

Esperanza Huerta



Lwanga

WUR & ECOSUR



GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOIL BIODIVERSITY | 2-5 February 2021

Soil macroinvertebrates diversity and glyphosate distribution in soybean plantations and surroundings at the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico

- *Esperanza Huerta Lwanga^{1,2}, Ilsa Phillips¹, Lucero Sánchez del Cid², Antoine Brousseau¹, Sita Posthumus, Edilberto Perez Hernandez, Jorge Mendoza-Vega, Griselda Escalona-Segura, Jaime Rendon-von Osten, Diana Pastrana Cervantes¹, Xiaomei Yang¹, Violette Geissen¹*

¹[Wageningen University & Research, esperanza.huertalwanga@wur.nl]

²[El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, ehuerta@ecosur.mx]



Introduction

- Glyphosate and its main metabolite (AMPA) are even after years of application present in soils (Silva et al. 2018)
- AMPA accumulates onsite, attached to clay particles (Bento et al. 2017)
- underlays the risk of offsite transport by water and wind erosion (Silva et al. 2017, Rendon-von Osten & Dzul-Caamal, 2017; Yang et al., 2015).



Introduction

- At Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, genetically modified glyphosate-tolerant crops (Contardo-Jara, Klingelmann, & Wiegand, 2009) have led to the intensive use of glyphosate
- Previous investigations indicated the contamination of humans by this herbicide in Yucatan (Rendon-von Osten & Dzul-Caamal, 2017),

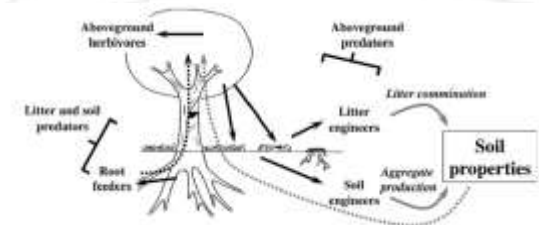


Introduction

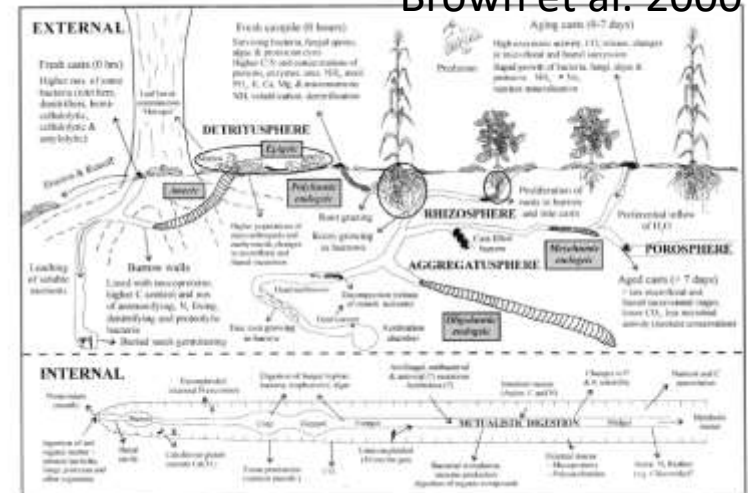


- Litter fragmenters
- Soil ecosystem engineers

Decaens et al. 2006



Brown et al. 2000



Introduction

Assessing:

- glyphosate and AMPA in soils from the soybean crops,
- soil macroinvertebrates diversity and abundance was also determined



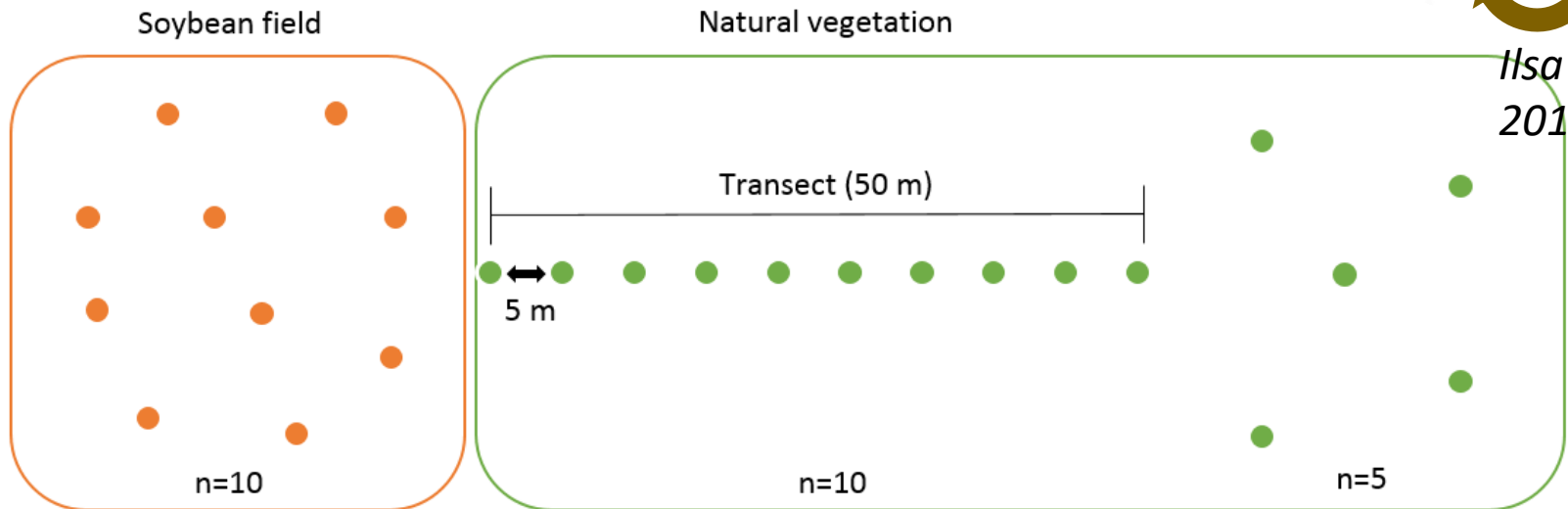
Material and Methods

- The study was developed at Campeche, Mexico



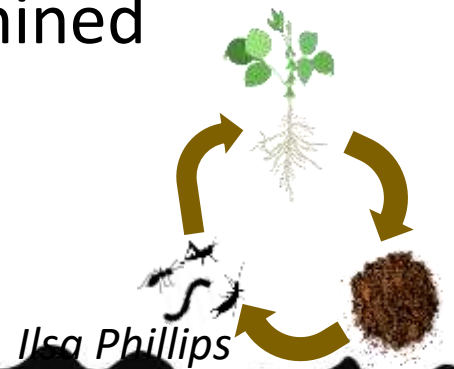
Material and Methods

Experimental design



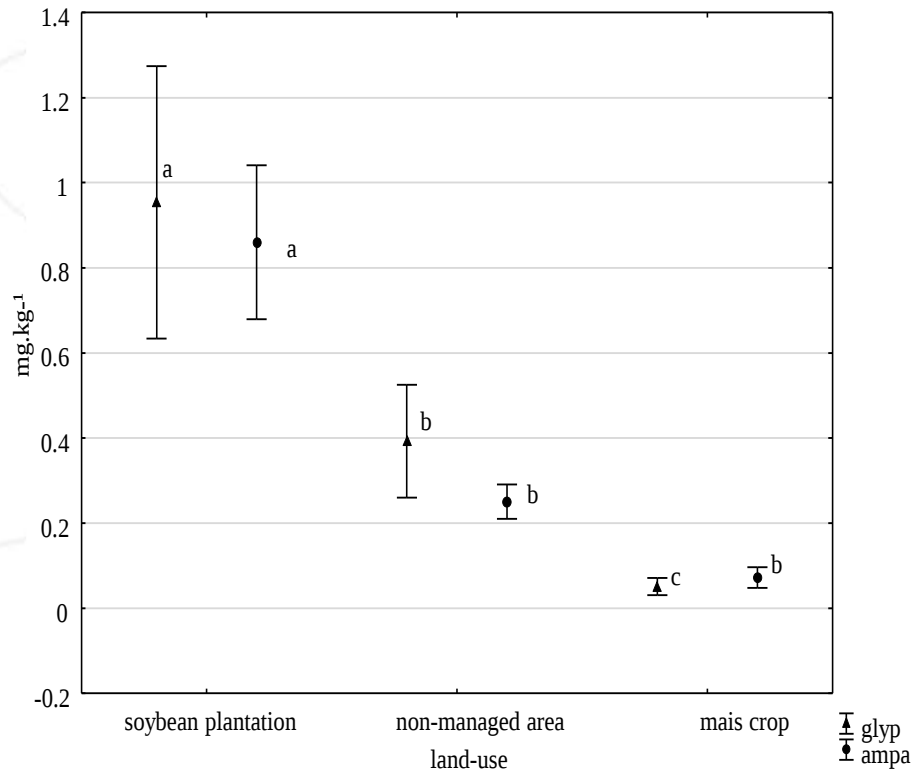
Material and Methods

- Total of 200 top-soil samples (0-2cm) were taken for glyphosate and AMPA determination (Bento et al. (2017), LC-MS/MS)
- 200 25x25x25 cm monoliths for soil macrofauna (TSBF, Anderson & Ingram 1993)
- Organic matter and clay was also determined
- Ratio glyphosate/invertebrates

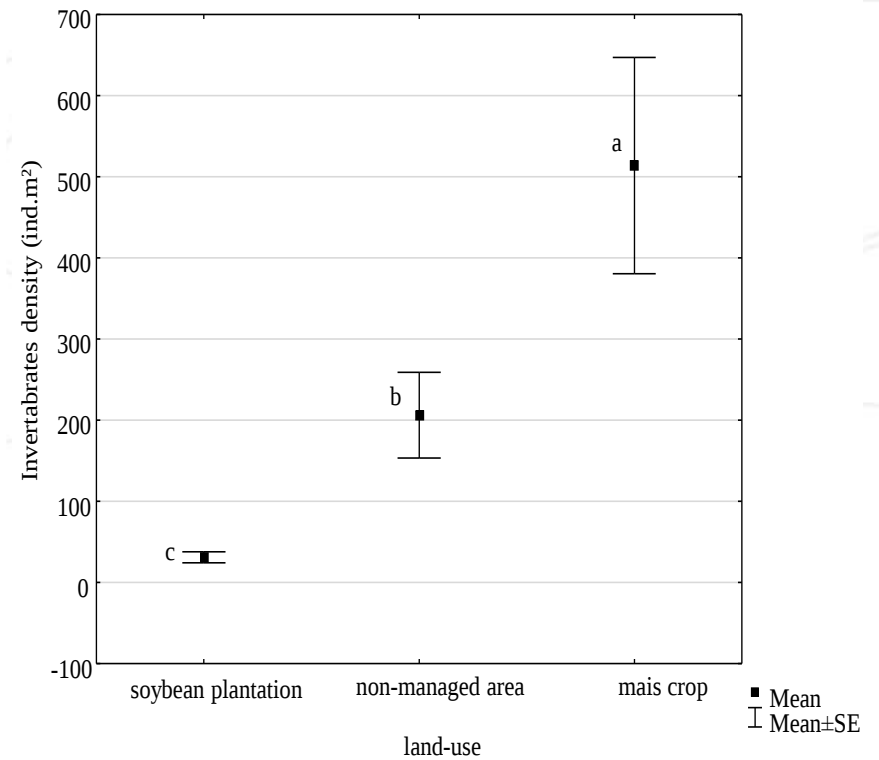


Results

a)

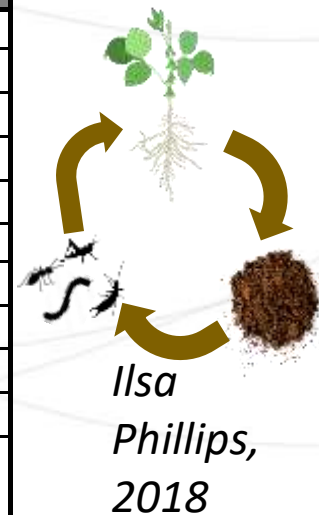


b)



Results

Fields		ants	ew	coleo	term	gastro	others	ratio gly/invd	ratio AM/invd
soybean	Mean	16.0	1.9	5.6	2.1 b	0 c	3.5 c	7.9 a	10.9 a
	Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Maximum	272.0	48.0	64.0	32.0	0.0	16.0	95.6	96.1
	Std.Dev.	40.9	7.3	13.8	7.5	0.0	6.6	20.4	20.3
mais	Mean	25.3	1.0	7.8	328 a	647.9 a	38.1 a	0.2 b	0.1 b
	Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Maximum	192.0	16.0	64.0	3328.0	1850.0	250.0	1.8	0.8
	Std.Dev.	49.2	3.9	16.0	783.3	617.4	57.8	0.4	0.2
non- managed area	Mean	17.9	4.5	3.2	19.8 b	188.8 b	16.4 b	3.1 b	3.0 b
	Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Maximum	300.0	96.0	32.0	560.0	2625.0	125.0	61.4	19.6
	Std.Dev.	44.9	15.0	8.0	79.8	579.5	27.1	9.4	5.7



Soil macroinvertebrates and ratios gly/invd (glyphosate/ invertebrates density), AM/invd (AMPA/ invertebrates density); ew: earthworms, coleo: coleoptera; term: termites; gastro: gasteropoda; others: soil invertebrates from other soil group taxa



Discussion

- Glyphosate is a component known to harm humans (Gasnier et al., 2009), soil life (Haney et al. 2000) and wild life
- In this study: 0.8-2.8 taxa
- other investigations in the region: 1-9 taxa (Huerta et al. 2008, Sanchez del Cid 2017)
- Gastropods, most vulnerable group, not present in the soybean plantations



*Ilsa Phillips,
2018*



A stylized illustration of soil with various microorganisms and a small plant growing from it. The soil is depicted in shades of brown and grey, with numerous white line drawings of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, and protozoa. A small green plant with a single leaf is growing from the top center of the soil.

**Thank you for
your attention**