

Estimation of pesticide and transformation product export pathways in a headwater catchment

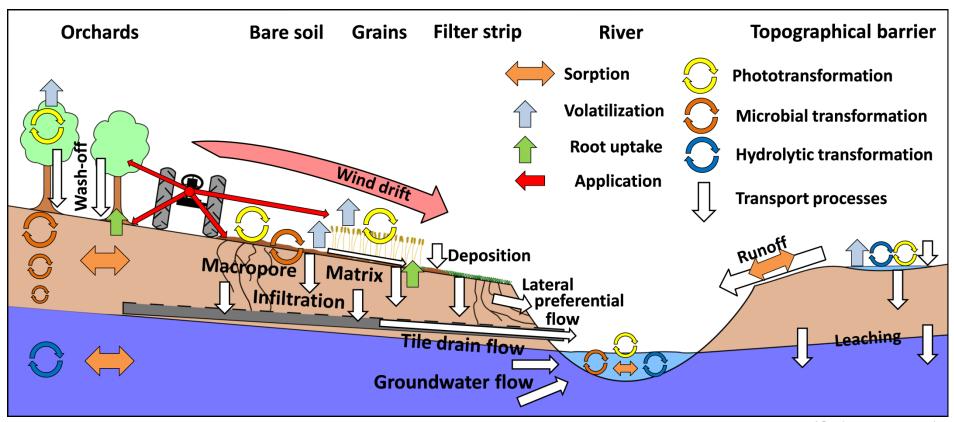
M. Gassmann, O. Olsson, C. Stamm, J. Lange, M. Weiler and K. Kümmerer



Environmental fate processes: Hypothesis



Export pathways of pesticides and their transformation products are generally different

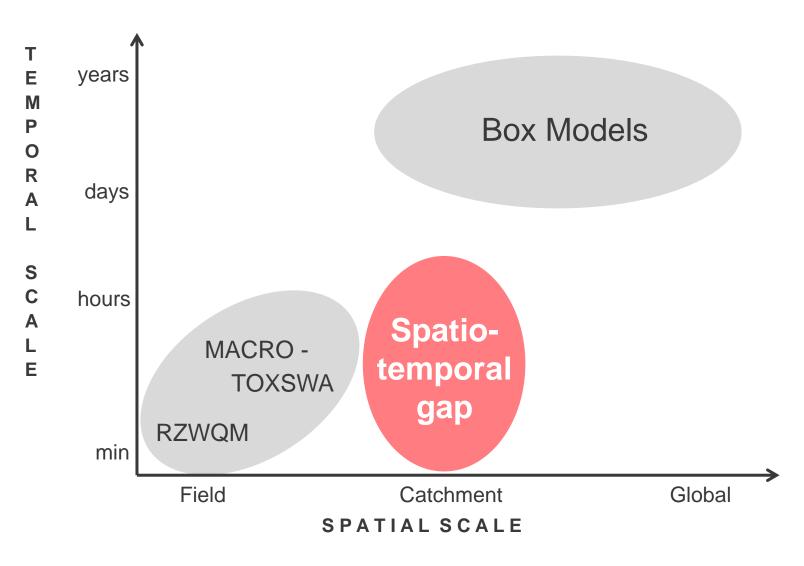






Research Gaps – Pesticide and TP models

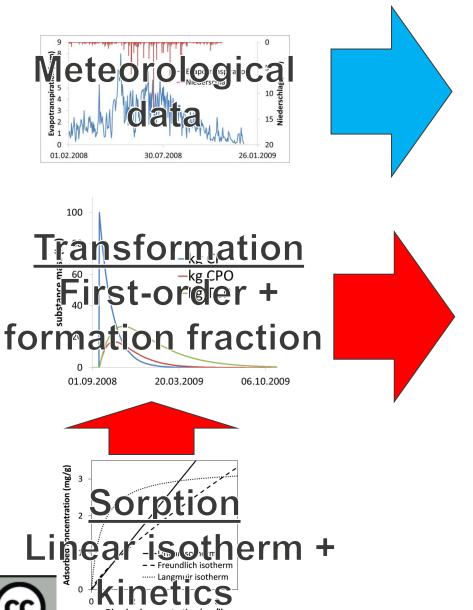


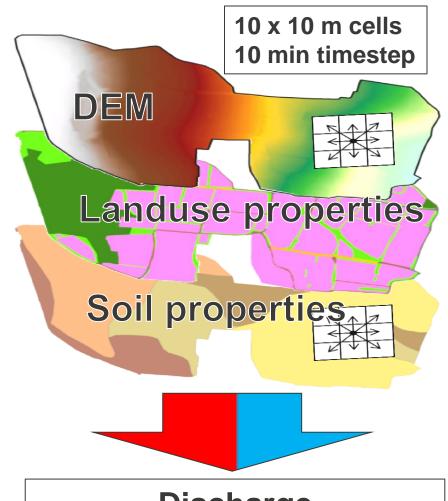




ZIN-AgriTra: Reactive transport model at catchment scale



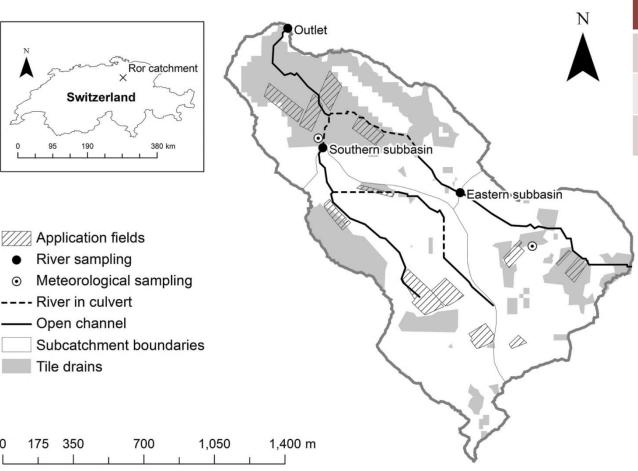




Discharge
Pesticide concentrations
TP concentrations

The Ror catchment (2 km²)





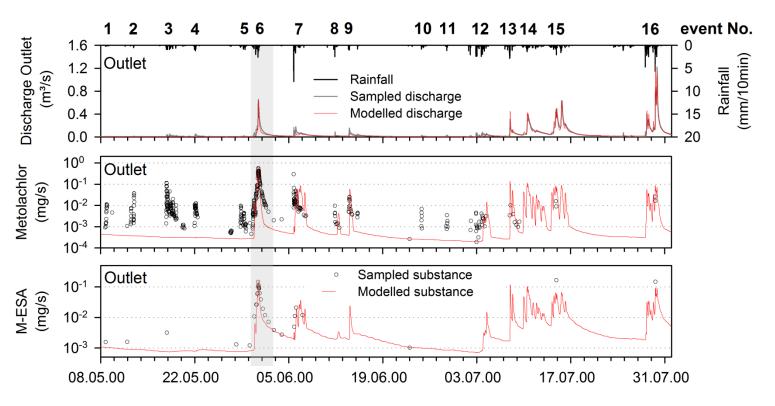
Herbicide	TP
Dimethenamid	D-OXA
Metolachlor	M-ESA
Atrazine	DEA

Sampling data from pesticide application experiment by Leu et al. (2004)



Model Performance





		Outlet		Eastern subbasin		Southern subbasin	
Substance	unit	N _{eff}	RMSE	N _{eff}	RMSE	N _{eff}	RMSE
Discharge	m³/s	0.93	0.022	0.80	0.015	0.77	0.019
Metolachlor	mg/s	0.76	0.046	-0.09	0.002	0.73	0.035
Meto-ESA	mg/s	0.69	0.028	0.25	0.004	-	-

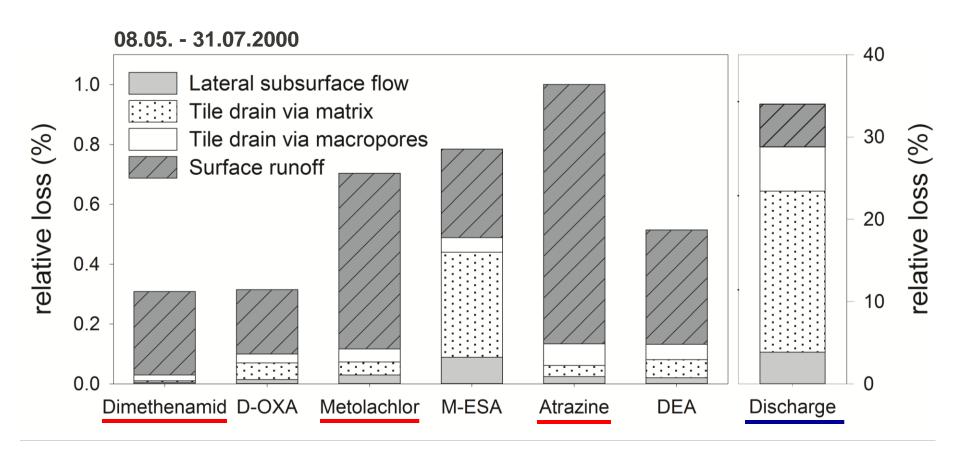




BY

Export processes



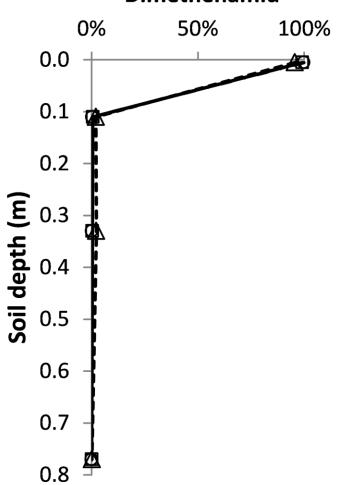




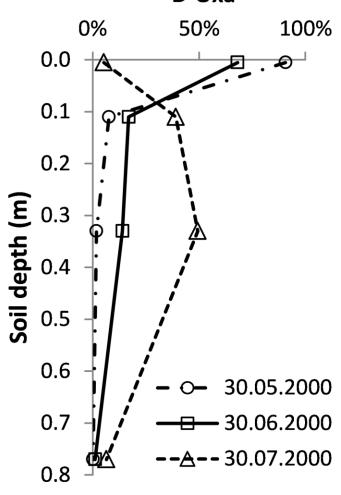
Behaviour in the soil matrix







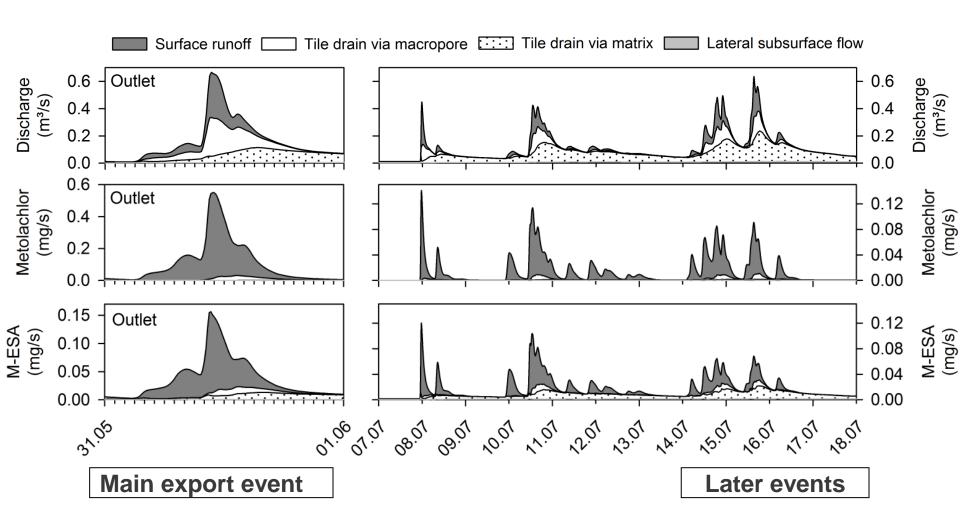
Fraction of total soil D-Oxa





Pathway timeseries



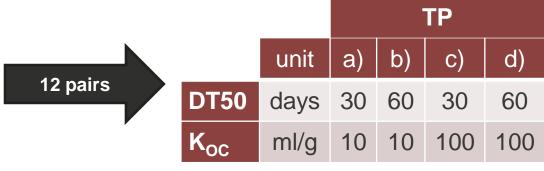


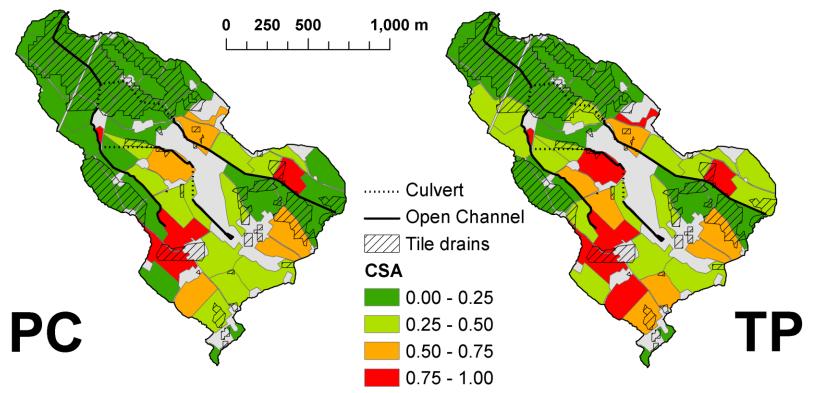


Critical Source Areas – a virtual experimental study



		Pesticide				
	unit	1	2	3	4	
DT50	days	15	30	15	30	
K _{oc}	ml/g	10	10	100	100	







Conclusions



- Export pathways of pesticides and transformation products are generally different
- Not only fate characteristics but also the delayed formation of TPs is important
- As a result, critical source areas may also be different
- →TPs have to be considered explicitly in pesticide residue export risk assessment



Matthias Gassmann

Institute for Sustainable and
Environmental Chemistry
Leuphana University of Lüneburg
gassmann@leuphana.de