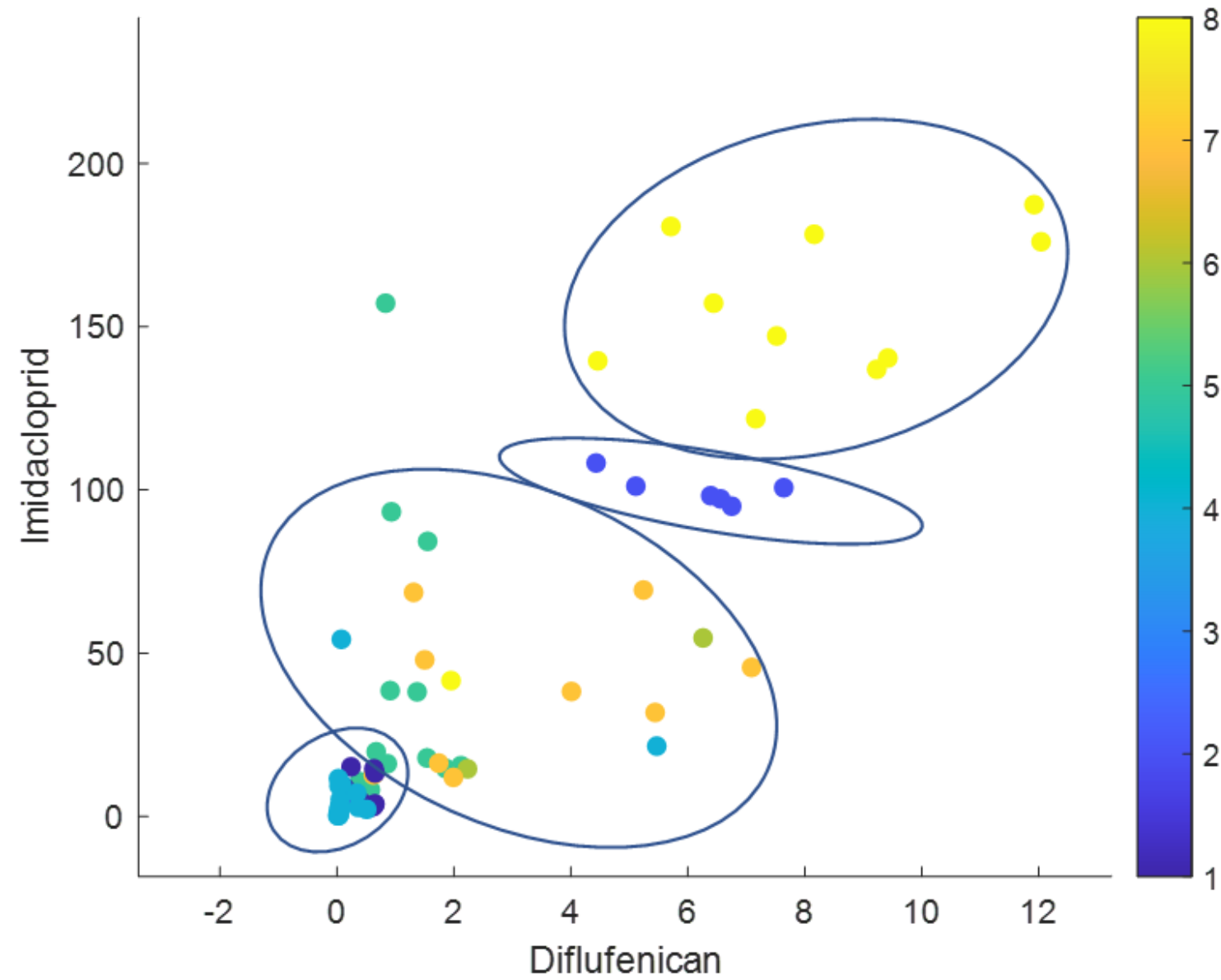
Soil

Field

sec.drain.

pri.drain.

Stream



Results and discussion

To summarize...

- Dynamics depends on 1. pollutant characteristics
 2. timing during/after storm
- Chemical characteristics are critical to obtain the spatial distribution
- Different flowpath has unique concentration range



Summary

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המשרד להגנת הסביבה



الوزارة لحماية البيئة
Israel Ministry of Environmental Protection



קתדרת חייקין לגאואסטרטגיה
The **Chaikin** Chair for Geostrategy

Thank you for your attention!

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