

农业资源与环境科学

戊唑醇25%可湿性粉剂在花生和土壤中的残留动态研究

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摘要:

为了制定戊唑醇在花生上的安全使用标准, 采用田间试验的方法, 研究戊唑醇在花生及土壤中的残留动态, 应用气相色谱法测定了戊唑醇在花生及土壤中的残留量。两年的试验结果表明, 戊唑醇在花生及土壤中的消解较快, 其半衰期分别为3.86~4.12d和10.31~11.44d, 施药量为125.70g(ai)·hm⁻², 使用2~3次末次试药距收获期间隔25、45d, 戊唑醇在土壤及花生中的残留量分别为0.022~0.154mg·kg⁻¹和低于0.01 mg·kg⁻¹, 该农药属易降解农药(T1/2?30d)。

关键词: 戊唑醇; 花生; 残留动态; 半衰期; 气相色谱法

Residual Dynamics of Tebuconazole 25% WP in Peanut and soil

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Abstract:

Abstract: In order to make up a standard procedure for safe use of tebuconazole in soil and peanut, a field supervised experiment was conducted to reved dynamics of tebuconazole in soil and peanut were determined by GLC method. The results of two years study showed that tebuconazole disappeared rapidly in both soil and peanut. Its half-lives in soil and peanut were 10.31~11.44days and 3.86~4.12 days, respectively. The peanut was sprayed two and three times with tebuconazole of 25% WP at dilution of 1: 2000 (125.7ai·hm⁻²), and the pre-harvest interval were 25 and 45 days, the final residues of the rinsulfure in peanut and soil were ?0.01 mg·kg⁻¹and0.025mg·kg⁻¹~0.113mg·kg⁻¹, respectively. Therefore, it maybe conduced that tebuconazole is a non-persistent pesticide.

Keywords:

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