



SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO
**Effects of moisture and temperature on pesticide stability in
corn flour**

YETONG LIU¹, XU QIN², QIUSHENG CHEN¹, QIANG ZHANG¹, PING YIN¹
and YONGZE GUO^{1*}

¹Tianjin Institute of Agricultural Quality Standard and Testing Technology, Tianjin 300381, China and ²Innovation Team of Remediation for Heavy Metal Contaminated Farmland of Chinese Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Agro-Environmental Protection Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Tianjin 300191, China

J. Serb. Chem. Soc. 85 (2) (2020) 191–201

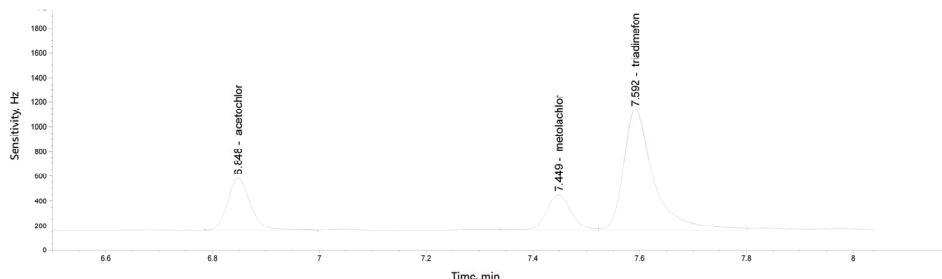


Fig. S-1. The GC chromatograms of acetochlor, metolachlor and triadimefon (mixed standard solution of 0.25 mg L^{-1}).

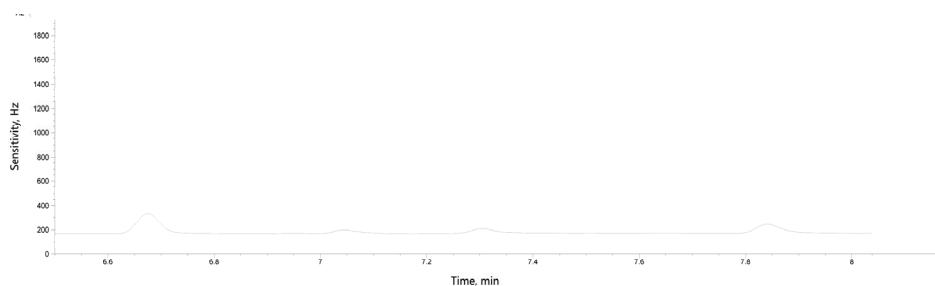


Fig. S-2. The GC chromatograms of acetochlor, metolachlor and triadimefon (corn flour blank).

* Corresponding author. E-mail: qinxu01@caas.cn

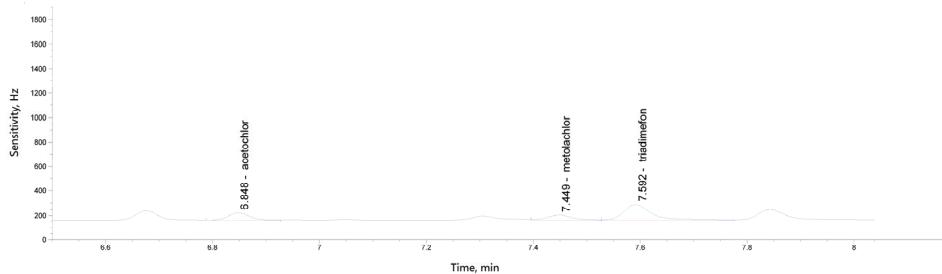


Fig. S-3. The GC chromatograms of acetochlor, metolachlor and triadimefon (corn flour sample).

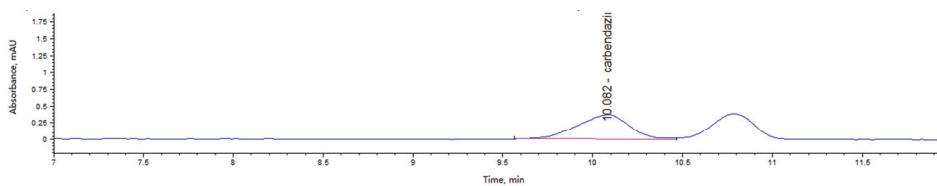


Fig. S-4. The HPLC chromatograms of carbendazim (standard solution of 0.25 mg L^{-1}).

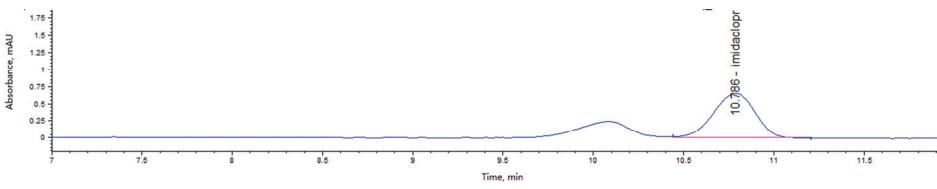


Fig. S-5. The HPLC chromatograms of imidacloprid (standard solution of 0.25 mg L^{-1}).

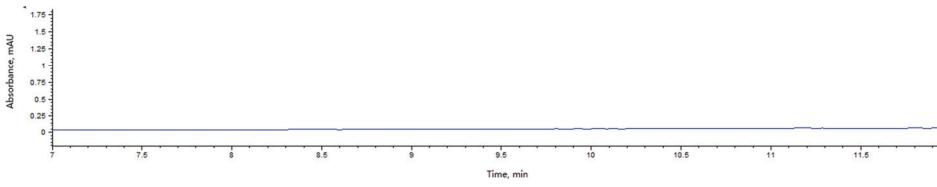


Fig. S-6. The HPLC chromatograms of carbendazim and imidacloprid (corn flour blank).

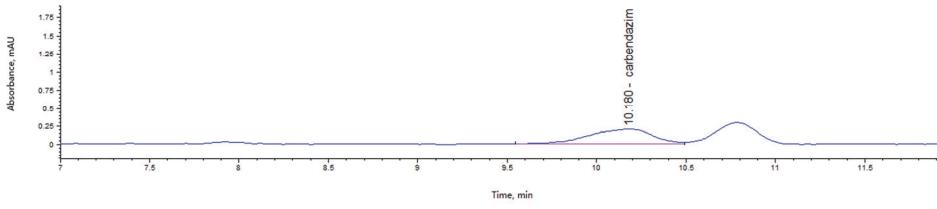


Fig. S-7. The HPLC chromatograms of carbendazim. (corn flour sample).

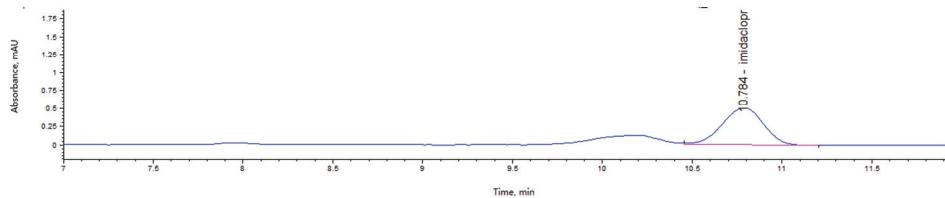


Fig. S-8. The HPLC chromatograms of imidacloprid (corn flour sample).

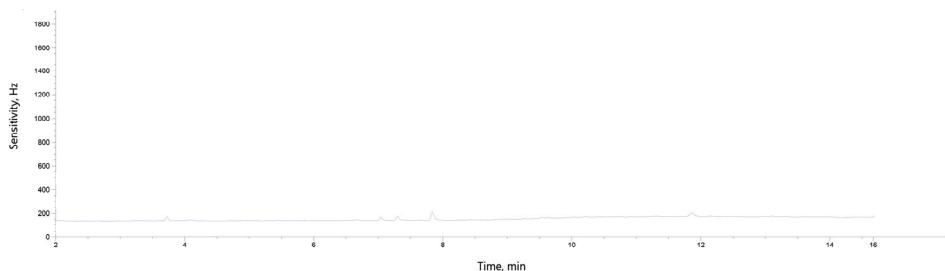


Fig. S-9. The GC chromatograms of corn (without flouracetochlor, metolachlor and triadimefon).

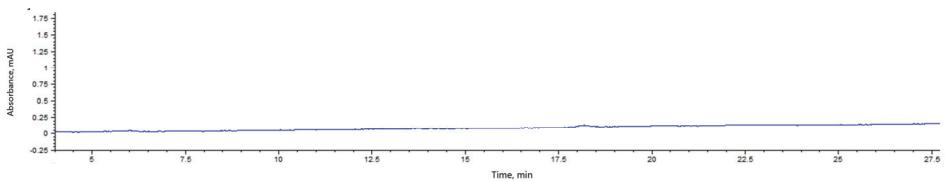


Fig. S-10. The HPLC chromatograms of corn (without carbendazim and imidacloprid).