

EFFECT OF THE WATER HARDNESS ON THE EMULSION STABILITY OF THE MOST USED PESTICIDES IN IRAN

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Summary

Samples of endosulfan, fenitrothion, phosalon, azinphosmethyl, ethion, diazinon, tetradifon, malathion, benzoxyamate, bromoprophlate emulsifiable concentrates were analysed using CIPAC MT 36.1.1 and FAO specifications to assess the emulsion stability in terms of the hardness ($\text{Ca}^{++} + \text{Mg}^{++}$) of the diluent water.

It was found that, in higher hardness, the stability was lower. The differences of the maximum hardnesses for the acceptable stabilities indicated, that the types and the ratios of the active ingredients, solvents, emulsifiers and the other additives and generally the methods of the formulations are effective on the emulsion stability.

References

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* Due to the absence of the FAO specifications for phosalon, tetradifon, bromopropylate and benzoxyamate, the specification of the original producers have been applied.

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