

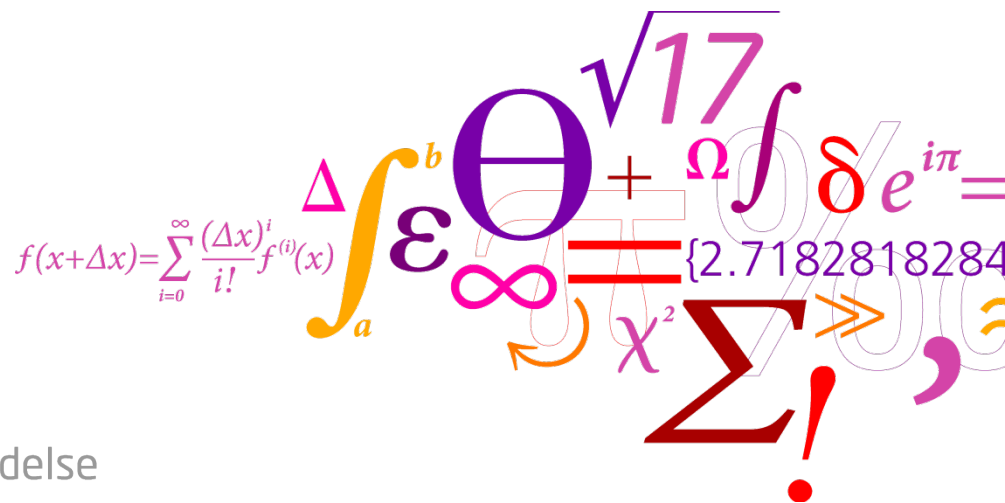
# Site specific pesticide emission patterns

Influence of site specific emissions patterns on pesticide impact potential

Teunis Dijkman

Morten Birkved

Michael Hauschild



A collage of mathematical symbols including integrals, summations, and constants. The symbols are rendered in various colors (purple, orange, red, pink) and sizes, creating a complex, abstract composition. Some symbols are clearly legible, such as the integral sign  $\int$ , the summation sign  $\sum$ , and the constant  $e^{i\pi}$ . The overall effect is a dense, colorful arrangement of mathematical notation.

# Agenda

- Aims
- Method
- Results: soil and climate specificity
- Results: impact potential comparison
- Discussion
- Conclusion

# Aims

- Illustrate pesticide emission variability with location
  - Total emissions
  - Distribution
- Show difference in impact potential between current (Ecoinvent) and PestLCI approach

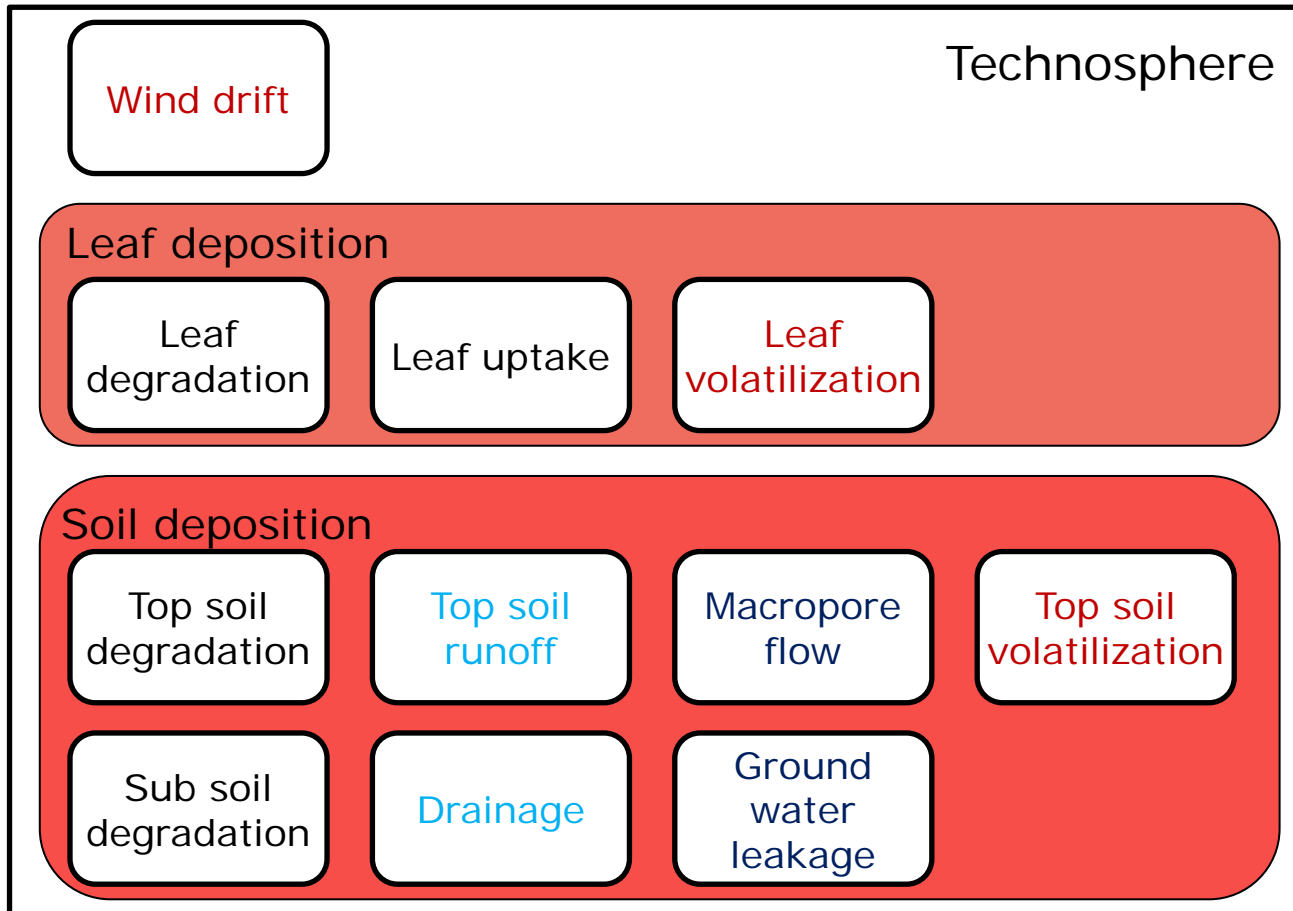
# Method (1/4)

## Pesticide inventory modeling

- PestLCI is an LCI model to estimate pesticide emissions from a field to 3 compartments:
  - Air
  - Surface water
  - Ground water
- Field: part of technosphere
- PestLCI 2.0: updated and expanded model
  - New version allows for spatial and temporal variation of pesticide emission factors

# Method (2/4)

## PestLCI 2.0



Emissions to:

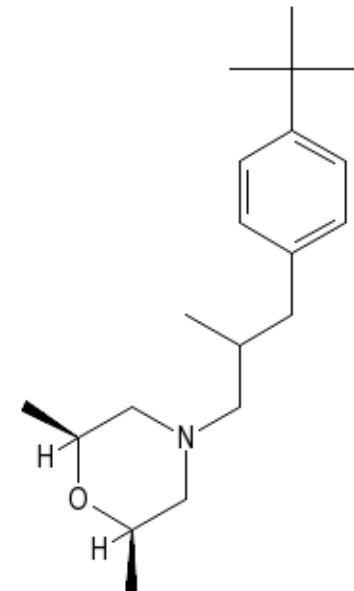
- Air
- Surface water
- Ground water

# Method (3/4)

## Climate and soil specificity

### Scenarios

- pesticide Fenpropimorph, 1 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>
- crop Maize, stem development
- month May
- climate set DK, SE
- soil S1, S2, S3
- Other model parameters unchanged



## Method (4/4)

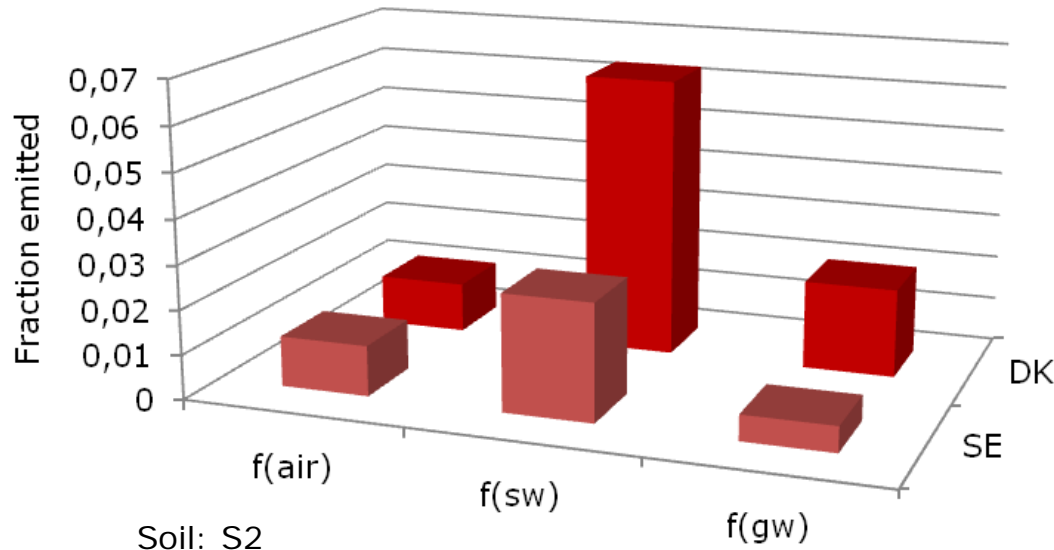
# Implication on impact potentials

Impact potentials (IP) for freshwater ecotoxicity are compared using 2 approaches

- Current approach: Ecoinvent
  - All applied pesticide emitted to soil
  - IP calculated using USEtox CF for emissions to soil
- PestLCI approach
  - Emissions to air and surface water
  - IP calculated using USEtox CF for emissions to air and surface water

# Results (1/3)

## Climate specificity



Soil: S2



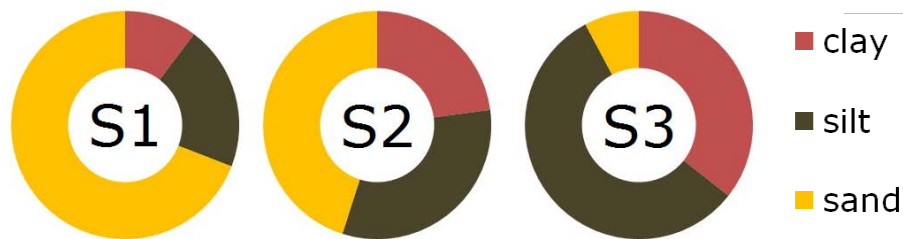
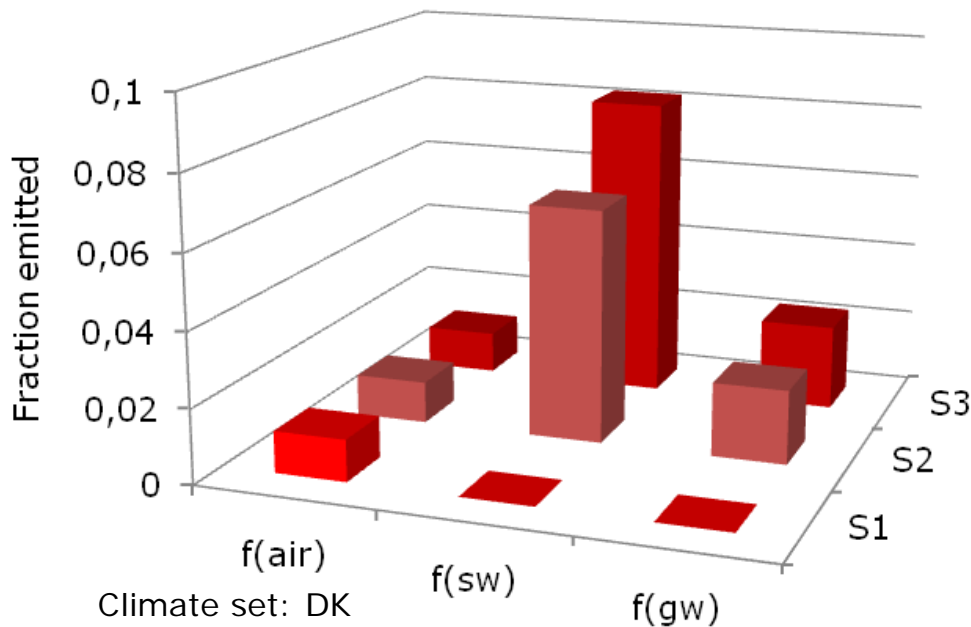
- Total emissions (fraction):  
0.094 (DK)  
0.043 (SE)

- Site variability
- |           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| $f_{air}$ | 1.0 |
| $f_{sw}$  | 2.4 |
| $f_{gw}$  | 3.5 |



# Results (2/3)

## Soil Specificity



- Total emissions (fraction):  
0.011 (S1)  
0.094 (S2)  
0.116 (S3)

- Site variability

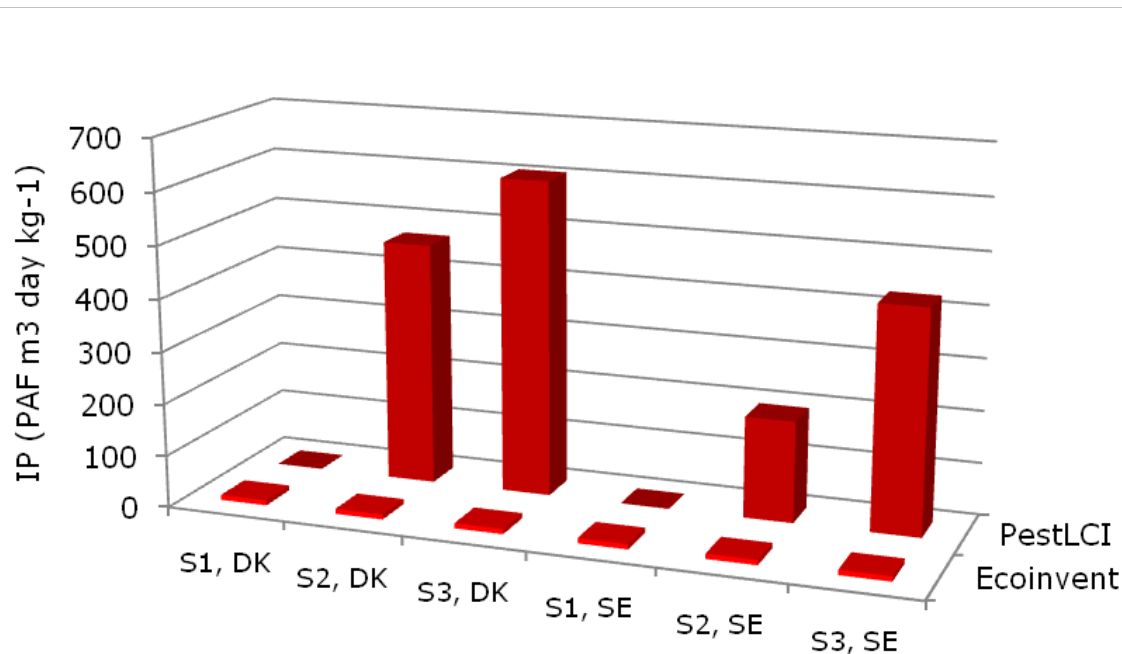
$$f_{\text{air}} = 1.0$$

$$f_{\text{sw}} = 1.7 \cdot 10^4$$

$$f_{\text{gw}} = 3.2 \cdot 10^3$$

# Results (3/3)

## Impact potential comparison



USEtox characterization factors:

Air, countryside 7.2

Surface water, countryside  $7.4 \cdot 10^3$

Agricultural soil 9.8

- Emissions:  
PestLCI < Ecoinvent  
factor ~10-100
- Impact potentials:  
Ecoinvent < PestLCI  
up to factor ~60

# Discussion

## Pesticide emissions

- Climate specificity relatively low
- Potential overestimation soil specificity
- Total emissions 1.1-11.6%; average 7.0%

## Impact potentials

- PestLCI approach: low emissions, high IP
- PestLCI approach: no emissions to soil
- Ground water CFs are not included in USEtox

# Conclusion

- Pesticide emissions are site-specific
  - soil and climatic circumstances
  - to compartments and summed
- Current LCI approach underestimates impact potential of pesticide emissions



Thank you for your attention!

