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Assessment of toxicity impacts of chemical protection of winter wheat, sugar beet and winter rape on aquatic ecosystems and humans

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Abstract

The study aimed to assess the potential toxicity impacts of the application of plant protection products on aquatic ecosystems and humans. The analysis was based on the data on chemical protection of winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) and winter rape (*Brassica napus* L.) collected in Trzebiny Agricultural Farm, located in Wielkopolska voivodeship, Poland. Routes and amounts of environmental emissions were determined using the model PestLCI 2.08. These results constituted inventory data in the studies by the life cycle assessment (LCA) method. The characterization model USEtox 2.02 was used to assess the freshwater ecotoxicity potential (FETP) and the human toxicity potential (HTP), including carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects. Among the analysed agricultural crops, the largest consumption of the active substances was noted in the protection products of sugar beet (7.43 kg ha⁻¹), followed by winter wheat (2.64 kg ha⁻¹) and the lowest was for winter rape (2.16 kg ha⁻¹). Assessment of environmental emissions from plant protection showed that the largest amounts of active substances were available for leaching and surface runoff (average 91.7% of overall emissions). Emissions to the air and groundwater were smaller (on average 7.7% and 0.6%, respectively). There were no significant differences in the FETP impact among the analysed plants. The greatest threat to human (h) health resulted from chemical protection of sugar beet (1.7E – 05 comparative toxic unit (CTU)h ha⁻¹), while the lowest value of the HTP impact was noted in the protection products of winter rape (3.3E – 06 CTUh ha⁻¹). The results showed that the total freshwater ecotoxicity and human toxicity impacts were associated with physico-chemical properties and toxicity of individual active substances. To more comprehensively evaluate the potential effects of plant protection products, a diverse range of active substances available for application should be considered.

Key words: active substances, environmental emissions, freshwater ecotoxicity, human toxicity.

Introduction

Plant protection products (PPPs) affect the yield and quality of agricultural crops and therefore are one of essential elements of plant production technology. The use of chemical PPPs is relatively cheap, easy and very effective at reducing crop losses caused by diseases and pests. However, intensive and, above all, improper use of PPPs can lead to environmental and health threats. Active substances in PPPs used volatilize into the air, drain into the surface water and leak into the groundwater (Żak, 2016). They can also accumulate in the tissues of living organisms. Like other chemicals, they enter human and animal bodies through inhalation contact with the skin and eyes as well as through ingestion of food and water containing residues of PPPs (Fantke, Jolliet, 2016). Studies show that some of the metabolites formed by transformation of active substances are more toxic to organisms than the parent compound (Kot-Wasik et al., 2003). Toxic effects of chemical plant protection are

wide ranging and depend on many factors, including the quantity of the chemical absorbed by an organism, exposure, toxicity of the substance, its chemical form, volatility, solubility in body fluids and lipids as well as on the immunity of the specific organism (Kim et al., 2017). It can cause both immediate acute poisoning and chronic diseases. This is often a long-term systematic influence at relatively low doses of toxicants (Mahmood et al., 2016). Scientific research findings confirm the relationship between exposure to active substances and the risk of cancer diseases; hence, some substances are classified as carcinogenic chemicals (Parrón et al., 2014).

The choice of PPPs containing active substances with different physico-chemical properties and toxicity has a significant role for environmental effects of plant protection (Houdart et al., 2009; Holka, 2017). Therefore, an assessment should not be limited to the consumption of active substances. Multi-criteria and reliable analysis

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can be performed using life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology. This method identifies the potential impacts of environmental and health in the life cycle of process, product or service, allowing one to determine ways to reduce their impact (Caffrey, Veal, 2013).

The aim of this study was to assess and compare the impact potentials of the application of plant protection products (PPPs) for human toxicity and ecotoxicity in the production of winter wheat, sugar beet and winter rape.

Materials and methods

Description of the study site. The analysed data on chemical protection treatments of winter wheat, sugar beet and winter rape were collected in 2012–2015 in Trzebiny Agricultural Farm, located in Wielkopolska voivodeship, Poland. The studied farm has a total area of 492 ha of agricultural land and runs intensive agricultural production. Cereals accounted for on average 61.1% of the total sown area of the farm. The other important plant group with a large share of sown area (20.8%) were industrial crops, including root and oilseed crops. The annual and perennial fodder crops were cropped on 18.1% of the cultivated area. The farm is also a milk producer. It has a herd of 200 dairy cows, producing nearly 2 million litres of milk per year.

Life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology. The potential impact of chemical plant protection on the environment and human health was examined using the LCA method, which is divided into four phases: 1) goal and scope definition, 2) inventory analysis, 3) impact assessment and 4) interpretation. The 1st phase of the LCA method involves determining the purpose of the research, the system of assessed product or process, the system boundaries and a functional unit. The 2nd phase is the collection of input and output data in relation to the functional unit of the Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) system. Inventory data are necessary for performing the Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA). This 3rd phase includes three mandatory steps: selection of impact categories, category indicators and characterization models, classification and characterization. The relevant impact categories should be selected, which address the identified environmental issues and concerns. During the classification, the inventory data are assigned to a particular impact category. The characterization aims to calculate the category indicator results using the characterization factors and models. In the 4th (interpretation) phase, the results of the analysis are evaluated in terms of consistency, completeness and robustness, and the conclusions are drawn according to the purpose of the research (Brentrup et al., 2004).

The LCA method conducted here focused on the assessment of the toxicity impacts of the application of chemical plant protection for the cultivation of three agricultural crops: winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) and winter rape (*Brassica napus* L.). The system boundaries were set at the field gate, so the production of plant protection products (PPPs), manufacture and use of machinery, fuel production and combustion were outside these boundaries. It should be noted that although these processes also affect the environment, emission from application of PPPs is considered to be the major contributor to toxicity impacts in LCA method of conventional agricultural products. The functional unit was 1 hectare of cultivated area.

Inventory analysis. The amount of each active substance applied on the agricultural field was considered in the LCI system as the input from the anthropogenic system, i.e. the technosphere. In turn, the emissions of particular substances from plant protection to the environment (the ecosphere) were recognized as the outputs. Emissions from PPPs were calculated using an updated version of the model PestLCI 2.08, which is made available for use by running the software *Analytica* (Lumina Decision Systems, Inc.). The model takes into account such data as the type of the active substance, soil and climatic conditions, a month, a method of application, the crop species and crop growth stage, dimensions of field, field slope, annual irrigation and soil tillage system. The technosphere is regarded as the air column above the field up to a height of 100 m and the soil to 1 m depth. The model PestLCI 2.08 calculates emissions of active substances to three environmental compartments: air, surface water and groundwater (Birkved, Hauschild, 2006; Dijkman et al., 2012). It was calibrated to the research conditions by loading local climate and soil data. In addition, the database was expanded to include information about physico-chemical and toxicological properties of active substances used locally in the studied farm, which have not been present in the generic version of the model database. Data sources for the chemical properties of active substances were online databases (EU Pesticides Database, 2018; PPDB, 2018) and the Estimation Program Interface (EPI Suite, 2018).

Ecotoxicity and human toxicity impacts. LCIA of chemical plant protection was conducted for the ecotoxicity and human toxicity impact categories. Within the ecotoxicity category, the freshwater ecotoxicity potential (FETP) impact was calculated, which determines an estimated fraction of species potentially affected by environmental stress and is expressed in the comparative toxic unit for ecotoxicity (CTUe) (Henderson et al., 2011). In the case of the human toxicity impact category, the human toxicity potential (HTP) impact was considered. The HTP impact includes two components: the HTP for carcinogenic (HTP cancer) and non-carcinogenic (HTP non-cancer) effects. Human toxicity impacts determine an estimated increase in morbidity in the total human population per unit mass of a contaminant (number of disease cases per 1 kg of emitted substance) and are measured in comparative toxic unit for human (h) health (CTUh) (Rosenbaum et al., 2011).

The model USEtox 2.02 recommended by the Life Cycle Initiative of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the Society for Environmental Sciences and Chemistry (SETAC) (<https://usetox.org/>) was used to characterize human toxicity and ecotoxicity impacts in life cycle assessment of plant protection. It is implemented in *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheets and works with an integrated database providing a set of substance-specific input data in the following areas: physico-chemical properties, toxicological effect on laboratory animals and humans and ecotoxicological effect on freshwater organisms (Rosenbaum et al., 2008; Hauschild et al., 2016). The model performs matrix calculations to obtain the characterization factor (CF) value of the substance, depending on its environmental routes of emissions for the FETP and HTP impacts. Each CF is calculated by multiplying a fate factor (FF) by an exposure factor (XF) and by an effect factor

(EF). Considering the characterization process for the FETP impact, both the FF (expressed in days) and XF (dimensionless) result from physico-chemical properties of the substance and the processes that occur in the environment. The EF is estimated on the basis of the values of chronic hazardous concentration for the substance (HC50) calculated as the arithmetic mean of all logged geometric mean values of half lethal (LC50) or half maximum effective (EC50) concentrations for different taxonomic groups at different trophic levels. It is expressed in potentially affected fraction (PAF) of species integrated over the exposed water volume (m^3) per kilogramme of the substance emitted into the environment ($PAF m^3 kg^{-1}$). Ultimately, the CF of the substance obtained for freshwater ecotoxicity reflects changes in potentially affected fraction of freshwater species integrated over exposed volume and time per kg of the substance ($PAF m^3 day kg^{-1}$) (Saouter et al., 2017). In the impact assessment for human health, calculations of the FF are performed in the same way as for the freshwater ecotoxicity impact. The XF takes into account the risks associated with the intake and inhalation exposure of substances. The EF is related to human effects and expresses the change in the probability of diseases depending on the substance collection (cases of disease per kg of substance). Characterization factors are reported separately for carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects (Rosenbaum et al., 2011).

To calculate the values of the FETP and the HTP, the mass of each substance emitted to a particular environmental compartment is multiplied by its characterization factor, according to the following formula (Rosenbaum et al., 2008):

$$I_{score} = \sum_i (m_{i,x} \times CF_{i,x})$$

where I_{score} is the impact category indicator, $m_{i,x}$ – the emitted mass of substance i to the compartment x ($kg d^{-1}$), $CF_{i,x}$ – the characterization factor of the substance i released to the compartment x ($CTUe kg^{-1}$).

Statistical analysis. The data were processed by the analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the software *Statistica*, version 8 (StatSoft Inc., USA). Significant differences between data were determined using Tukey's test at the 0.05 probability level. The results were expressed as means and standard deviations of the means.

Results and discussion

The study showed that the largest number of chemical treatments was carried out in the sugar beet crop (5.9), followed by winter rape (4.4) and winter wheat (3.5) (Fig. 1). In protection of winter wheat and sugar beet, herbicide treatments were dominant (accounting for 30.1% and 80.1%, respectively), followed by fungicide treatments (31.0% and 19.9%, respectively). In addition to this, protection of winter wheat was characterized by a larger share of treatments using plant growth regulators (21.4%), while the share of insecticide treatments was lower than noted in any other crop (9.5%). In winter rape, the most frequent were fungicide treatments (40.8%), whilst herbicide and insecticide treatments were also important for the plant protection of this crop (31.2% and 25.4%, respectively). The lowest share was for treatments with plant growth regulators (2.6%).

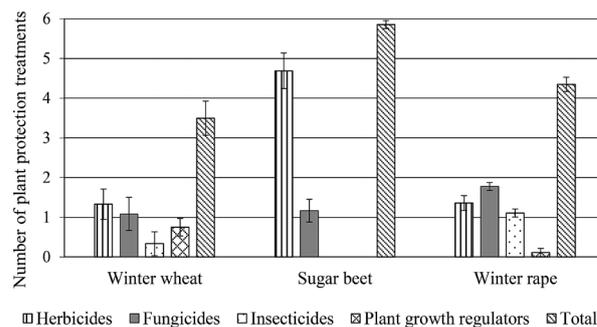


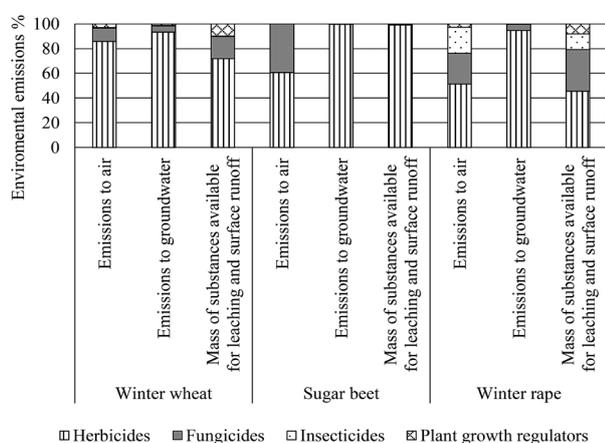
Figure 1. Number of plant protection treatments in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015 ± standard deviation)

Table 1 presents the results of the inventory analysis of chemical protection of the analysed agricultural crops. In terms of the consumption of active substances, the highest intensity of chemical protection was observed in sugar beet ($7.43 kg ha^{-1}$), followed by winter wheat ($2.64 kg ha^{-1}$) and winter rape ($2.16 kg ha^{-1}$). Regarding the structure of consumption of PPPs, the largest share had herbicides (from 38.0% in winter wheat to 96.7% in sugar beet), followed by fungicides (from 32.1% in winter rape to 38.0% in winter wheat). Lower consumption of active substances was recorded for insecticides (from 10.6% in winter wheat to 13.4% in winter rape) and plant growth regulators (from 5.6% in winter rape to 13.4% in winter wheat). The total amount of environmental emissions of active substances calculated using the model PestLCI 2.08 was the highest in the chemical protection of sugar beet ($3.99 kg ha^{-1}$), in winter wheat it was lower by 68.9%. Less emission from the application of PPPs was noted in winter rape ($0.47 kg ha^{-1}$). The emission structure according to the routes of environmental compartments was similar for all crops analysed. The largest streams of emissions were constituted by the amounts of active substances available for leaching and surface runoff (from 83.7% in winter wheat to 97.4% in sugar beet). The share of air emissions ranged from 2.1% in sugar beet to 15.5% in winter wheat. In turn, emissions to groundwater did not exceed 1% of the overall emission in each of the analysed agricultural crops.

Among the types of PPPs, the herbicides had the highest environmental emissions (Fig. 2). Their emissions constituted from 51.5% to 85.7% of the overall emission of active substances to the air, from 93.4% to 96.6% of emission to the groundwater and from 45.5% to 99.2% of the total amount of substances available for leaching and surface runoff. A significant share in the environmental emissions came from fungicides, which caused 10.8% to 39.3% of emissions to the air, 0.4% to 5.0% of emissions to the groundwater and 0.8% to 33.7% of the amount of substance available for leaching and surface runoff. It was also found that the application of insecticides in the plant protection of winter rape contributed to 21.1% of emissions to the air and 12.5% of the amount of substance available for leaching and surface runoff. In turn, the application of plant growth regulators was mainly related to the amount of substance available for leaching and surface runoff. The share of that stream of emissions was highest for winter wheat and winter rape (9.8% and 8.2%, respectively).

Table 1. Inventory data of a set of the main inputs and outputs in relation to 1 ha of plant protection products applied in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

Specification	Unit	Winter wheat	Sugar beet	Winter rape	Winter wheat	Sugar beet	Winter rape
		mean			standard deviation		
Inputs							
Consumption of active substances, of which:	kg ha ⁻¹	2.64	7.43	2.16	0.46	2.18	0.66
herbicides,	kg ha ⁻¹	1.00	7.19	1.06	0.47	2.22	0.36
fungicides,	kg ha ⁻¹	1.00	0.24	0.69	0.36	0.07	0.12
insecticides,	kg ha ⁻¹	0.28	0	0.29	0.14	0	0.09
plant growth regulators	kg ha ⁻¹	0.35	0	0.12	0.32	0	0.21
Outputs							
Crop yield	t ha ⁻¹	7.35	62.58	3.29	1.28	7.53	0.68
Environmental emissions, of which:	kg ha ⁻¹	1.24	3.99	0.47	0.27	0.07	0.01
emissions to air,	kg ha ⁻¹	0.19	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.005	0.001
emissions to groundwater,	kg ha ⁻¹	0.01	0.02	0.003	0.36	1.03	0.07
mass of substances available for leaching and surface runoff	kg ha ⁻¹	1.04	3.89	0.44	0.4	2.34	0.56

**Figure 2.** Percentage share of environmental emissions of active substances by type of plant protection products applied in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

The results of assessment of toxicity potential impacts of chemical plant protection calculated with reference to 1 ha of cultivated area are summarized in Table 2. The highest value of the FETP per ha, indicating the most toxic impact on freshwater ecosystems, was produced by winter wheat (3.7E + 03 CTUe). The lower threat was caused by the chemical protection of sugar beet and winter rape (by 62.2% and 73.5%, respectively). However, the impact differences between the crops were not statistically significant. This paper reports much higher FETP impact in winter wheat compared to the results obtained by Nordborg et al. (2014) in Sweden (266 CTUe ha⁻¹).

Results indicated that the HTP from the crop protection was significantly higher in sugar beet (1.7E – 05 CTUh ha⁻¹) (Table 2). Less negative potential impact on human health resulted from PPPs applied in winter wheat (lower by 66.9%) and winter rape (by 80.7%). The highest value of the HTP cancer impact was associated with the protection of sugar beet (9.8E – 06 CTUh ha⁻¹),

Table 2. Values of the freshwater ecotoxicity potential (FETP) and human toxicity potential (HTP) impacts per ha, resulted of chemical protection in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

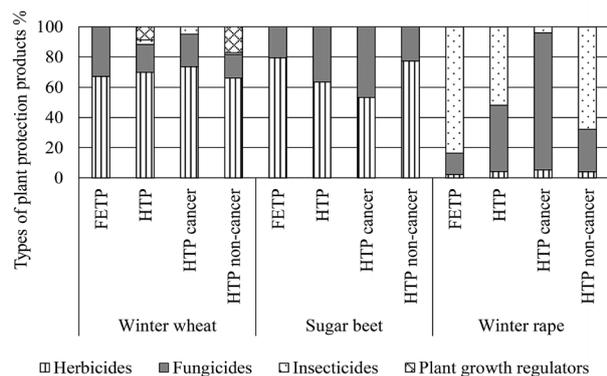
Impact category indicator	Unit	Winter wheat	Sugar beet	Winter rape
FETP	CTUe ha ⁻¹	3.7E + 03 ns	1.4E + 03 ns	9.8E + 02 ns
HTP, of which:	CTUh ha ⁻¹	5.6E – 06 a	1.7E – 05 b	3.3E – 06 ac
HTP cancer,	CTUh ha ⁻¹	2.8E – 06 ab	9.8E – 06 b	8.1E – 07 ac
HTP non-cancer	CTUh ha ⁻¹	2.8E – 06 a	7.2E – 06 b	2.5E – 06 ac

Note. HTP cancer and HTP non-cancer – human toxicity potential for carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects, CTUe – comparative toxic unit for ecotoxicity; within a row the means for individual plants marked by different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$); ns – no significantly different.

followed by winter wheat (2.8E – 06 CTUh ha⁻¹) and winter rape (8.12E – 07 CTUh ha⁻¹). Chemical protection of winter rape posed significantly lower carcinogenic threat to humans compared to sugar beet. The most harmful active substances for human health in terms of other than carcinogenic effect were applied in sugar beet (7.2E – 06 CTUh ha⁻¹), followed by winter wheat (2.8E – 06 CTUh ha⁻¹) and winter rape (2.5E – 06 CTUh ha⁻¹). The HTP non-cancer impact determined for sugar beet was significantly higher in comparison to winter wheat and winter rape.

Figure 3 shows that the value of the FETP impact in chemical protection of winter wheat and sugar

beet was associated primarily with the application of herbicides (accounted for 67.3% and 79.5% of value of this indicator, respectively) and fungicides (32.5% and 20.5%, respectively). In contrast, in protection of winter rape this impact resulted mainly from the application of insecticides (83.5%) and fungicides (14.3%). The value of the HTP impact in the protection of winter wheat and sugar beet was determined by herbicides (69.8% and 63.4%, respectively) and fungicides (18.5% and 36.6%, respectively), whilst in winter rape protection it was insecticides (51.9%) and fungicides (43.7%). Among the types of PPPs applied in winter wheat and sugar beet, the highest potential carcinogenic effect were herbicides



Explanations of abbreviations for toxicity impacts under Table 2

Figure 3. Percentage share of types of plant protection products in formation of the values of toxicity potential impacts of chemical protection in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

(73.6% and 53.2%, respectively), followed by fungicides (21.5% and 46.8%, respectively). In winter rape, this impact depended primarily on fungicides (90.6%). In the chemical protection of winter wheat and sugar beet, the most harmful for humans in terms of non-carcinogenic effect were herbicides (66.0% and 77.3%, respectively) and fungicides (15.7% and 22.7%, respectively), whilst in winter rape protection, insecticides had the highest toxicity (67.6%), followed by fungicides (28.2%).

In the production of refined sugar in Italy, it was also found that among types of PPPs applied in sugar beet, herbicides had the greatest impact on the FETP (Garavini et al., 2015). The life cycle assessment of wheat production in Italy showed that the value of the FETP impact (accounting for 67.3%) depended mainly on the toxicity of the fungicides applied (Fantin et al., 2017).

It should be noted that the consumption of both herbicides and fungicides was low, amounting to only 0.04 kg and 0.38 kg of active substance per ha of cultivated area, respectively. It was assumed that emissions to the air and soil associated with chemical plant protection constituted 10% and 85%, respectively, of the total amount of active substance applied. The approach adopted was developed by Margni et al. (2002). There are various methods proposed in the literature for estimating the emissions of active substances to the environment (Nemecek, Kägi, 2007; Neto et al., 2012). Therefore, divergences can be observed in the LCI system results. The more accurate data on the routes of emissions to the environment are critically important as they provide a basis for assessing the potential toxicity indicators by the LCA method (Rosenbaum et al., 2015). The model PestLCI 2.08, which takes into account many characters concerning physico-chemical properties of active substances and pedoclimatic conditions, is by now the most advanced tool for estimating the environmental emissions of active substances (Van Zelm et al., 2014).

Figure 4 presents the percentage share of the five most toxic active substances in formation of the FETP impact in LCA method of chemical protection of the selected plant species. Over 50% of the value of this indicator for sugar beet depended on the application of the herbicide lenacil and in the case of winter rape on the insecticide chlorpyrifos. In the protection of winter wheat, the herbicide pendimethalin had the greatest FETP (38.2%).

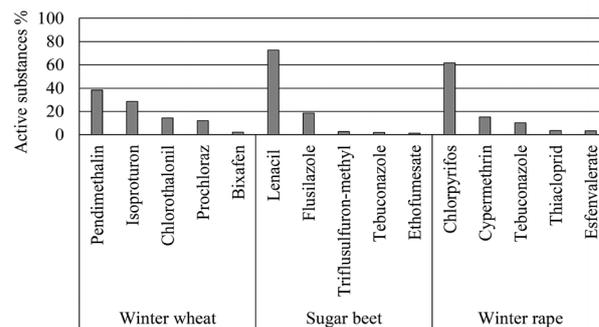


Figure 4. Percentage share of most toxic active substances with the largest contribution to the freshwater ecotoxicity potential (FETP) impact of chemical protection in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

Danish studies on environmental impacts associated with biomass production for biorefinery showed that the highest value of FETP impact was for winter wheat straw (31 CTUe ha⁻¹). It should be noted that the consumption of PPPs as well as the emissions of active substances in the case of wheat were also greater as compared to maize, grass-clover and ryegrass. Similar to the present study, the herbicide pendimethalin was one of the key active substances determining the total value of the FETP impact (Parajuli et al., 2017).

Among the active substances applied in winter wheat, isoproturon (constituting 46.5% of this indicator value) had the largest contribution to the value of the HTP cancer impact; in sugar beet it was the fungicide flusilazole (44.9%) and in winter rape – the fungicide tebuconazole (90.6%) (Fig. 5).

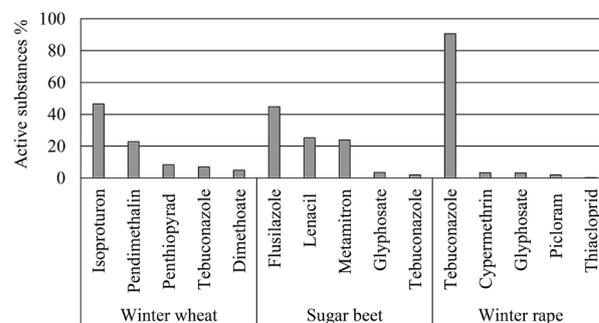


Figure 5. Percentage share of most toxic active substances with the largest contribution to the human toxicity potential (HTP) for carcinogenic effect of chemical protection in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

Regarding the HTP for non-carcinogenic effect, the largest contribution to the overall value of this indicator in the case of winter wheat resulted from the application of the herbicide diflufenican (32.6%), in sugar beet – lenacil (53.6%) and in winter rape – chlorpyrifos (64.8%) (Fig. 6).

As indicated results of our study, the chlorpyrifos had the greatest contribution to the potential impact on human health and the FETP impact in chemical protection of winter rape. Likewise, this substance had the greatest potential toxicity to humans in the production of maize in the Midwestern United States (Xue et al., 2015). Nordborg et al. (2014) noted that chlorpyrifos was the most hazardous substance for freshwater ecosystems,

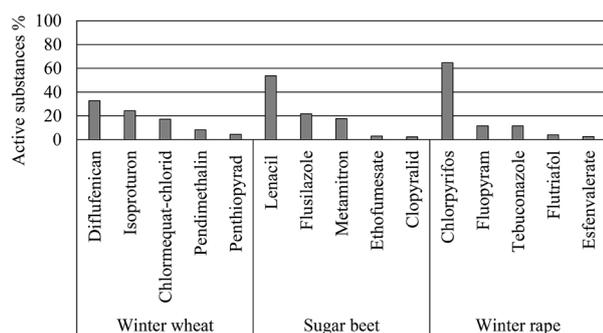


Figure 6. Percentage share of most toxic active substances with the largest contribution to the human toxicity potential (HTP) for non-carcinogenic effect of chemical protection in the analysed agricultural crops (mean for 2012–2015)

followed by the herbicide atrazine in maize protection. Their study showed that high value of the FETP impact in winter rape depended mainly on the use of the insecticide beta-cyfluthrin and the herbicide dimethenamid-P. They also demonstrated that the use of the fungicide chlorothalonil in winter wheat was very toxic to aquatic organisms.

The LCA method results may vary significantly depending on the boundaries and the functional unit adopted for the examined system (Nordborg et al., 2016). In assessing the value of the analysed indicators of potential toxicity for the chemical protection of a given plant across the years and between the species of cultivated plants, their variability is high (Berthoud et al., 2011; Yang, Suh, 2015). This is related to the use of various active substances, characterized by a very different level of toxicity and different values of characterization coefficients (Renaud-Gentié et al., 2015).

In plant production, hazards resulting from the application of PPPs should be taken into account. Recognition of the potential impact of chemical plant protection is of great importance to counteract its negative effects. Toxicity of active substances results mainly from their physico-chemical properties and emissivity. In order to reduce the emissions from PPPs and thus limit potential threats to health and the environment, it is important to choose proper PPPs and technology for their application. The analysis of the results based on the life cycle assessment and toxicity potential impacts on human health and the environment is a key factor in decision making for crop production to become more environmentally friendly.

Conclusion

The study examined the freshwater ecotoxicity and human toxicity potential (FETP and HTP) impacts for three agricultural crops (winter wheat, sugar beet and winter rape) in relation to the use of different plant protection products (PPP). It was shown that the main routes for active substances emitted were leaching and surface runoff. Emissions to the air and groundwater were of minor importance. The combination of models PestLCI 2.08 and USEtox 2.02 allowed to obtain the characterization factors for active substances necessary for calculation of potential impacts of active substances on the freshwater environment and human health.

It was found that the FETP impacts from PPPs used were not varied significantly among the analysed agricultural crops. The results showed that the impacts of crop protection were markedly influenced by the choice of active substances with different characterization factors for ecotoxicity. Given the importance of chemical pollution problem in aquatic ecosystems, drawing detail conclusions on the ecotoxicity impacts would require wider scope of data for active substances. Sugar beet had statistically higher value of the HTP impact compared to winter wheat and winter rape. This high impact could primarily result from high intensity level of chemical protection. More comprehensive assessments of FETP and HTP impacts are needed by including a wider spectrum of active substances and levels of PPPs consumption.

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Žieminių kviečių, cukrinių runkelių ir žieminių rapsų cheminės apsaugos produktų toksiškumo įtaka vandens ekosistemai ir žmonėms

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Santrauka

Tyrimo tikslas – įvertinti galimą augalų apsaugos produktų toksiškumą vandens ekosistemai ir žmonėms. Tyrimo metu analizuota žieminių kviečių (*Triticum aestivum* L.), cukrinių runkelių (*Beta vulgaris* L.) ir žieminių rapsų (*Brassica napus* L.) cheminė apsauga, naudota Trzebiny ūkyje, Wielkopolska vaivadijoje, Lenkijoje. Emisijos į aplinką maršrutai ir kiekiai buvo nustatyti modeliu PestLCI 2.08. Gauti rezultatai sudarė tyrimų, kurių metu taikytas gyvavimo ciklo vertinimo metodas, aprašą. Modeliu USEtox 2.02 buvo vertintas ekotoksiškumo gėliesiems vandenims potencialas ir toksiškumas žmonėms, įskaitant kancerogeninį ir nekancerogeninį poveikį. Iš analizuotų pasėlių didžiausias veikliųjų medžiagų suvartojimas nustatytas cukrinių runkelių ($7,43 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$), mažesnis – žieminių kviečių ($2,64 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$), mažiausias – žieminių rapsų ($2,16 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$) apsaugai. Įvertinus su augalų apsaugos produktais į aplinką patenkančių teršalų kiekį nustatyta, kad didžiausias kiekis veikliųjų medžiagų pateko per išplovimą ir paviršinių nuotėkį (vidutiniškai 91,7 % bendros emisijos). Emisijos į orą ir gruntinius vandenius buvo mažesnės – vidutiniškai 7,7 ir 0,6 %. Tarp tirtų augalų rūšių reikšmingų ekotoksiškumo gėlam vandeniui skirtumų nebuvo nustatyta. Didžiausią pavojų žmonių (h) sveikatai sukėlė cheminė cukrinių runkelių apsauga ($1.7E - 05$ lyginamasis toksiškas vienetas (CTU)h ha^{-1}). Mažiausia toksiškumo žmonėms galimo poveikio reikšmė buvo nustatyta saugant žieminius rapsus ($3.3E - 06$ CTUh ha^{-1}).

Tyrimo rezultatai parodė, kad bendras ekotoksiškumo gėlam vandeniui ir toksiškumo žmonėms poveikis buvo susijęs su tam tikrų veikliųjų medžiagų fizikinėmis bei cheminėmis savybėmis ir toksiškumu. Siekiant išsamiau įvertinti galimą augalų apsaugos produktų poveikį, reikia tirti kuo įvairesnį veikliųjų medžiagų asortimentą.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: ekotoksiškumas gėlam vandeniui, teršalų išmetimas į aplinką, toksiškumas žmonėms, veikliosios medžiagos.