2013 Revised

PSEP Fact Sheet:

Pesticide Adsorption and Half-Life

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T his chart lists the soil adsorption coefficient (Koc) and soil half-life (T1/2) for commonly used pesticides. A soil adsorption coefficient can be considered an index for pesticide mobility, but one must also take into account a pesticide's halflife. For instance, the top three pesticides in the table below have relatively low soil adsorption coefficients, which implies that they have the potential to leach. However, they also have short halflives so generally they do not persist long enough in the soil to reach ground water. Chart numbers are useful for comparing relative differences between pesticides and should not be construed as absolute values.

The larger the Koc, the more strongly a pesticide is held to soil organic matter and the less likely it will leach. The Koc value represents the adsorption of a pesticide on soil normalized by organic matter to provide a single representation of a particular pesticide for all soils. For this reason, the uncertainty could be plus or minus twice the listed value.

Half-life is the period of time it takes for one-half of the amount of pesticide in soil to degrade. Each half-life that passes reduces the amount of pesticide present in soil by one-half, i.e. 1 to 1/2 to 1/4 to 1/8 to 1/16, etc. Half-life can vary due to soil microbial populations, soil moisture, soil temperatures, and other factors. These numbers represent typical values from scientific literature. Non-persistent pesticides have a half-life of 30 days or less, moderately persistent pesticides have a half-life of 30 to 99 days, and persistent pesticides have a half-life greater than 100 days.

Department of Plant Sciences College of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Common Name/ Trade Name	Soil Adsorption Coefficient (µg/g) Koc	Half- Life (Days) T ½	Common Name/ Trade Name	Soil Adsorptio Coefficien (µg/g) Koc
ephate/Orthene	2	3	metolachlor/Dual	200
camba/Banvel	2	14	carbaryl/Sevin	300
ethamidophos/Monitor	5	6	linuron/Lorox	400
cloram/Tordon	16	90	diuron/Karmex	480
,4-D/Weedon	20	10	terbufos/Counter	500
imethoate/Cygon, Dimate	20	7	norflurazon/Solicam	600
arbofuran/Furadan	22	50	oryzalin/Surflan	600
xamyl/Vydate	25	4	fonofoa/Dyfonate	870
ldicarb/Temik	30	30	azinphos-methyl/Guthion	1,000
romacil/Hyvar	32	60	diazinon/Knox-Out, D.Z.N.	1,000
,3-dichloropropen/Telone	32	10	phorate/Thimet	1,000
entazon/Basagran	34	20	chlorothalonil/Bravo,	1,380
netalaxyl/Apron	50	70	Daconil	2,000
exazinone/Velpar	54	90	malathion/Cythion,	1,800
erbacil/Sinbar	55	120	Fyfanon	
thopropo/Mocap	70	25	benomyl/Benlate	1,900
nethomyl/ Lannate	72	30	ethalfluralin/Sonalan,	4,000
ebuthiuron/Spike	80	360	Curbit	F 200
trazine/Aatrex	100	60	fenvalerate/Ectrin	5,300
cifluorfen/Tackle	113	14	fluzzifop-p-butyl/Fusiland	5,700
imazine/Princep	130	60	chlorpyrifos/Lorsban	6,070
rometon/Pramitol	150	500	trifluralin/Treflan, Tri-4	8,000
lachlor/Lasso	170	15	diclofop-methyl/Hoelon	16,000
yanazine/Bladex	190	14	glyphosate/Roundup	24,000
captan/Orthocide	200	3	paraquat/Gramoxone	1,000,000
ptc/Eradicane	200	6	Source: SCS/ARS/CES, P	esticide Prope
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Source: SCS/ARS/CES, Pesticide Properties database for Environmental Decision Making, August 10, 1994.

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