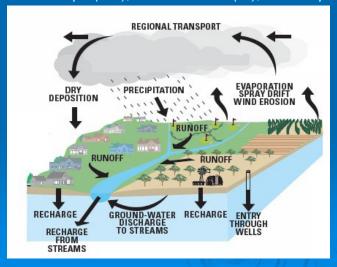
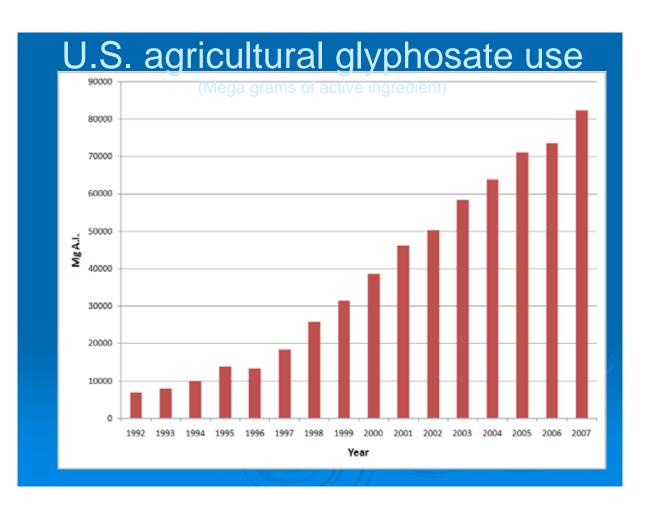


The Transport of Glyphosate and AMPA in Surface Waters of Agricultural Watersheds

Richard Coupe (MS), Steve Kalkhof (IA), Paul Capel (MN), Caroline Gregoire (FR)

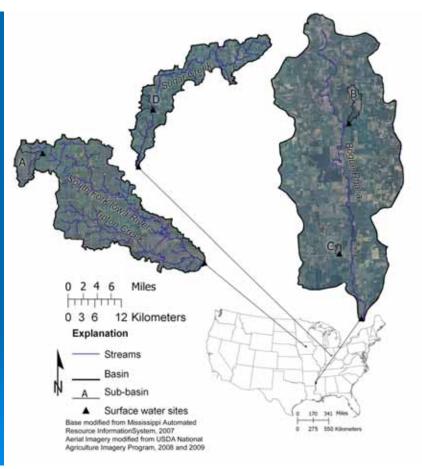


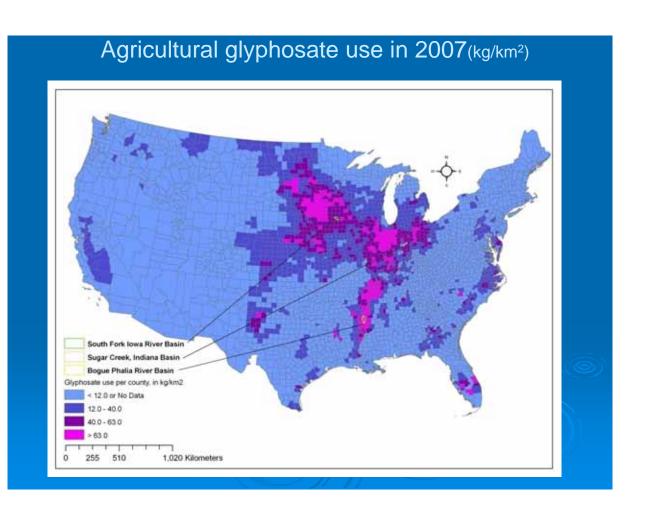


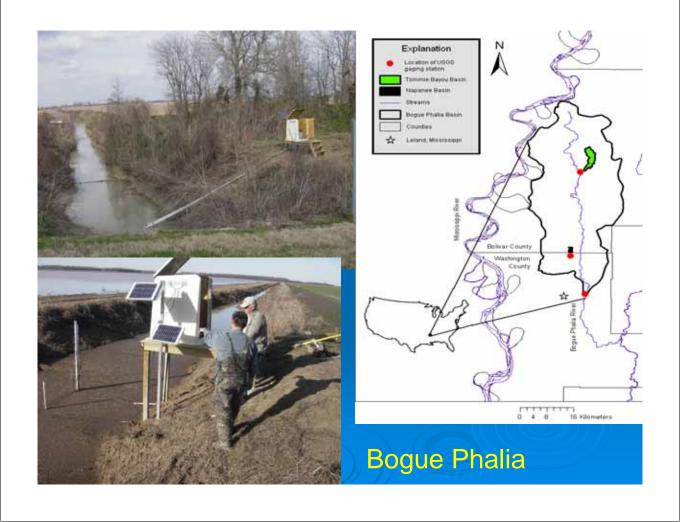


Glyphosate is purported to be more environmentally friendly than many other herbicides because of stronger adsorption, decreased mobility, a generally shorter half-life, a smaller number of herbicide applications, lower fossil fuel use due an increase in conservation tillage and lower toxicity.

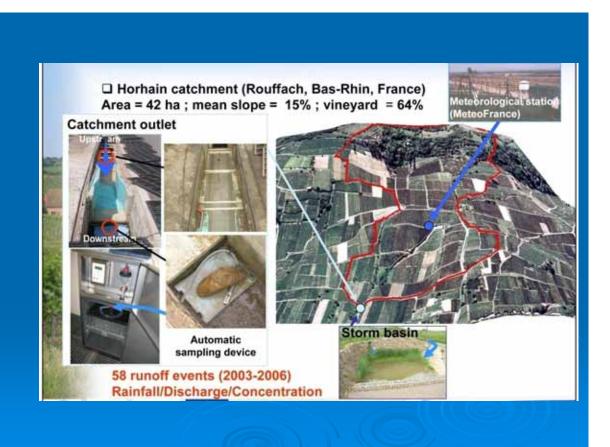
South Fork
Iowa River
Basin, IA,
Bogue
Phalia Basin,
MS, and
Sugar Creek,
IN











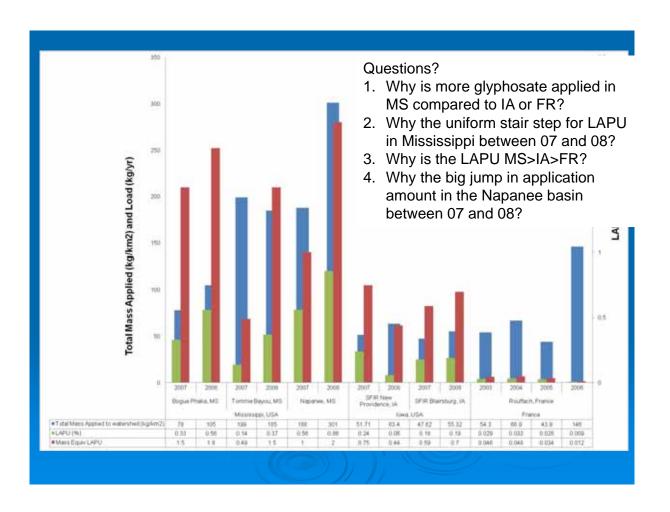


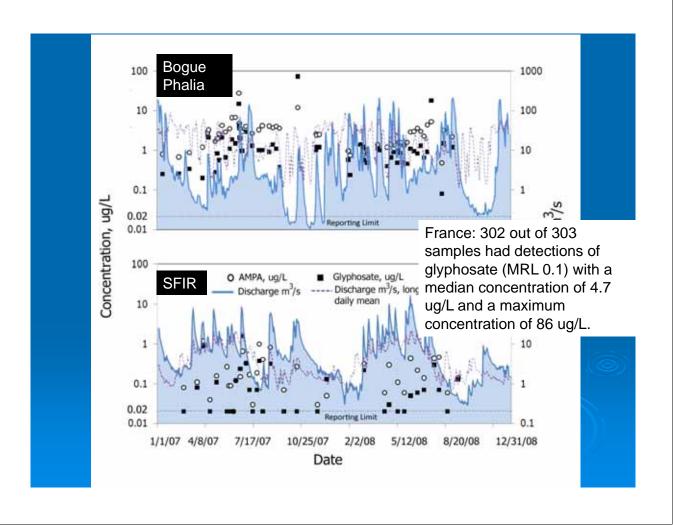


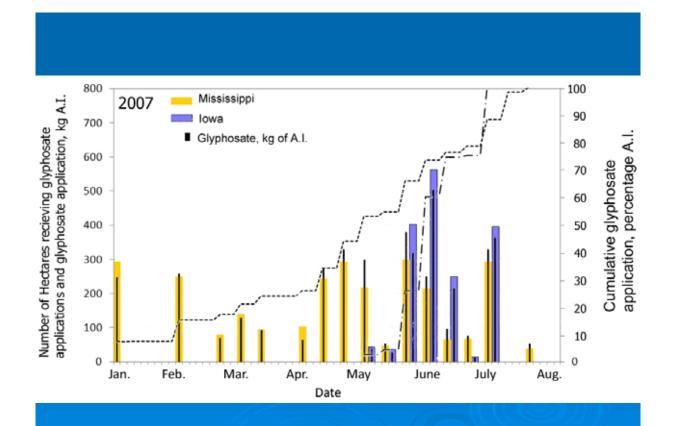


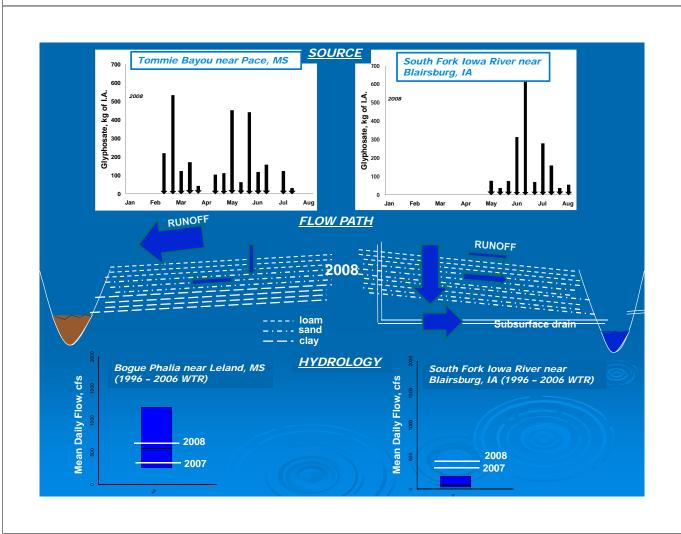
Results & Discussion

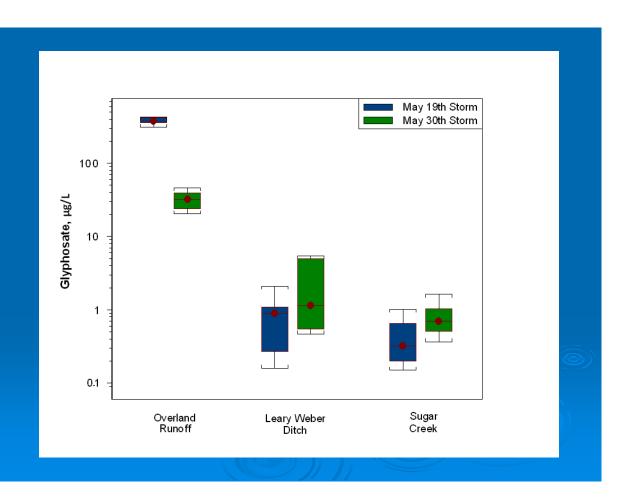
Glyphosate or AMPA = A (source) t + B(hydrology)t + (flowpath)

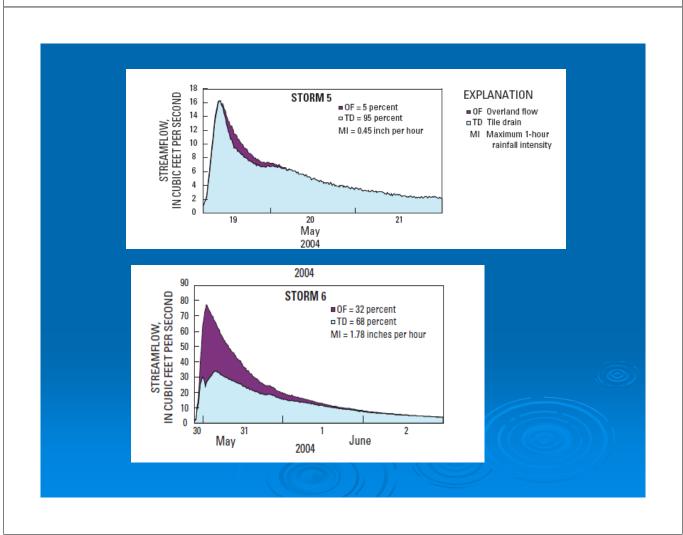












Indiana – May 19 storm vs. May 30 storm

May 19th, 2004

- Source Strength very high, application just a few days before.
- Hydrology medium, rainfall intensity was 0.45 in/hr
- Flowpath most of the water reached the stream via subsurface path

May 30th, 2004

- Source Strength low, no application for several weeks, additionally storm on May 19th depleted readily available material.
- Hydrology very high, rainfall intensity was 1.78 in/hr!
- Flowpath 32 % of the water reaching the stream was from overland runoff.

Rouffach, France

Function

- Source Strength –high, application rates between those in Iowa and Mississippi.
- Hydrology low, only 1.8% of rainfall runs off
- Flowpath all water is from overland runoff

Results

- LAPU is extremely low, an order of magnitude less than Mississippi or lowa.
- Yet 302 of 303 samples had detectable levels of glyphosate and AMPA with a median event concentration of 4.7 ug/L.

Summary

- > Source
 - Influences the annual detection rate
- > Flowroute
 - Influences the magnitude of the concentration
- > Hydrology
 - Influences the mass of glyphosate/AMPA transported

