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Agro Forestry System of Argentina, Over Actual Farm Methodologies: A Review

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ABSTRACT: The widespread use of glyph sate for weed control and the fallow associated with biotech crops has heightened public concern in the Pampas. The goal of this study was to compare the presence and concentration of the herbicide and its main metabolite (AMPA) in soil and other environmental compartments of the agroecosystem in question, including groundwater, to real-world agricultural management practices in the area. The presence of glyph sate and AMPA was nearly universal in solid matrices (83 e100 percent), with maximal concentrations among the highest ever recorded (soil: 8105 and 38939; sediment: 3294 and 7219; suspended particle matter (SPM): 584 and 475 mg/kg of glyph sate and AMPA, respectively). Surface water had a lower detection frequency (27e55%), with maximum glyph sate and AMPA concentrations in whole water of 1.80 and 1.90 mg/L, indicating that SPM analysis would be more sensitive for detection in the aquatic ecosystem. In groundwater, there were no detectable levels of glyph sate or AMPA. The total cumulative dose and total number of applications were better correlated with glyph sate soil concentrations than the last spraying event dose, and an increment of 1 mg glyph sate/kg soil was estimated every 5 spraying events. The findings suggest that application rates are higher than dissipation rates under current practices. As a result, glyph sate and AMPA should be regarded as "pseudo-persistent" pollutants, and management procedures, monitoring programs, and the ecological risk to soil and sediments should all be revised.

KEYWORDS: Biotech, Groundwater, Pollution, Soil, Sediments.

1. INTRODUCTION

Glyph sate is a post-emergent systemic herbicide that is used to control weeds in a variety of settings, from home gardens to large-scale crops. Because of the large regions and quantities involved in the production of genetically modified crops such as soybeans, maize, and cotton, public concern about possible environmental and health issues associated with the use of glyph sate in agriculture has grown in recent years. Since its debut in the 1980s, glyphosate usage has skyrocketed in Argentina, reaching about 200000 tons in 2012 and accounting for 80% of all marketed herbicides. This growth was mostly driven by the development of the agricultural frontier, which was aided by the adoption of biotech soybeans, with more than 19.8 million ha produced primarily using no-till practices.

Glyph sate is utilized not only for weed control, but also for chemical fallow in this technique. Furthermore, between 1996 and 2012, dosages were raised fourfold, and numerous instances of weed resistance were documented. Other South American nations, such as Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay, have gone through a similar experience. Since the 1980s, the environmental destiny of glyphosate and its main metabolite[1]. In Argentina, environmental concentrations were measured for the first time using UV-HPLC less than 10 years ago in the Rolling Pampa, a key agricultural region .A handful of experiments in a marginal agricultural region, the Southern Pampas, were also performed lately[2].

Although there were some similarities in distribution patterns among studies, there were significant variances in concentrations between core and peripheral areas, suggesting that there

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are significant differences across regions. Given these variations, a new issue emerged about the relationship between the incidence and amounts of glyphosate and its metabolite and the herbicide's usage in contemporary agricultural methods.Furthermore, in the experiments described, greater levels of glyphosate and AMPA were observed in solid matrices.These findings corroborated soil's strong sorption affinity for glyphosate, which had been shown under experimental circumstances and was used to explain the herbicide's persistence in the top soil .Other investigations have shown that preferential herbicide flow via macropores is possible, and that it would enable herbicide mobility through the soil, explaining its presence in groundwater. Furthermore, groundwater samples taken from intensive agricultural regions of Spain showed very high occurrence rates (up to 58%).The widespread usage of glyphosate in the Pampas has raised concerns about herbicide and metabolite leaking into groundwater, which is the primary supply of drinking water for livestock and humans. However, no information on the presence of glyph sate AMPA in groundwater in regions where the above-mentioned production method is used is currently available.On the other hand, there is a widespread perception among farmers and agronomists in the area that glyphosate is harmless to the environment.

This theory was based on previous field studies that showed glyphosate was immediately inactivated in soil after spraying and swiftly dispersed in soil which led to misuse of the herbicide in certain cases. Differences between single spraying trials and real-world agricultural management methods in the Pampas, on the other hand, may alter the herbicide's and its metabolite's environmental distribution and durability, but this has yet to be determined[3].

The environmental destiny of glyphosate and AMPA in the Mesopotamic Pampas agroecosystem was investigated in this research, which included the examination of groundwater samples for the first time. In addition, the connections between herbicide concentrations in soil and herbicide usage under current agricultural practices in the area were evaluated using data from 14 local farms' management records between 2007 and 2012. The Mesopotamia region was selected because it is a key agricultural area in the Argentine Pampas where data on glyphosate concentrations is still lacking[4].

The research area is classified as a warm temperate, completely humid, hot summer region (Cfa) by the revised Koppen € Geiger climate classification system with maximum and lowest mean temperatures of 23.0 and 12.5 C, respectively, and average annual precipitation of 1155 mm. Rolling plains between 40 and 60 meters above sea level define the landscape. Because of the presence of esmectite clay minerals and 5.6 percent organic content in horizon A, soils are categorized as vertisol type and mormorillonite class .Between January and March 2012, samples were gathered from 17 agricultural farms. Farms were chosen based on their accessibility, agronomic collaboration, and the availability of farm management data.Composite soil samples were taken from plots on the chosen farms, with the majority of them history management data accessible. Composite samples were created for each plot by pooling 50 subsamples taken at random from the top-soil layer.

Groundwater samples were taken in plots with windmills, which were typically pumping from a 40 to 60 m-deep aquifer. Surface water and sediment samples were also taken from 1st and 2nd order streams in catchments draining either the Gualeguay or the Gualeguaych rivers. Water samples were collected in 1L polypropylene bottles that had been pre-washed. All of the samples were kept at 20 degrees Celsius until they were analyzed.According to a recent research

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analytical methods for glyph sate detection in collected samples were carried out. Soil samples were homogenized, crushed, and sieved through a 2 mm screen after being conditioned with a hot-air heater set at 30 C. For moisture content analysis, subsamples were dried to a constant weight at 105 C [5].

Sediment samples were dried for 12 hours at 35 degrees Celsius, then milled and sieved as described above. Surface water samples were filtered in the field using 0.45 mm nitrocellulose-acetate filters immediately after sample collection to measure suspended particle matter (SPM). The supernatant was decanted after sonication and centrifugation. With borate buffer, the pH of soil, sediment, and SPM extracts, as well as entire surface water and groundwater samples, was corrected to 9. Groundwater samples were first treated with HCl to free the analyte from any potential complexes with other substances or ions, and then neutralized as described by the buffered aliquots was subsequently derivatized overnight in the dark in acetonitrile using 9-fluorenylmethylchloroformate. Figure 1 discloses the Geographical Location of the Studied Area and the Sampling Sites in the Mesopotamic Pampas. Sampling Was Conducted Between January And March 2012. Black Dots: Soil Samples, White Dots: Water And Sediment Samples [6].

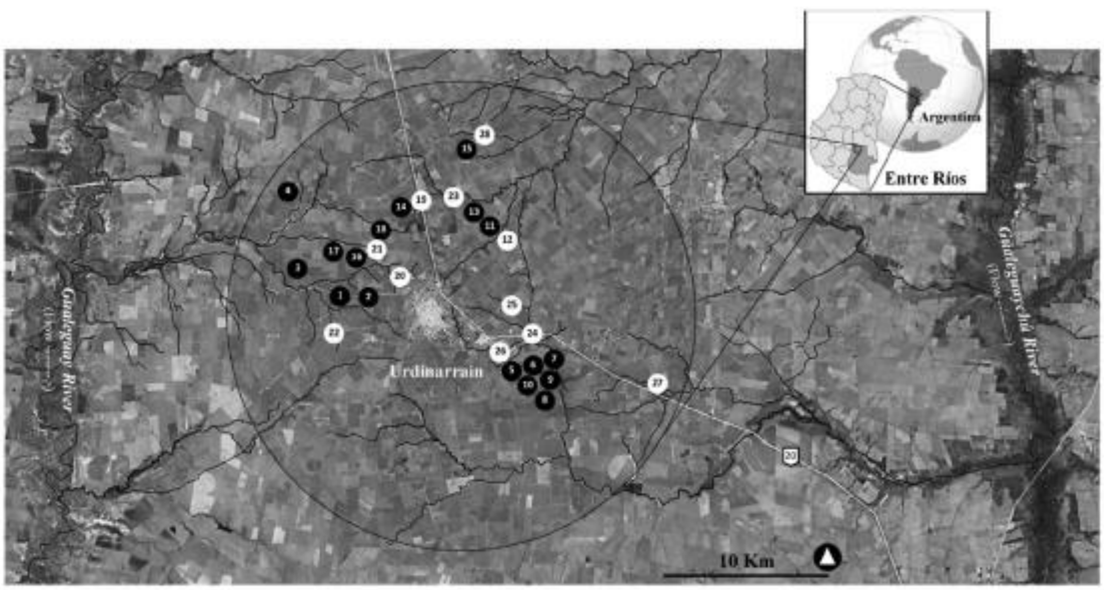

Figure 1: Geographical Location of the Studied Area and the Sampling Sites in the Mesopotamic Pampas. Sampling Was Conducted Between January And March 2012. Black Dots: Soil Samples, White Dots: Water And Sediment Samples.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. Application:

The concentration ratio between the quantification (Q) and confirmation transitions (q) of the reference standard was in the range 0.8e1.2. Glyphosate and AMPA had retention periods of 2.0 and 2.5 minutes, respectively. Peak retention periods of samples were compared to standards,

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and deviations of less than 2.5 percent were allowed. The usual external technique of quantification was used, and the isotopic dilution procedures were used to double-check the results. The isotope-labeled glyphosate spiking was used to determine the recoveries. In the various matrices examined, the limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ) were determined as the lowest concentration of the standard with a signal-to-noise ratio of 5 and 10, respectively.

No-till farming with chemical fallow and terrestrial spraying was employed as the basic management technique on all of the farms examined. The mean standard error is used to describe the results, with values between LOD and LOQ considered the mean of both limits. The AMPAto-glyphosate ratio was calculated using the median, and the median test was performed to compare ratios between compartments. The connection between the concentrations of glyphosate and AMPA in the various investigated compartments, the soil glyph sate concentration and spraying events, and the glyphosate/AMPA ratio and agricultural management methods was assessed using linear correlation [7].

2.2. Advantage:

Environmental compartments were evaluated. All of the samples on displayAMPA levels in sediments are greater than glyphosate levels, with The AMPA ranged from 1.5 to 15.5, with a median value of 1.5.a score of 4.0 On the other hand, there is a clear majority of samples having Glyph sate concentrations were found to be greater in SPM, with aWith a median ratio of 0.5, the AGR ranges from 0.4 to 3.0.

When it comes to dirt, a little goes a long way there was a preponderance of samples with greater AMPA concentrations.The pattern was discovered, although it was not conclusive. In soil, the AGR varied with a median of 1.3 and a range of 0.4 to 4.8.Despite the fact that deterioration rates between compartments would have in certain cases, the metabolite-to-pesticide ratio is used. Using a lower sample size, estimate environmental fate and transport mechanisms with higher ratio values implying newer or older materials, correspondingly According to the findings, sediments are the oldest material, which is consistent with previous findings. The ultimate sinks of contaminants, according to the theory. Almost identical the similar pattern may be inferred from low-order data. Streams in the Pampas del Sur The ratio derived from the Parana tributaries, on the other hand [8] .

2.3. Working:

The LOD and LOQ for glyphosate in soil were 0.3 and 1.1 mg/kg, respectively, and 0.6 and 2.5 mg/kg for AMPA. The average recovery was 83.7 0.56 percent, with 23 percent ion suppression. The soil moisture content ranged from 3.5 to 6.5 percent. The rates observed were greater than those reported in Argentina's Southern Pampas, a marginal agricultural region, although discrepancies may be explained in this instance since sampling in the current research was limited to agricultural plots. Concentrations were comparable to those reported in the main soybean and corn agricultural region but 10 times greater than those found in a marginal area, according to earlier research performed in Argentina.

These findings suggest that the prevalence of glyphosate and AMPA in biotech-crop soils is linked. In the Mesopotamic Pampas, the study area and sample sites are geographically located.

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The sampling was place between January and March of 2012. Soil samples are black dots, whereas water and sediment samples are white dots. Glyphosate and AMPA, “pseudo-persistent” pollutants under real-world agricultural management methods in the Mesopotamic Pampas agroecosystem, Argentina, Environmental Pollution levels that are greater than those seen in less agriculturally intensive areas.

It should not just be a worry for the environment, but also a productive problem. Farmers have reported an increasing number of instances of glyphosate-resistant weeds in recent years, which have been confirmed in many studies. The method's LOD and LOQ for glyphosate in groundwater were 0.07 and 0.22 mg/L, respectively, and 0.15 and 0.44 mg/L for AMPA. Both compounds recovered at a rate of 53.5 4.94 percent .In all of the samples tested, the herbicide and its metabolite concentrations were below the LOD. These findings differed from those reported for other nations, where glyphosate occurrence and observed quantities varied from 5 to 44 percent and 0.0005e0.98 mg/L, respectively .The capacity of pollutants to enter groundwater is influenced by a number of variables, including the pollution source's legality, the weather, the soil, and the contaminant itself. Recent studies in Argentina simulating glyphosate mobility through the soil under conventional agricultural practices revealed that the herbicide's high adsorption coefficient was a major factor influencing mobility through the soil profile, with the majority of the herbicide remaining in the first 5 cm of soil. However, herbicide mobility through peripheral flow via macropores was also investigated [9].

The number at the top of each box plot is the number of detections divided by the total number of samples examined. Glyphosate and AMPA, "pseudo-persistent" pollutants under real-world agricultural management practices in the Mesopotamic Pampas agroecosystem, Argentina, Environmental Pollution .Furthermore, it has been found in groundwater in many locations throughout the United States since 2001 as well as in intensive agricultural regions of Spain with increasing frequency from 2007 to 2010 .The undiscovered amounts in groundwater may be explained by glyph sate’s sorption qualities, as well as the soil features and depth of the examined aquifer, suggesting no present pollution of the region's drinking water supply for livestock and humans. However, owing to the high volume of consumption and possibility for mobility via preferred flow, frequent resource monitoring is suggested. The LOD and LOQ in whole water samples for glyphosate and AMPA, respectively, were 0.06 and 0.18 mg/L for glyphosate and 0.10 and 0.30 mg/L for AMPA, and recovery was 82.7 1.81 percent .

Only half of the samples had measurable amounts of AMPA or glyphosate, and only half of those samples had detectable levels of both. In contrast to the frequencies seen in solid matrices, they were comparatively low. In samples over LOD, the average concentrations of glyphosate and AMPA were 0.73 0.65 and 0.48 mg/L, respectively. In general, published values for various parts of the world were within the range obtained However, measured concentration were many orders of magnitude lower than those reported in the Rolling Pampas although sampling was done very soon after a major rainfall event in that research. The findings, on the other hand, were comparable to those found under less severe circumstances in numerous low order streams of the Southern Pampas.

The incidence and quantities of glyphosate in whole water were similar in high-order watercourses; tributaries of the Parana River, however AMPA was not found in any sample As a result, and surface water concentrations would be less predictive of agricultural intensity and

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more varied across watercourses, depending on area and watercourse order. Occurrence and mean values were greater in the Mesopotamic Pampas. The findings for tributaries of the Parana River showed comparable glyph sate concentrations but lower AMPA concentrations, as well as fewer occurrences of both chemicals. Glyphosate and AMPA concentrations in SPM in other parts of the globe have been hardly documented .Tributaries. The size analysis and intensiveness of agriculture in the investigated region may explain this. The LOD and LOQ for glyphosate in sediments were 0.35 and 1.10 mg/kg, respectively. LOD is important for AMPA. Figure 2 shows the Concentrations of glyphosate and AMPA in low order waterways. The number on top of each box plot is number of detections/total number of analyzed samples [10].

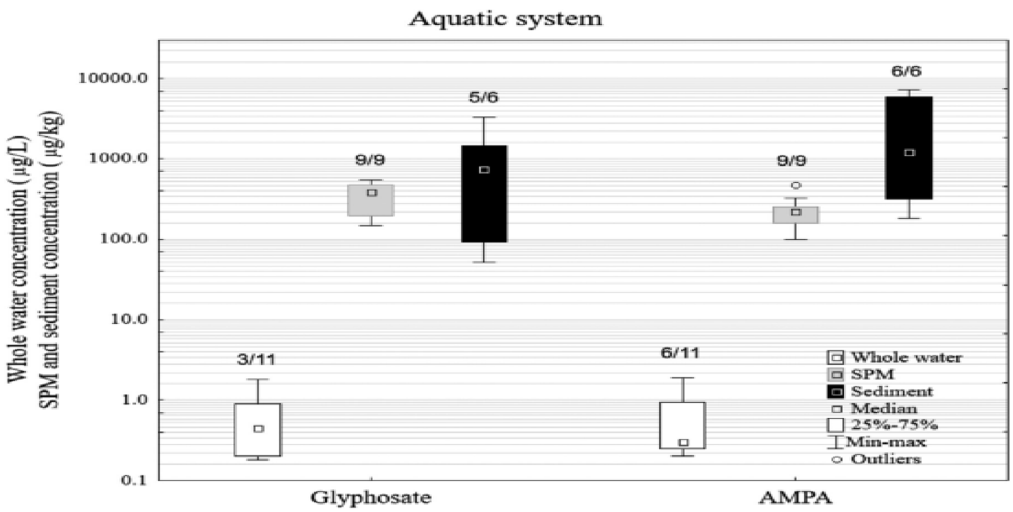

Figure 2: Concentrations of Glyphosate and AMPA in Low Order Waterways. The Number On Top Of Each Box Plot Are Number Of Detections/Total Number Of Analyzed Samples.

3. CONCLUSION

For the first time, MPA in the Mesopotamic Pampas agroecosystem was evaluated in relation to current agricultural practices in local farms. The study's main finding was that, based on glyphosate spraying dosages and frequencies obtained from agricultural management records, as well as measured concentrations of the herbicide and its metabolite in soil, these compounds are behaving as "pseudo-persistent" pollutants in the studied agroecosystem. In addition, based on the aforementioned data, an escalation rate of 1 mg of glyphosate per kg of soil was calculated per five spraying episodes. The affinity of these chemicals for solid matrices was verified in the environmental destiny of glyphosate and AMPA, with greater concentrations in soil (typically over the mg/kg), sediment, and SPM.

The concentration in the dissolved fraction, on the other hand, was low, thus SPM analysis seems to be a more sensitive method for detecting the herbicide and its metabolite in surface waters. Finally, for the first time in the region, the quantities of glyphosate and AMPA in groundwater were measured, revealing that these chemicals are still undetectable in the deep aquifer that supplies water to livestock and humans in the area. According to the study's primary findings, a rapid modification of existing agricultural management methods, as well as a rigorous monitoring program (including groundwater), is required to prevent the observed buildup of

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these chemicals in the investigated environmental compartments. Because of the high concentrations found in these compartments, a reevaluation of the ecotoxicological risk for soil and sediment is also required.

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