

Fipronil delivered through a nanocellulose system

Drs. M. Soledad Peresin, Ryan L. Nadel, and I. Beatriz Vega Erramuspe



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES



AUBURN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

Rethinking the use of trees: advanced materials from nanocellulose

Traditional Uses of Wood



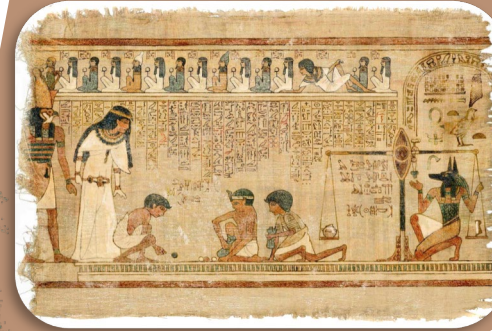
FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

HOUSING



Nideröst-House (Switzerland)

COMMUNICATION



Papyrus (Egypt)

TRANSPORTATION



Vasa Ship (Sweden)



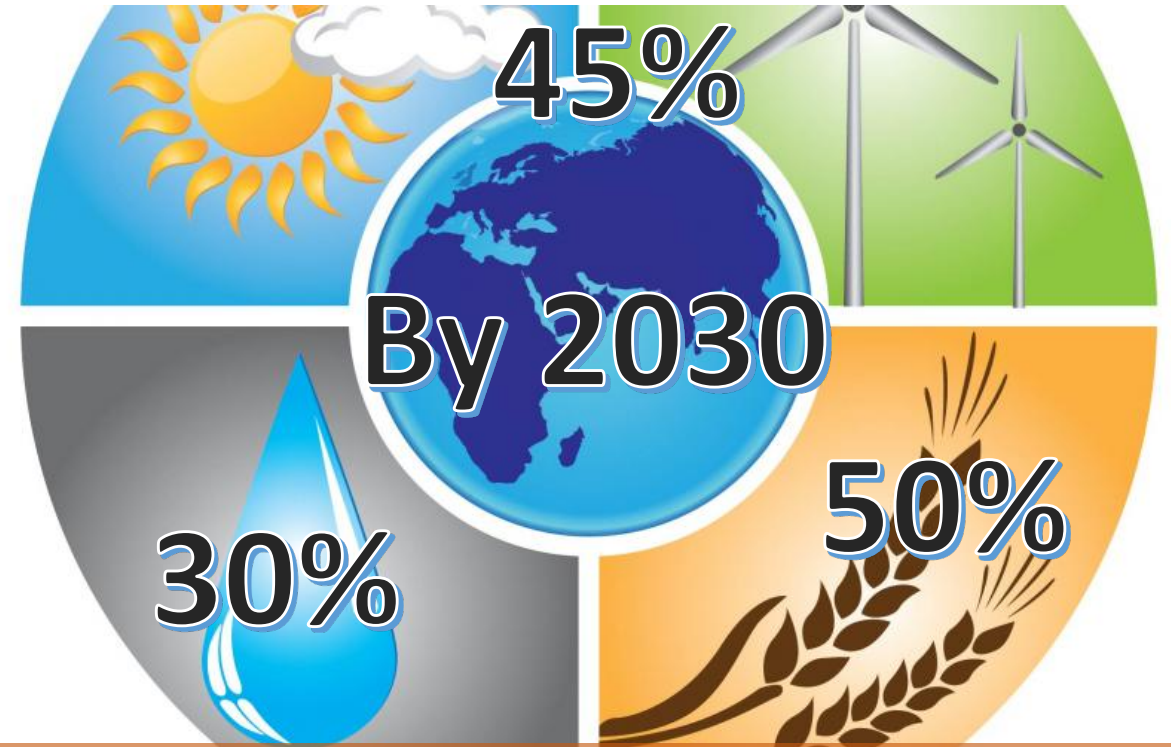
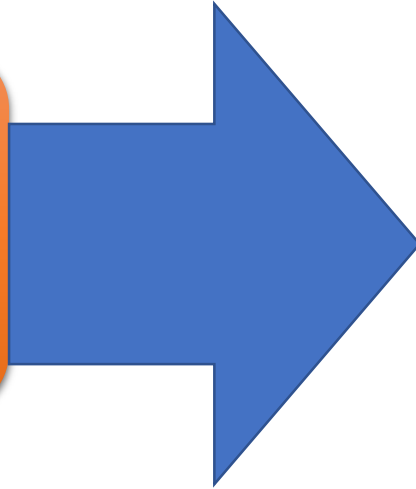
Fuel!

The drivers towards a global bio-based economy



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

- Population growth
- Declining of natural resources
- Loss of biodiversity
- Climate change



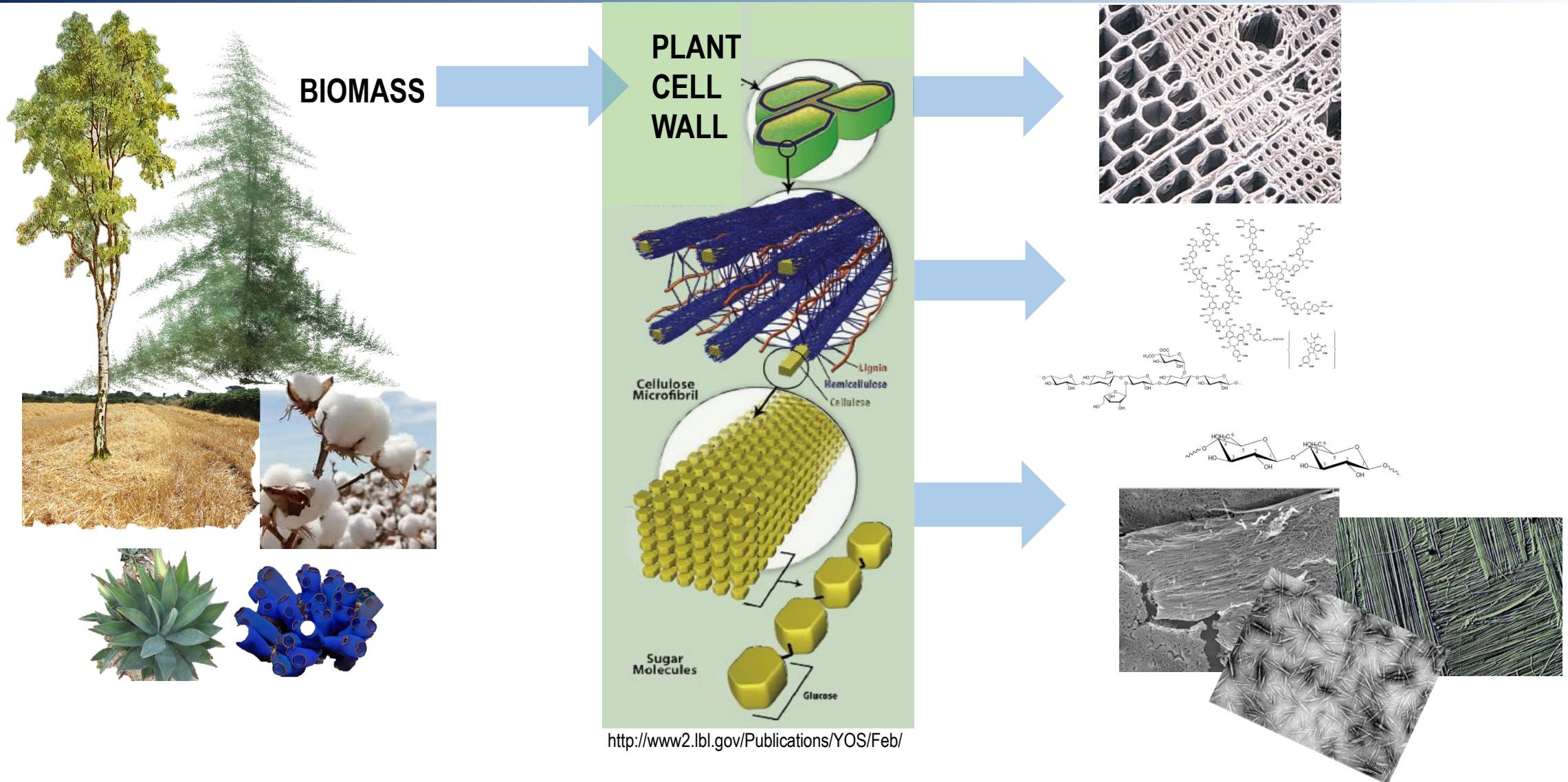
BIOECONOMY INCLUDES

1. **Use** of renewable, bio-based natural resources,
2. Environmentally friendly **clean technologies** and
3. Efficient **recycling** of materials

A deeper look into biomass



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

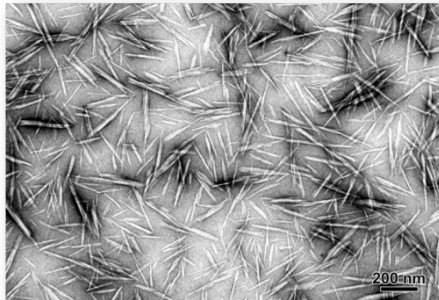


The scale of “things”

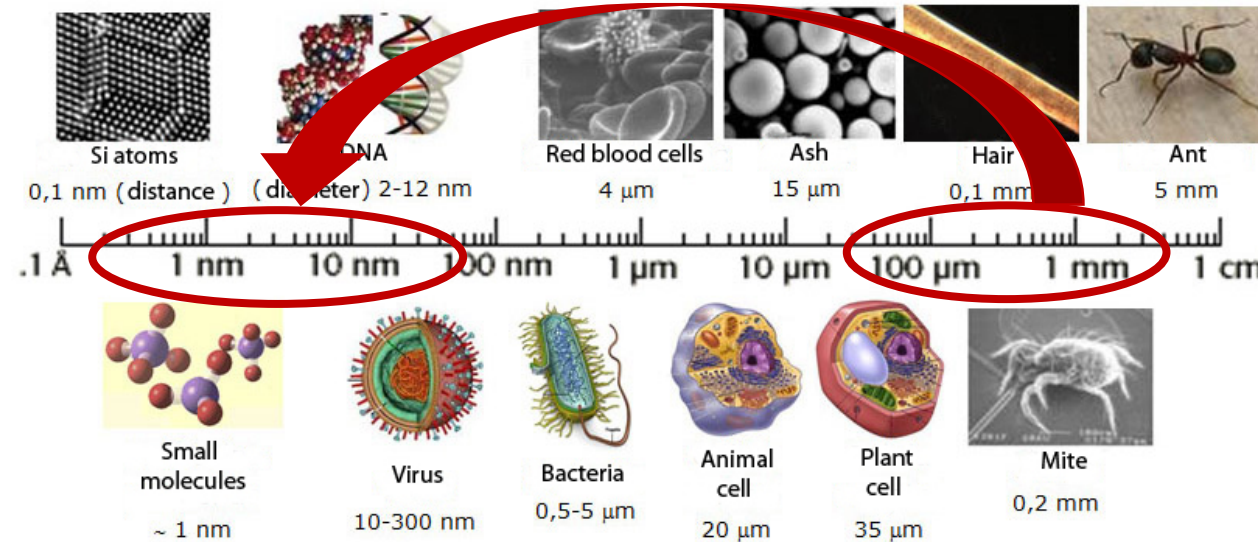


FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

CELLULOSE NANOCRYSTALS



200 nm



CELLULOSE FIBERS



200 μm

<http://www.davidfunesbiomed.eu/2015/06/nanotechnology-introduction.html>

LESS space, material, energy

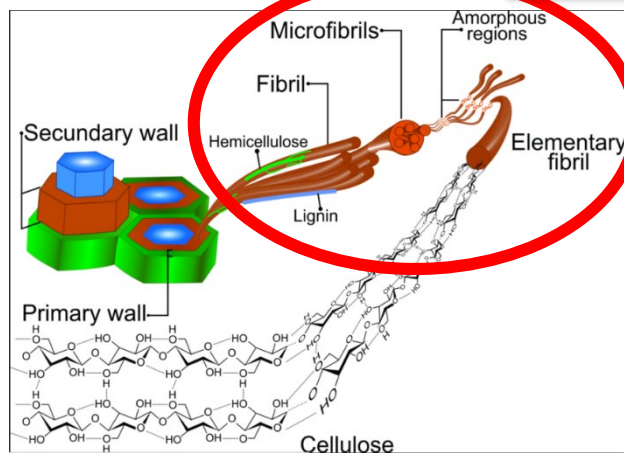
NEW properties and phenomena

Nanocellulose production



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

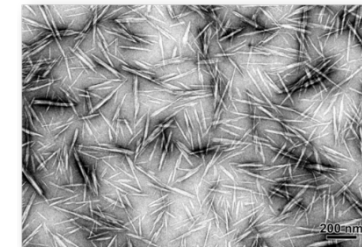
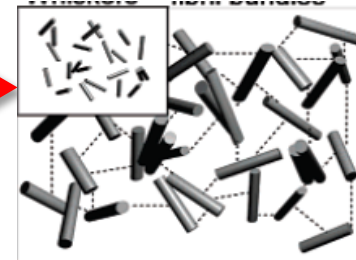
Fiber deconstruction



John Rojas, et al DOI: 10.5772/61334

Acid
hydrolysis

Cellulose nanocrystals (CNC)



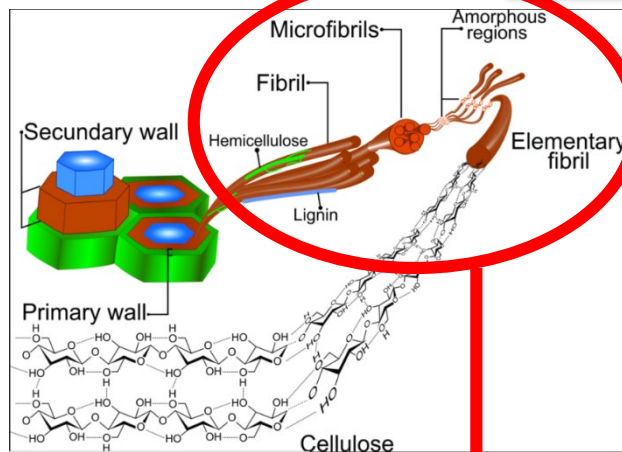
Peresin et al. *Biomacromolecules* (2010) 11, p. 674
Adapted from Pakko et al. *Biomacromolecules* (2007) 8 p.1934

Nanocellulose production



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

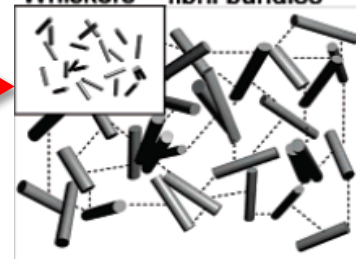
Fiber deconstruction



John Rojas, et al DOI: 10.5772/61334

Acid
hydrolysis

Cellulose nanocrystals (CNC)

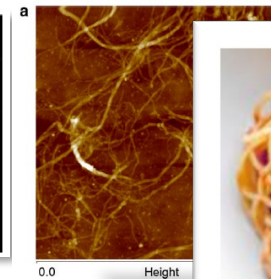
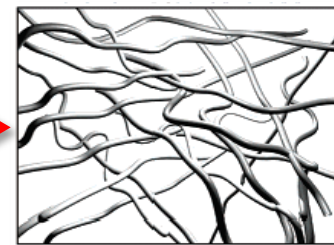


Peresin et al. *Biomacromolecules*
Adapted from Pakko et al. *Biomacromolecules*

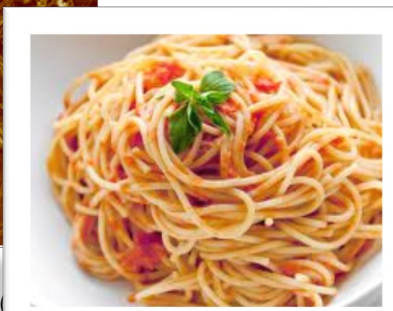


(Enzymatic/chemical
pre-treatment)
Mechanical treatments

Cellulose nanofibrils (CNF)



Pitkänen et al. *Cellulose* (2014) 21
Adapted from Pakko et al. *Biomacromolecules* (2007), Springer



Nanocellulose production and properties

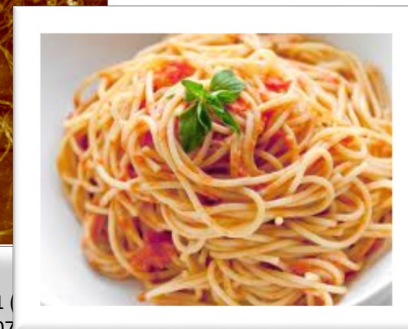


FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

- Chemical process, acid hydrolysis
- Whiskers – short and
- Crystalline
- Self assembly possible
- Defined rheology

- Mechanical process, or chemi-mechanical
- Long fibrils
- Amorphous and crystalline regions
- No self assembly
- Strongly shear thinning (rheology depends on the manufacturing process)

- **Renewable**
- **Biocompatibility**
- **High surface-area**
- **Excellent mechanical strength**
- **Abundant free hydroxyl groups**

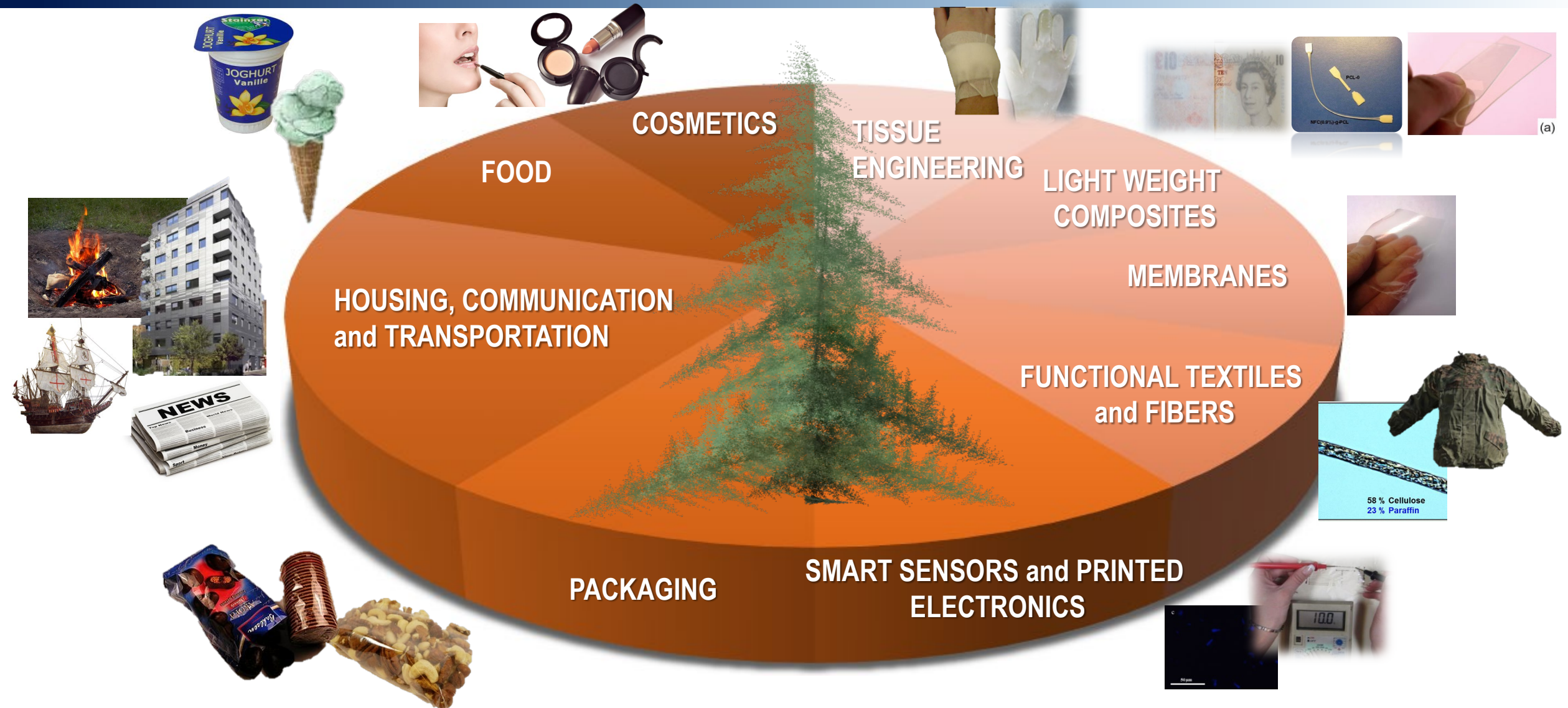


Pitkänen et al. *Cellulose* (2014) 21 (1) 1–12
Adapted from Pakko et al. *Biomacromolecules* (2007) 8 (1) 1–12

Rethinking the use of trees (and other biomass)



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES



Nanotechnology as promising alternative for seedling production



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

- Nanotechnology a means of encapsulating the active compound.
- Primary purpose is to reduce dose amounts.
- Reduce the amount of pesticides used but maximise the yield.
- Reduce concentration of pesticides
- Improve the overall pesticide application process.

Pesticides delivered through nanocellulose system



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

HYPOTHESIS:

- CNF will improve systemic adsorption of pesticide in trees
- CNF will decrease the amount of the recommended dose (RD) of pesticides, with the same/improved(?) efficiency

Cellulose Nanofibrils (CNF)



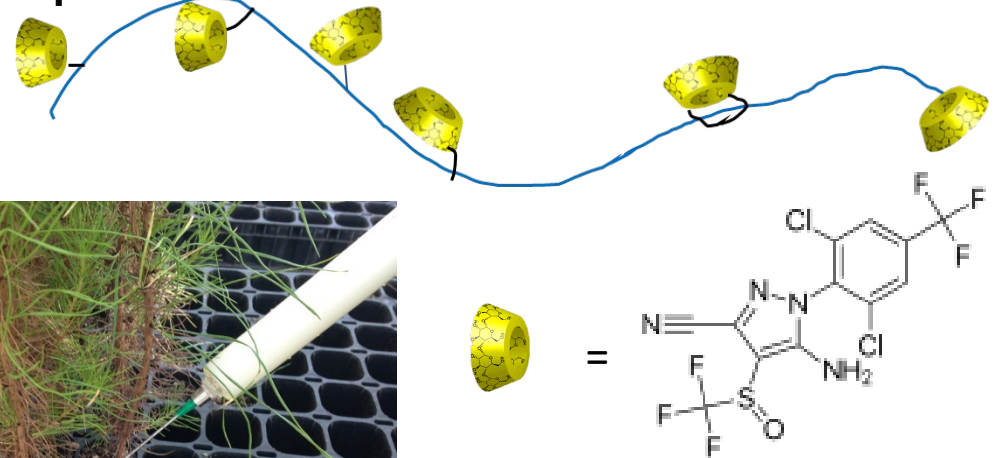
Bleached (only cellulose)



Unbleached (cellulose+lignin+hemis)



Fipronil-embedded CNF



Methodology



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

			Bleached and Unbleached nanofibers			
		Control	¼ RD	½ RD	RD	RD - control
Insecticide *	mL	0	0.154	0.615	1.23	1.23
*Insecticide with 9.1% active ingredient fipronil						



Methodology



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES



12 months

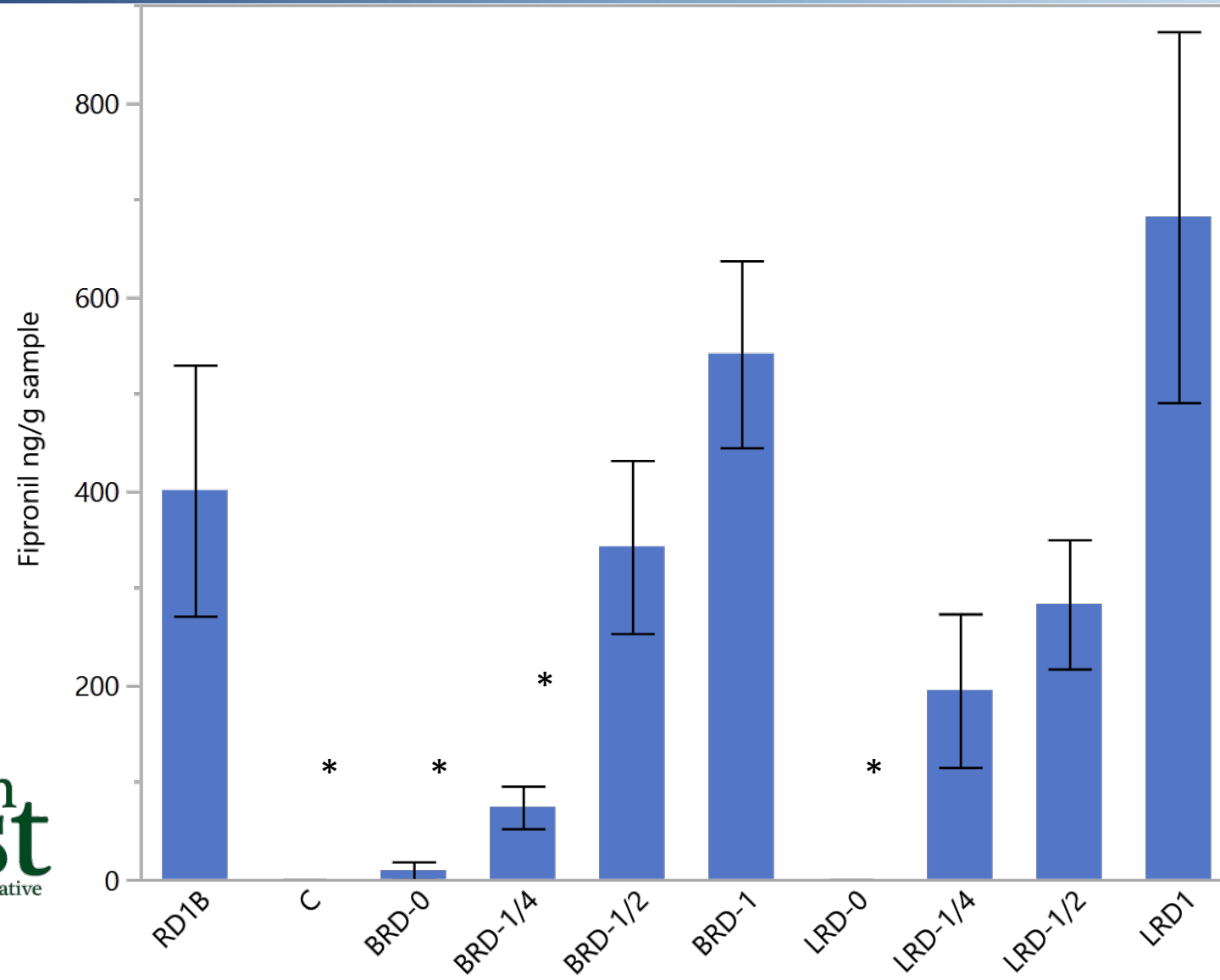


Testing of roots, stems and leaves by
HPLC

Results



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES



Results



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

- A new method tested and developed to apply pesticide to tree seedlings based on absorption.
- A new method for sampling and monitoring pesticide residuals in different parts of the seedling (stems, roots, needles) up to 12 months following application.

Summary



FOREST PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCIENCES

- We have filed an invention disclosure and provisional patent for the system.
- The invention is the development of an encapsulation system for the delivery of pesticides in tree seedlings, based on nanocellulose fibres.
- Able to increase the retention time of pesticide within a tree while decreasing the amount of active compound needed to reach optimum effect.
- This method will reduce costs of pesticide applications.