

Taking a closer look.

# **Pesticides and contaminants** *in organic products:*

# **Herbicides**

Dr. Günter Lach, February 2019







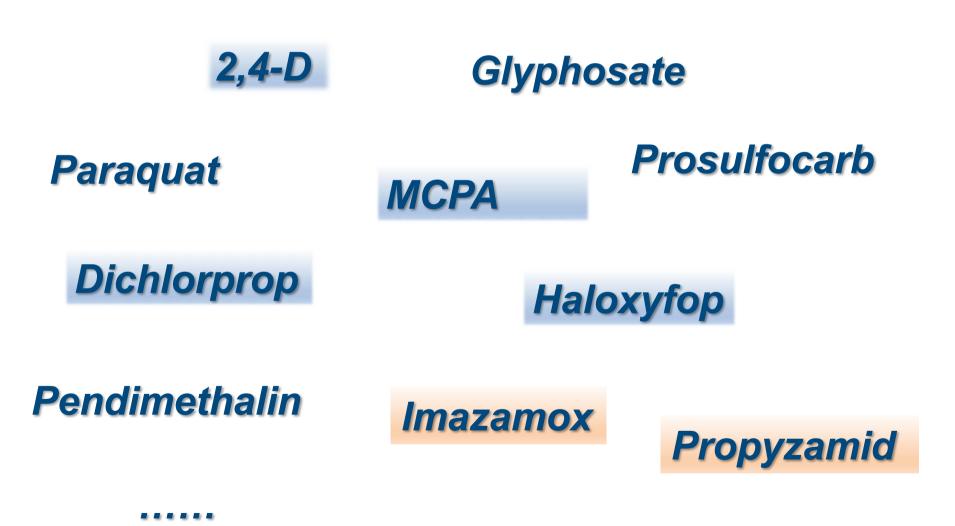
















# **RESIDUE DEFINITON**

## How is the MRL definition of the pesticide?

Does it cover only **one analyte** or also **metabolites** / **degradation products** / **conjugates**?

Example: Phenoxycarboxylic acids like f. ex. Haloxyfop or 2,4-D

The **MRL definitions** are complex:

Haloxyfop = sum of Haloxyfop, its' esters, its' salts and its' conjugates

2,4-D = sum of 2,4-D, its' salts, its esters and its' conjugates





#### **Questioning the analytical results**

Can the "**entire**" **pesticide** be analysed by a multi-method? Or is a single residue method or an **additional analytical** step necessary?

Example **Haloxyfop**: This pesticide requires an extra step ("**Hydrolysis**") to **cover all components** which are relevant like free acid, esters, and **conjugates**.

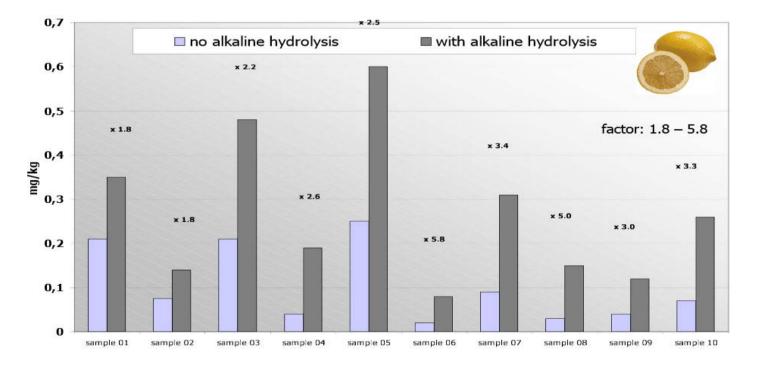
What influence does this aspect have on the reported laboratory result?

And: what are "conjugates"?





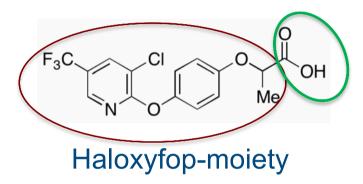
# Analysis of **Acidic Herbicides** including a "**hydrolysis step**"



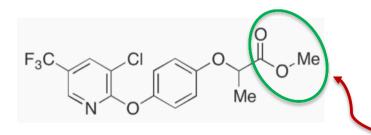
Levels of 2,4-D in lemons without and with hydrolysis (Data: Acidic pesticides using QuEChERS method, CVUA Stuttgart)



# **Residues of Haloxyfop in food products**



Laboratories are usually able to detect only **Haloxyfop (acid)** 

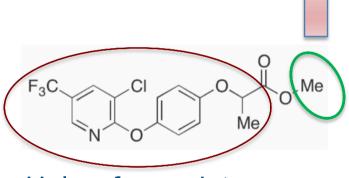


and ... particular **esters** (f.ex. Haloxyfop-**methyl**)





# **Conjugates of Haloxyfop**



Haloxyfop-moiety

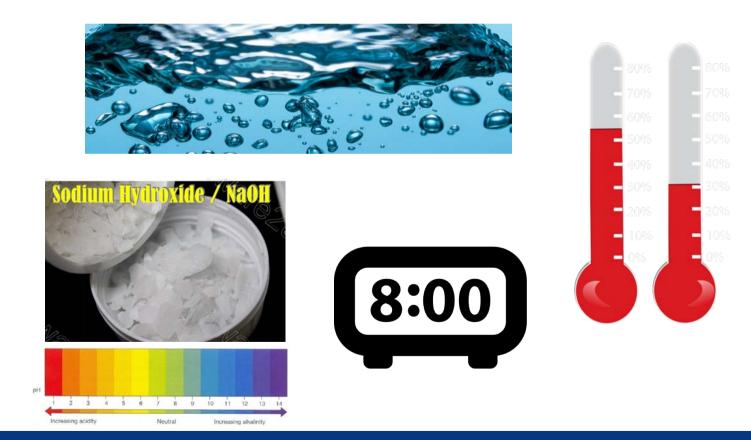
There might be much more "conjugates", which we don't know  $\rightarrow$  nature is very creative!

Haloxyfop-glucoside: Substitute "-Me" by "Glucoside" Haloxyfop-glutamate: Substitute "-Me" by "Glutamate" Haloxyfop-aspartate: Substitute "-Me" by "Aspartate" Haloxyfop-???: Substitute "-Me" by "???"





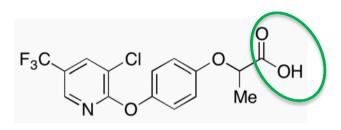
The laboratories are required to analyse the samples in a different way  $\rightarrow$  <u>alkaline hydrolysis</u> (H<sub>2</sub>O, NaOH, time, high temperatures)



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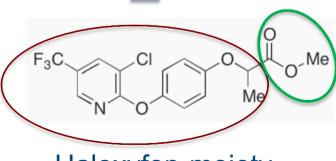


# **Residues of Haloxyfop in food products**



Laboratories are usually able to detect only **Haloxyfop (acid)** 

H<sub>2</sub>O, NaOH, time, high temperatures = "Hydrolysis"



Haloxyfop-esters Haloxyfop-glucoside / -glutamate / -aspartate / -...

Haloxyfop-moiety

February 2019





# ANALYTICAL APPROACH

# 1. relana<sup>®</sup> Method Ring Test June 2018 Acidic Herbicides in Clementine and Flaxseed

2. relana<sup>®</sup> Method Ring Test December 2018 Acidic Herbicides (Conjugates) in Clementine





# ANALYTICAL APPROACH

relana® Method Ring Test June 2018

### Acidic Herbicides in Clementine and Flaxseed

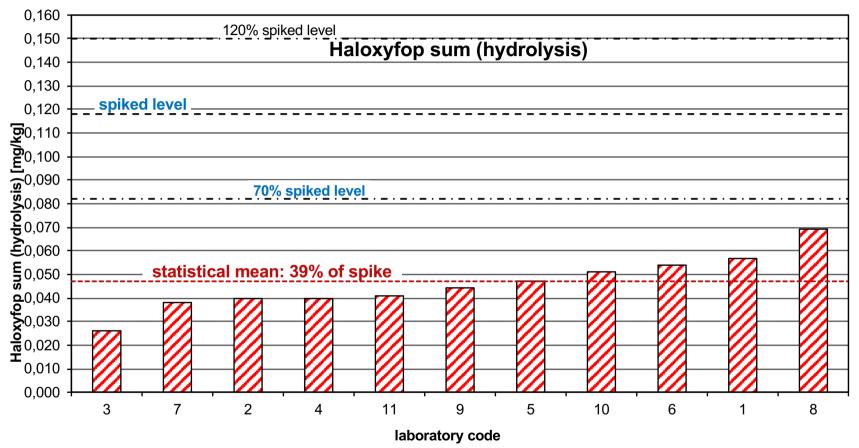
- Haloxyfop (acid)
- Haloxyfop-methyl (ester)
- MCPA (acid)
- MCPA-2-ethylhexyl (ester)
- 2,4-D (acid)
- 2,4-D-2-ethylhexyl (ester)
- Dichlorprop (acid)
- Dichlorprop-butotyl (ester)

- Haloxyfop-glutamate (conjugate)
- MCPA-glucoside (conjugate)
- no conjugate
- Dichlorprop-aspartate (conjugate)





# Haloxyfop-glutamate



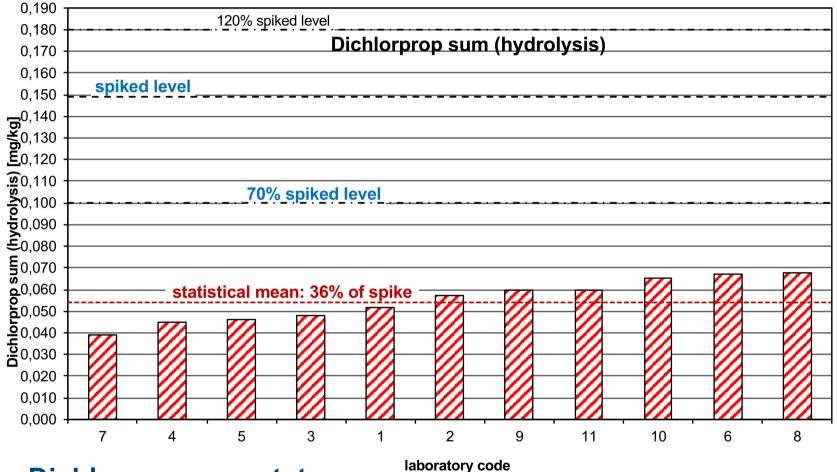
#### Haloxyfop-glutamate:

Conditions of the alkaline hydrolysis are not appropriate to cover glutamate-conjugates!  $\rightarrow$  results are (much) too low!





## **Dichlorprop-aspartate**



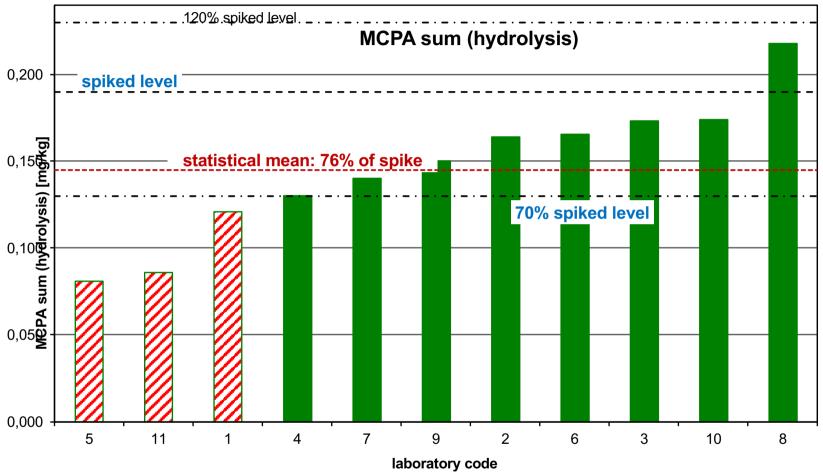
#### **Dichlorprop-aspartate**:

Conditions of the alkaline hydrolysis are not appropriate to cover aspartate-conjugates!  $\rightarrow$  results are (much) too low!





## **MCPA-glucoside**



#### **MCPA-glucoside**:

Conditions of the **alkaline hydrolysis** are **appropriate** to cover **glucoside-conjugates**! → results are OK!





#### relana<sup>®</sup> Method Ring Test December 2018

### Acidic Herbicides (conjugates) part 2 in Clementine

Part 1

- Haloxyfop-glutamate
- MCPA-glucoside
- 2,4-D **no** conjugate
- Dichlorprop-aspartate

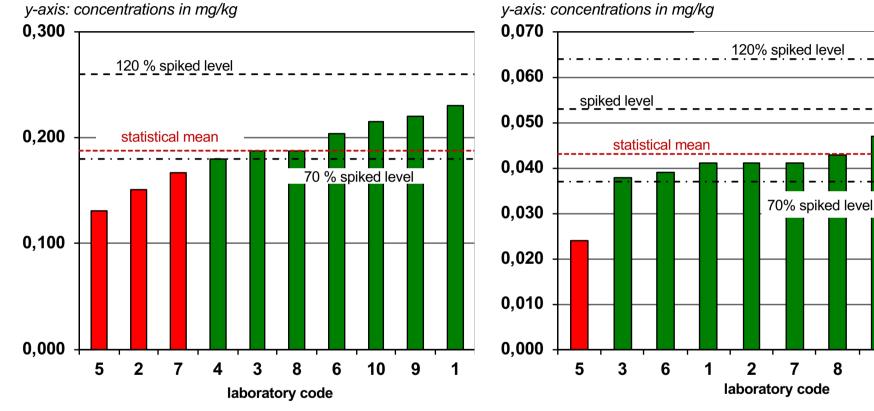
Part 2

- Haloxyfop-glucoside
- MCPA-glucoside
- 2,4-D-glucoside
- Dichlorprop-glucoside





### **Glucoside-conjugates**



**2,4-D-glucoside**: statistical mean = 72% of spiked level **Dichlorprop-glucoside**: statistical mean = 81% of spiked level 10

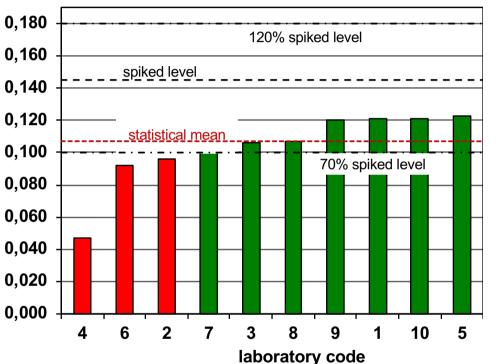
4

9



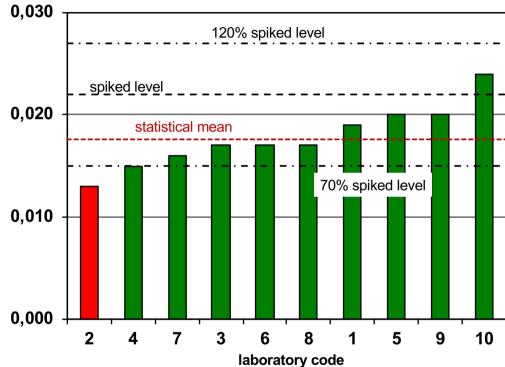


### **Glucoside-conjugates**



y-axis: concentrations in mg/kg

Haloxyfop-glucoside: statistical mean = 74% of spiked level y-axis: concentrations in mg/kg



MCPA-glucoside: statistical mean = 80% of spiked level





# **Acidic Herbicides**

#### **Overall result of the method ring tests:**

#### **Glucosides**:

Conditions of the alkaline hydrolysis **are appropriate** to cover **glucoside-conjugates**! → results are OK!

Other conjugates like aspartates, glutamates and perhaps others are not covered by the alkaline hydrolysis approach!

► more research necessary!

► in the meantime:

Results of acidic herbicides measured by applying the alkaline hydrolysis approach are often closer to the true value than the results of the sum of free acids + esters only.

But bear in mind, that the entire levels might be even higher, considering the fact, that not all conjugates might be covered!



lach bruns

## Imazamox – an "alternative" herbicide

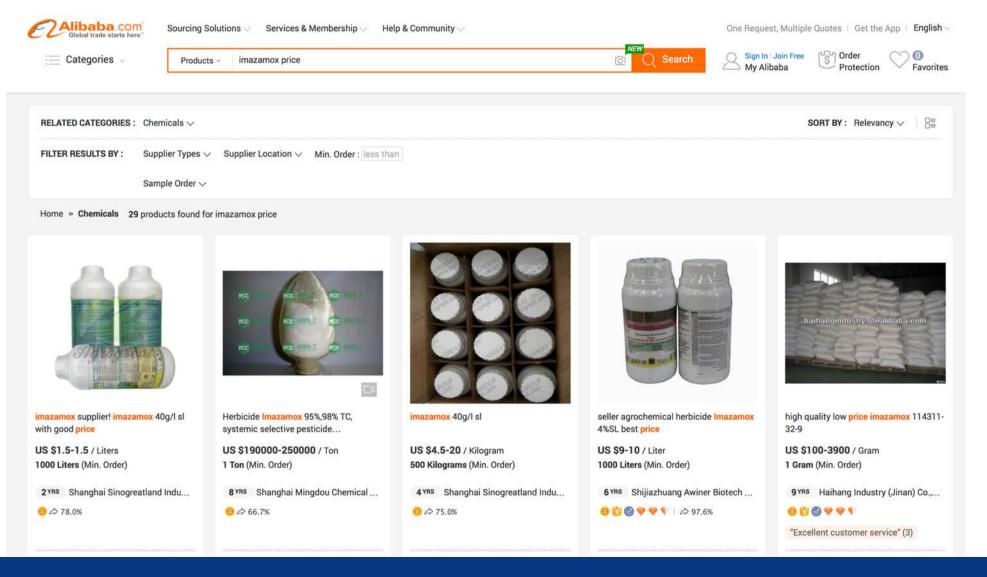
- Commercial introduction: 2001 (BASF: "Beyond<sup>®</sup>", "Raptor<sup>®</sup>")
- Contact and residual activity, inhibits plant amino acid synthesis
- Targeted weeds: Grass and broadleaf weeds, Common reed (Phragmites australis), Flowering rush (Butomus umbellatus), Curly-leaf pond weed (Potamogeton crispus)
- Uses: Pre- or post-emergence control of weeds in maize, rape, alfalfa, peas and beans (edible legumes), at 36–56 g/ha; pre-emergence control of weeds in 'Clearfield' imidazolinone-resistant wheat, rape and sunflowers.

Sources: PPDB of the University of Herfordshire (UK); The Pesticide Manual, BCPC (UK)



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### Imazamox – an "alternative" herbicide







## Imazamox – an "alternative" herbicide

Product	Imazamox concentration in mg/kg
Sunflower seeds (bio)	0,003 up to <b>0,021 (0,042*)</b>
Lentils (bio)	0,026 up to <b>0,035</b>
Lentils (conv.)	0,010 up to 0,032
Rice (bio)	0,012
Rice (conv.)	0,003 up to 0,007

Analytical data provided by



\*source: SKAL (NL)





# **Propyzamide – an "alternative" herbicide**

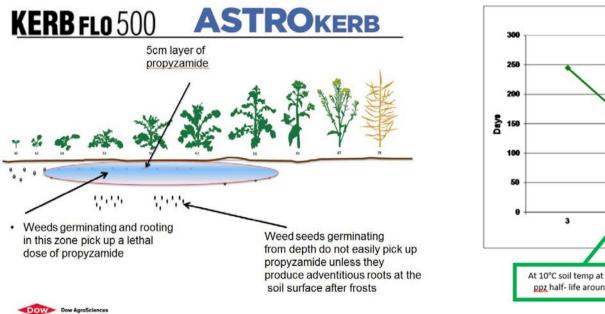
- Commercial introduction: 1969 (Dow AgroScience: "Kerb<sup>®</sup>")
- Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the roots
- Targeted weeds: Certain grasses; broad-leaved weeds including chickweed, mayweed, poppy, black bindweed, fat hen, speedwells
- Uses: Pre- and early post-emergence control of annual and perennial grass and some broad-leaved weeds, in fruit, vines, lettuce, endive, chicory, brassicas, oilseed rape, legumes, alfalfa, clover, ..., artichokes, sugar beets, ..., fallow land and forestry

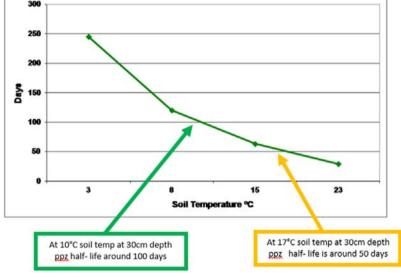
Sources: PPDB of the University of Herfordshire (UK); The Pesticide Manual, BCPC (UK)



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### **Propyzamide – an "alternative" herbicide**





Propyzamide Half-life (days)

Actual results: f. ex. 0,02 mg/kg in kohlrabi (stem turnip)



Taking a closer look.



# ... keep an eye on ...

... Herbicides ...