Supporting Information

Dissipation kinetics and degradation products of cyantraniliprole in tomato plants and soil in the open field

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Table S1. Soil characterization

Soil parameter	Values
Texture	Clay
Clay %	89.5
Sand %	1.5
Silt %	9
organic matter %	1.9
pH in water (1:2.5)	8.6
electrical conductivity dS m^{-1}	2.92
Nitrogen mg kg^{-1}	138
Phosphorus mg kg^{-1}	8.34
Potassium mg kg^{-1}	183
ionic composition mEq L^{-1}	
Ca^{2+}	9.5
Mg^{2+}	5.5
Na^{+}	13.55
K^{+}	0.62
Co_3^{-}	-
HCO_3^{-}	1
Cl^{-}	18.5
So_4^{2-}	9.47

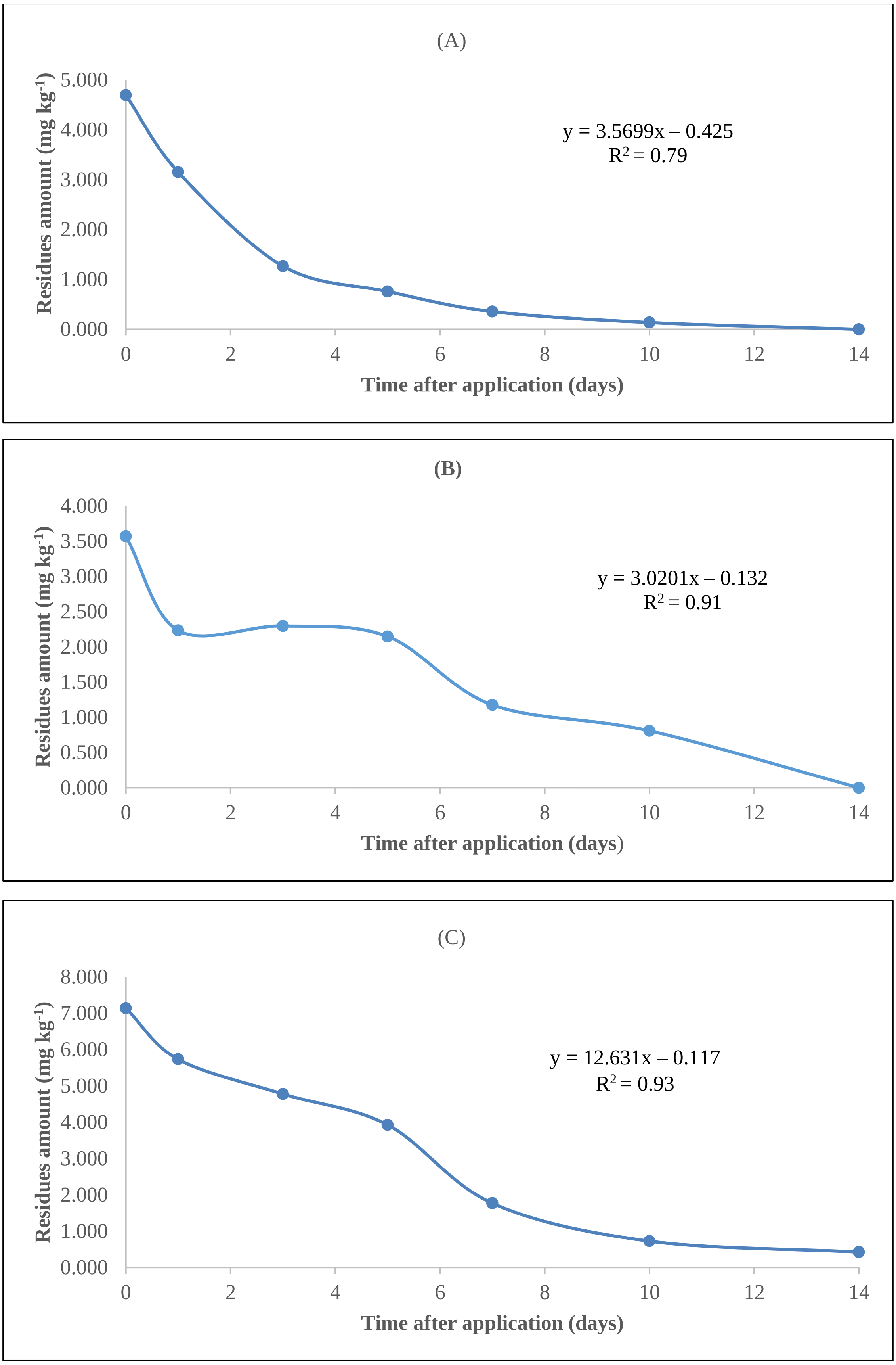


Fig. S1. Residue dissipation curves of cyantraniliprole in tomato fruits (A), leaves (B) and soil (C) after application with recommended dose (75 ml $100L^{-1}$).

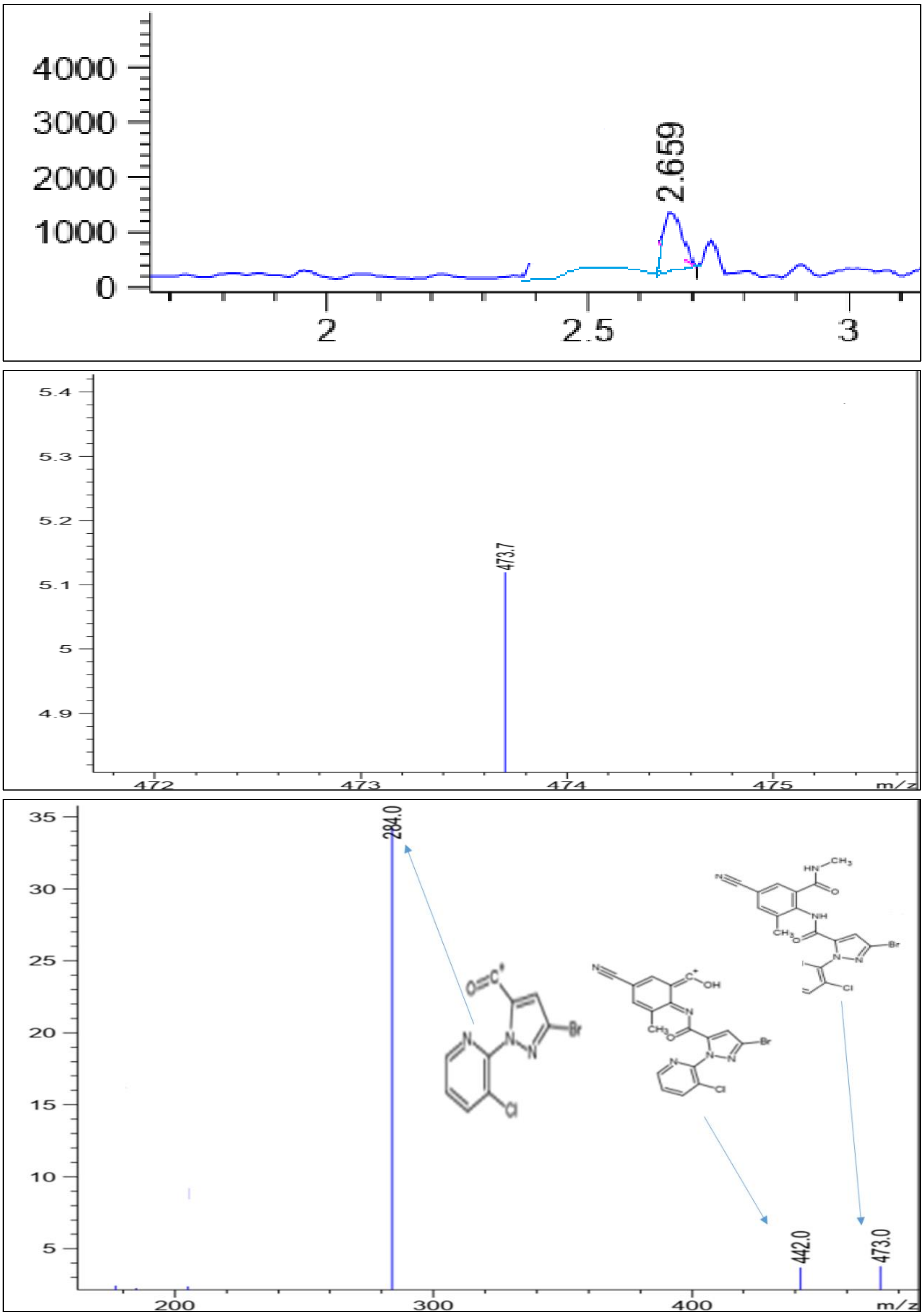


Fig. S2. Mass spectra of cyantraniliprole on LC-MS.

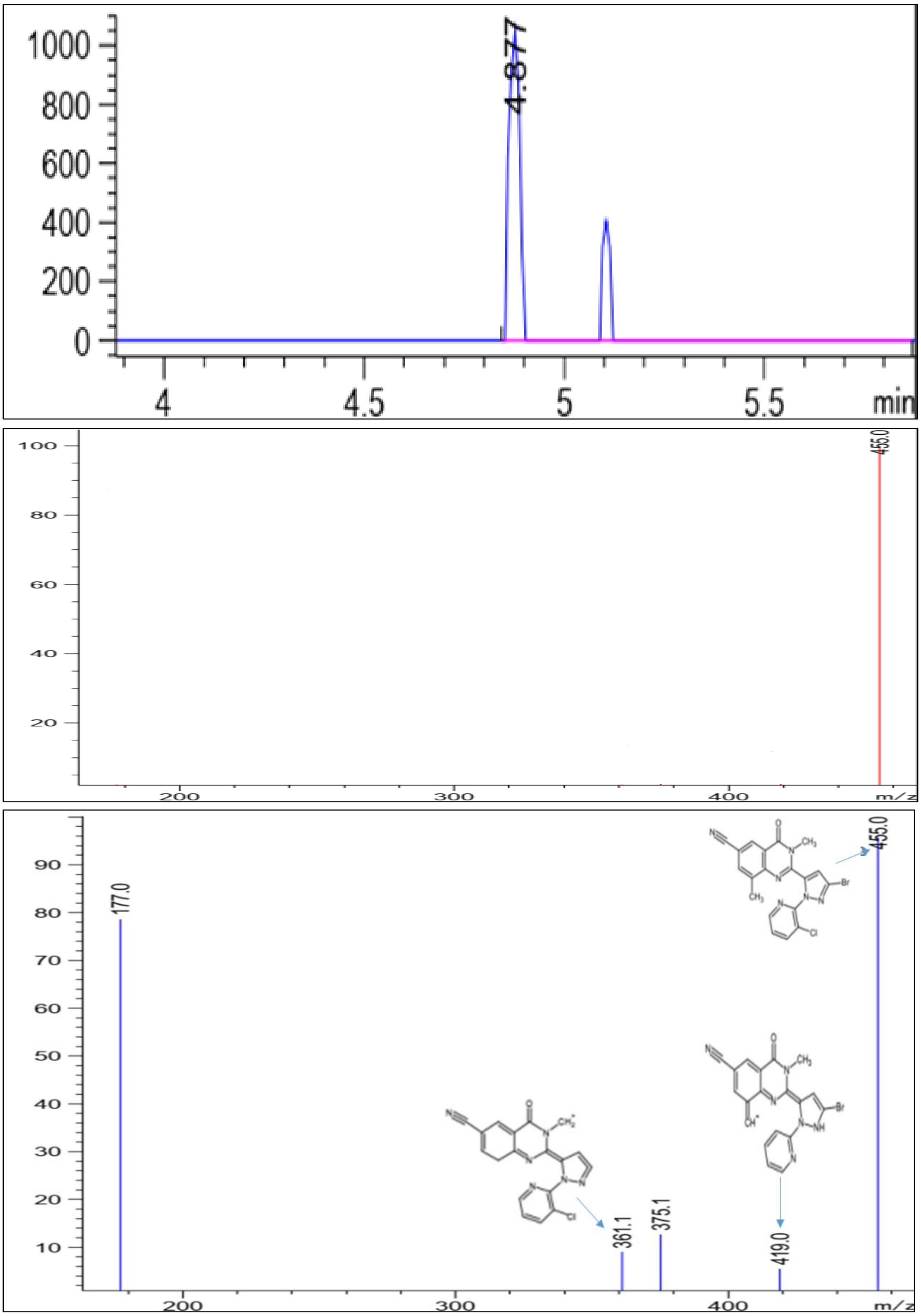


Fig. S3. Mass spectra of IN-J9Z38 on LC-MS.

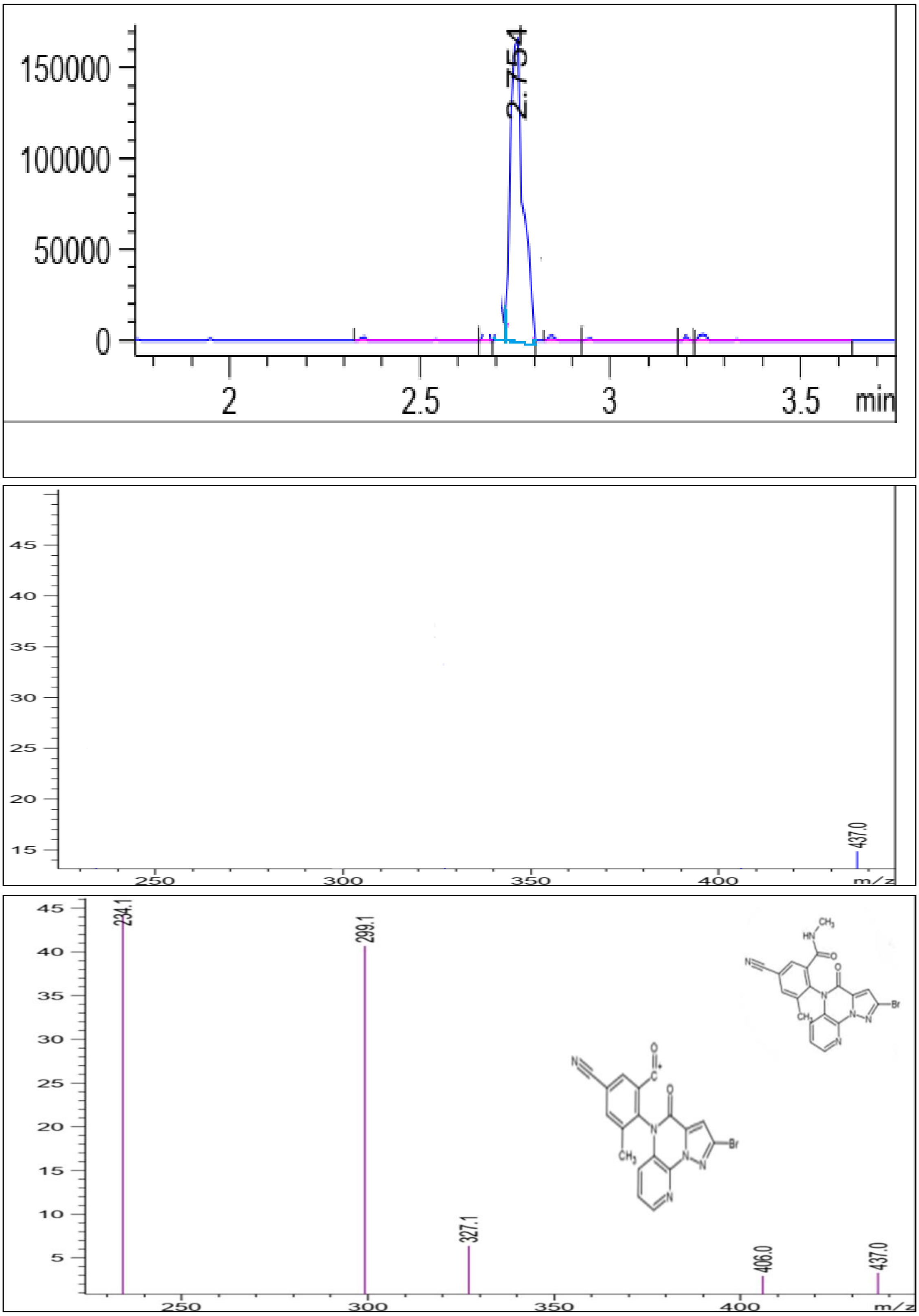


Fig. S4. Mass spectra of IN-RNU71 on LC-MS.

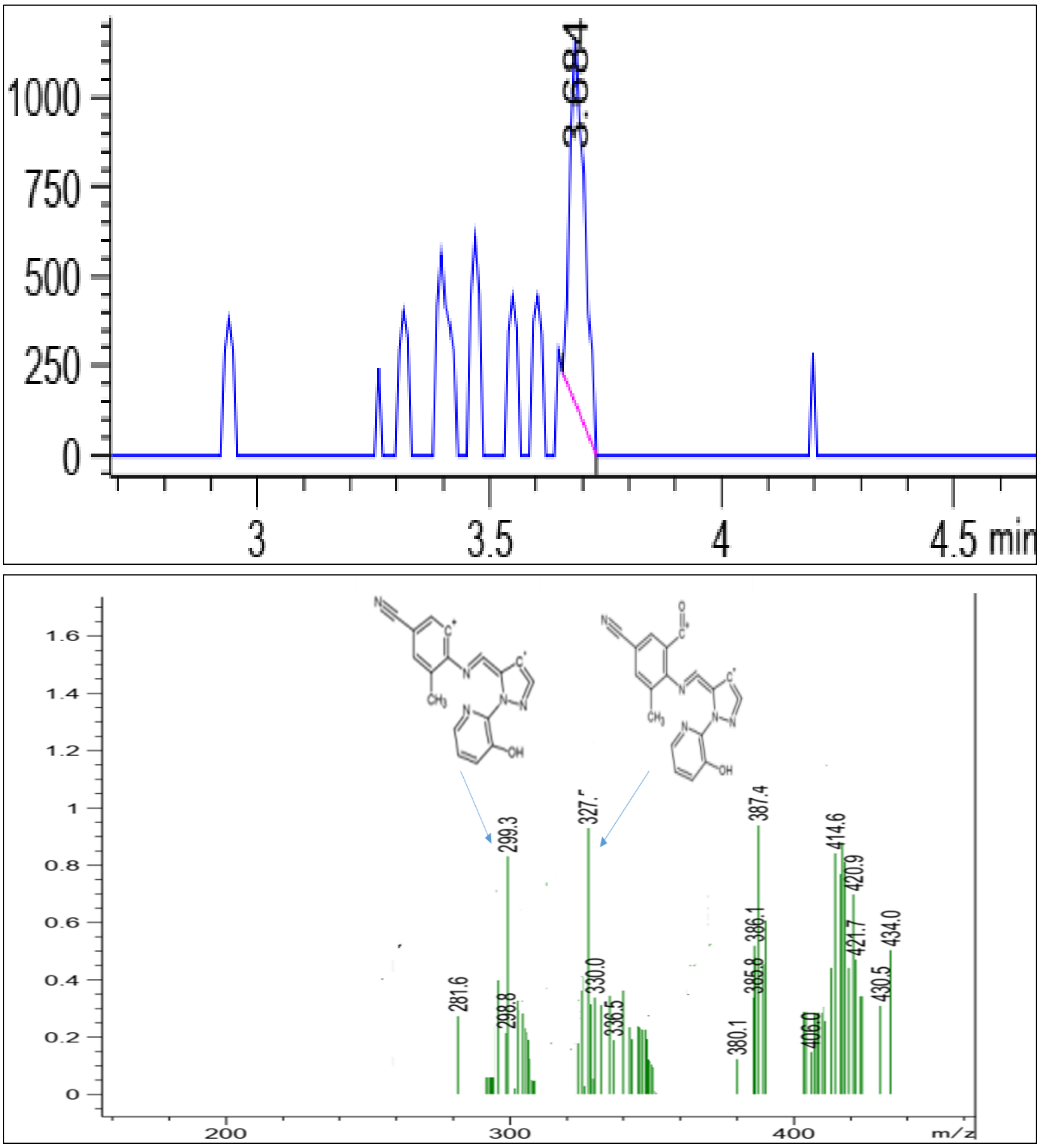


Fig. S5. Mass spectra of IN-NXX70 on LC-MS.

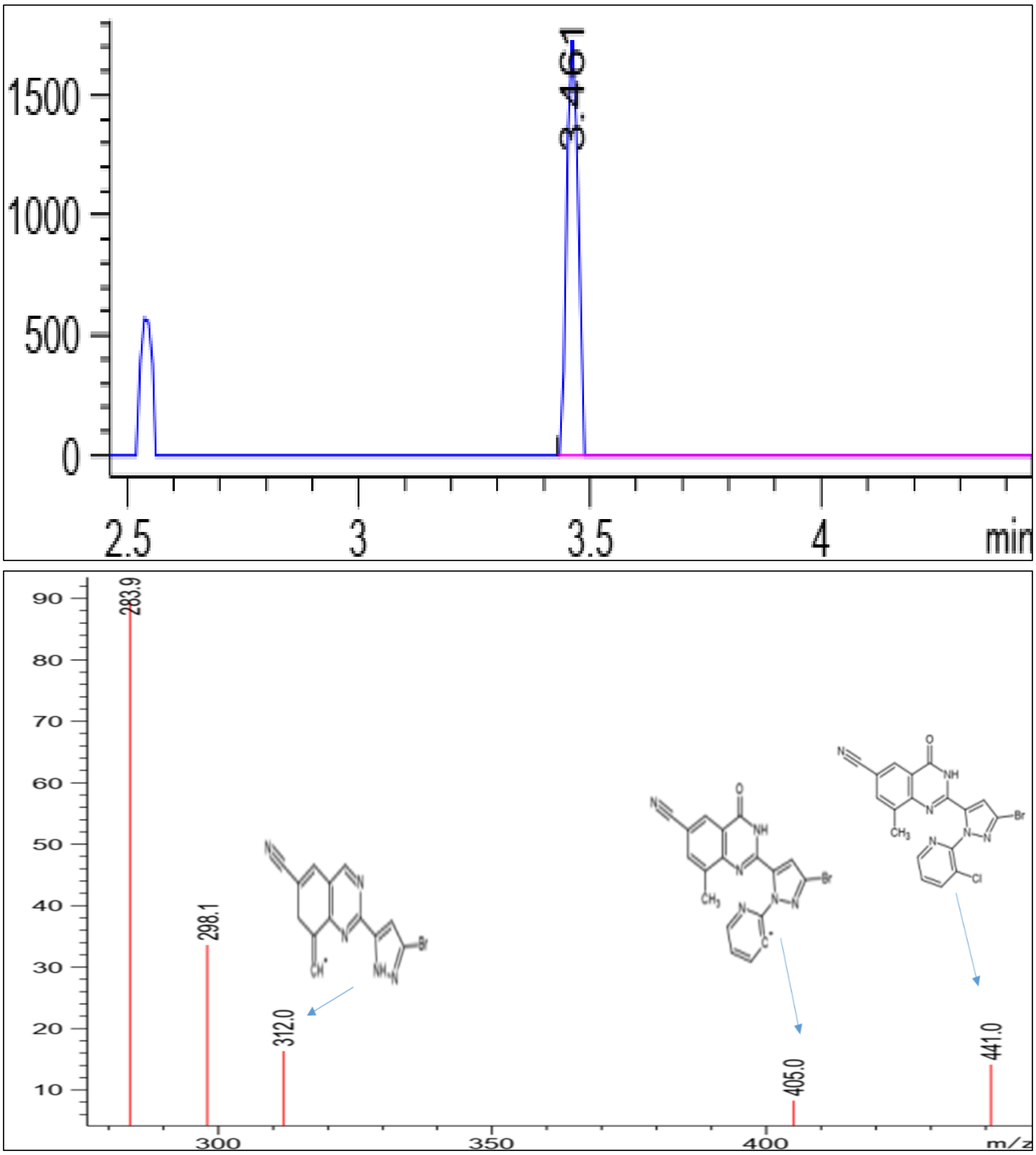


Fig. S6. Mass spectra of IN-MLA84 on LC-MS.

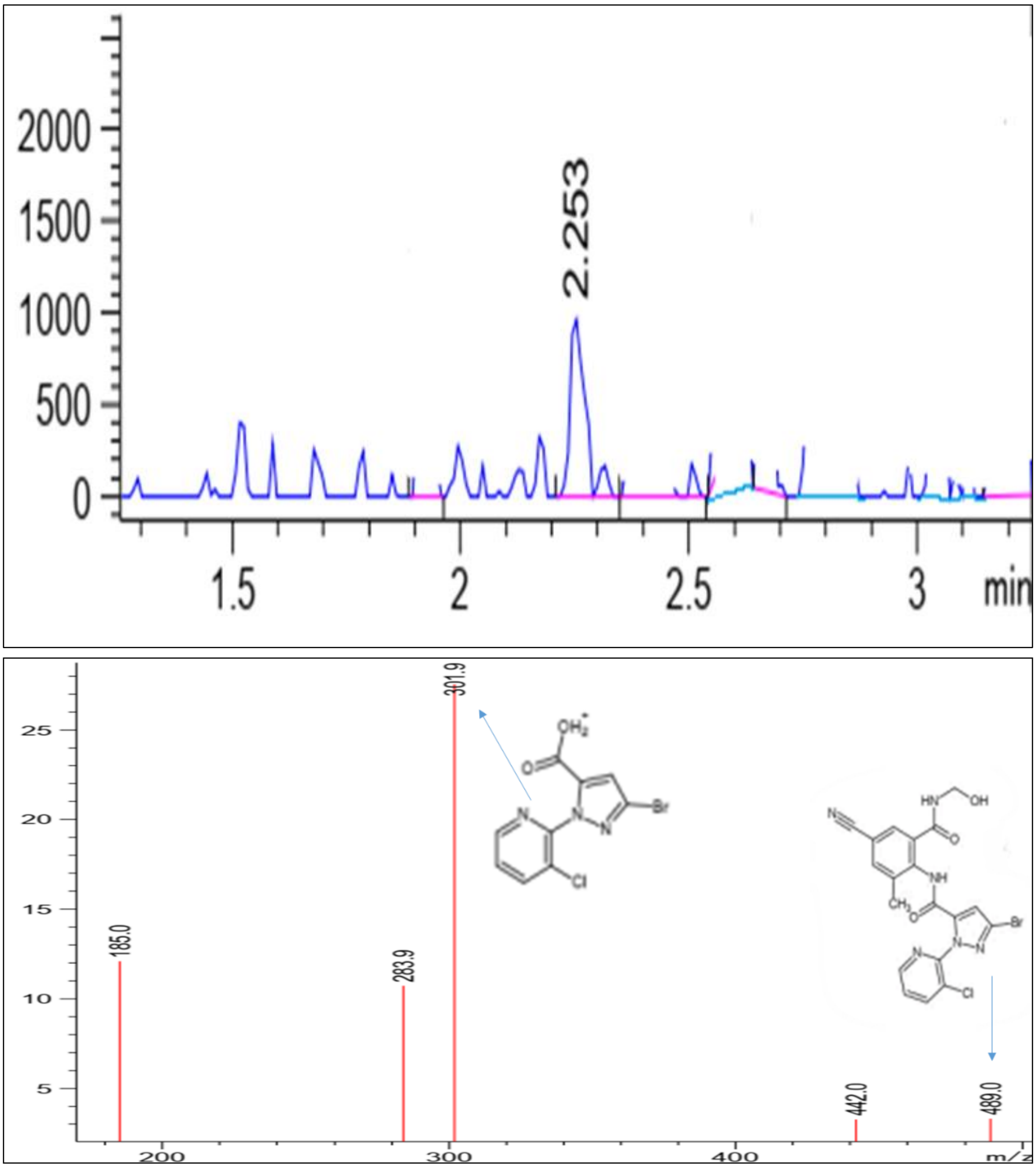


Fig. S7. Mass spectra of IN-MYX98 on LC-MS.

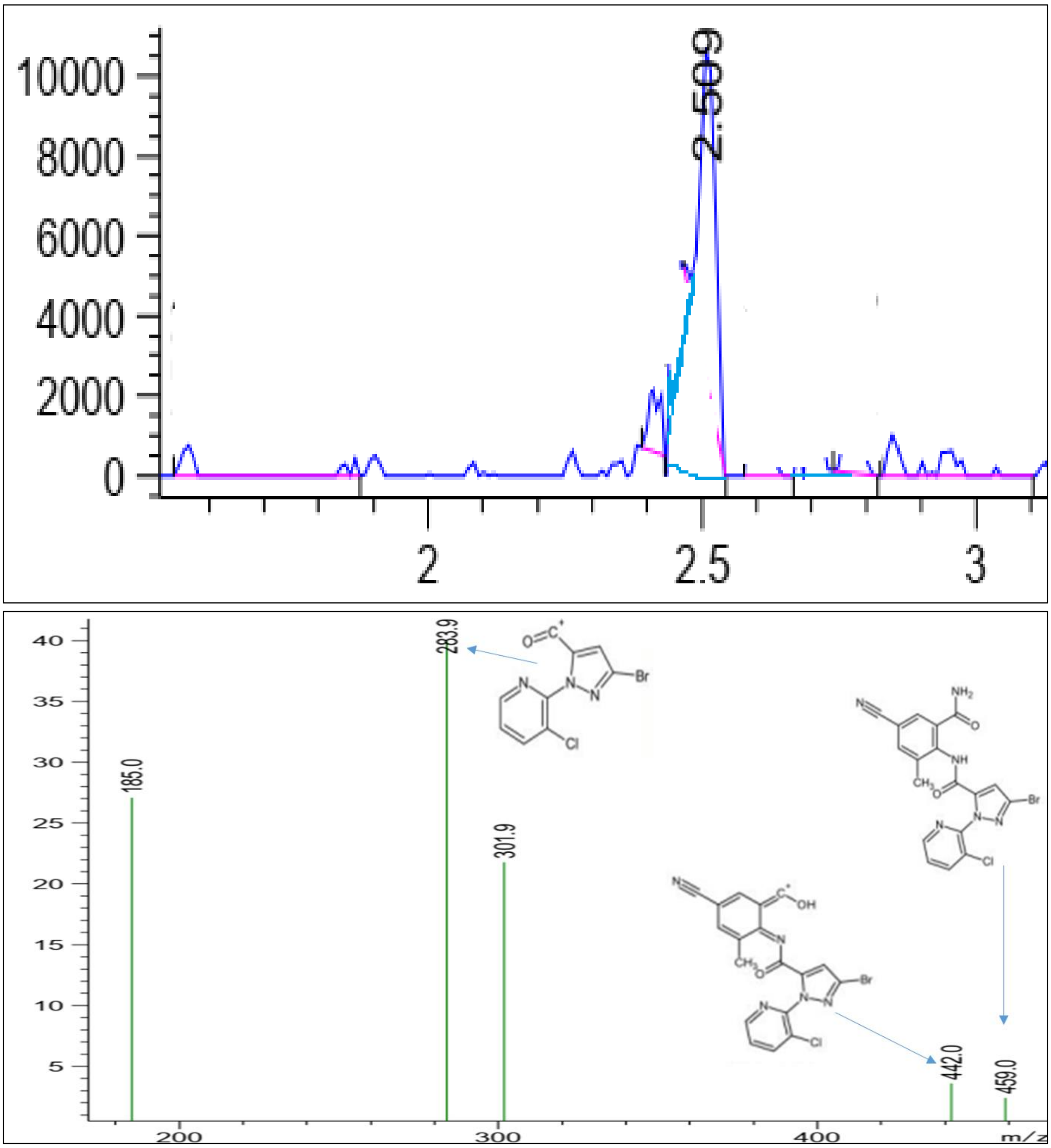
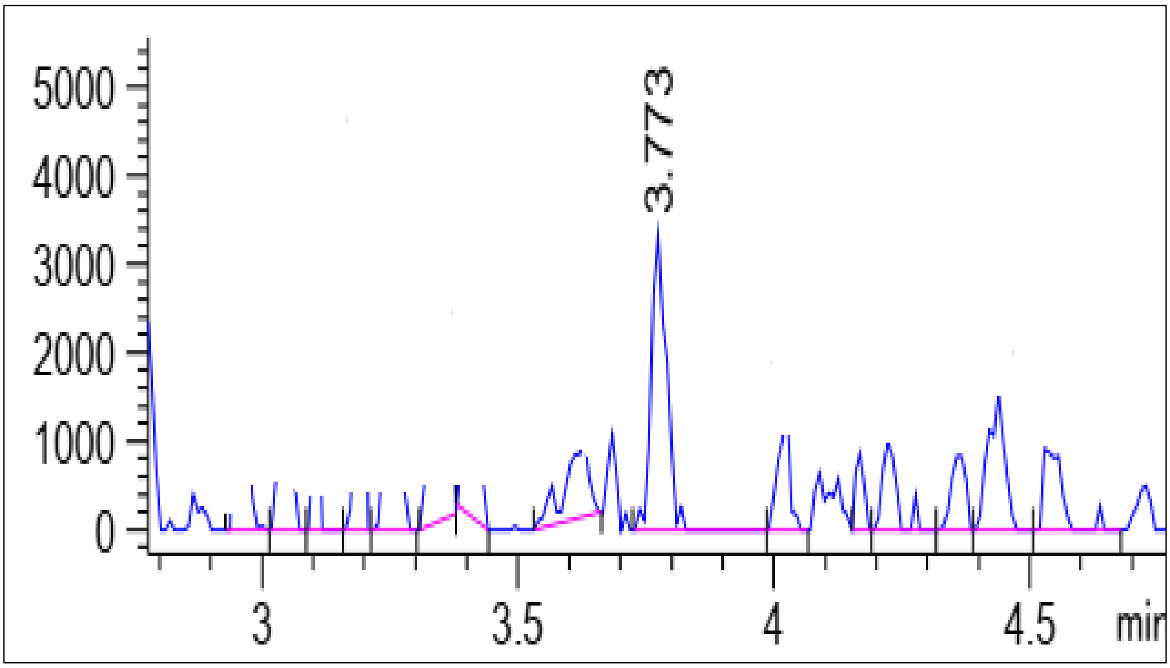


Fig. S8. Mass spectra of IN-HGW87 on LC-MS.



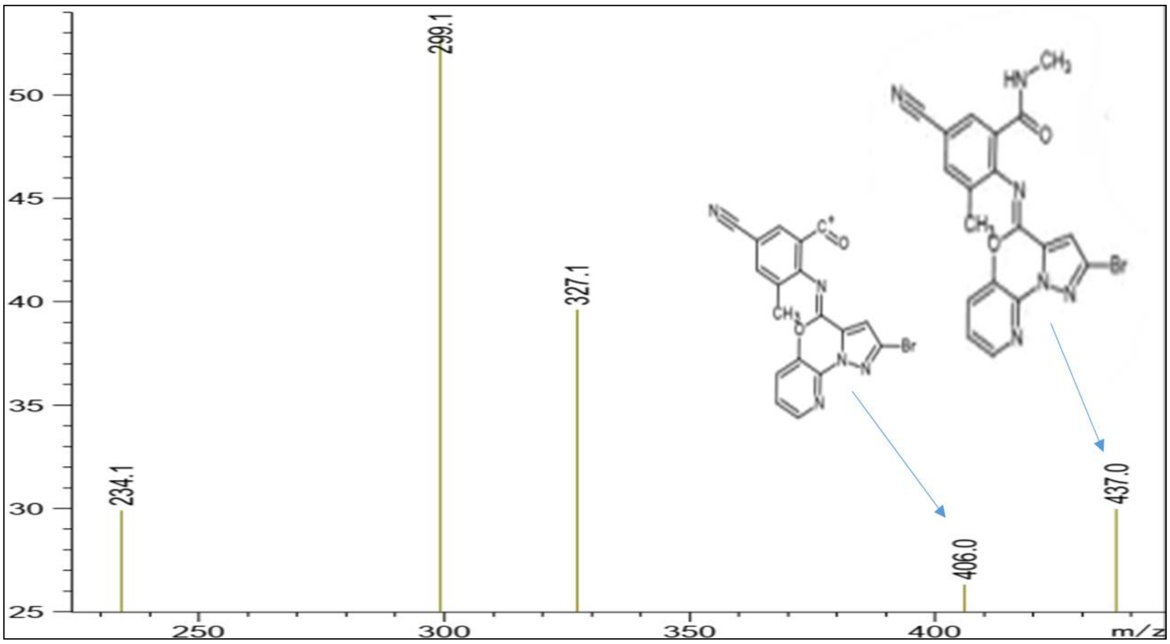


Fig. S9. Mass spectra of IN-NXX69 on LC-MS.

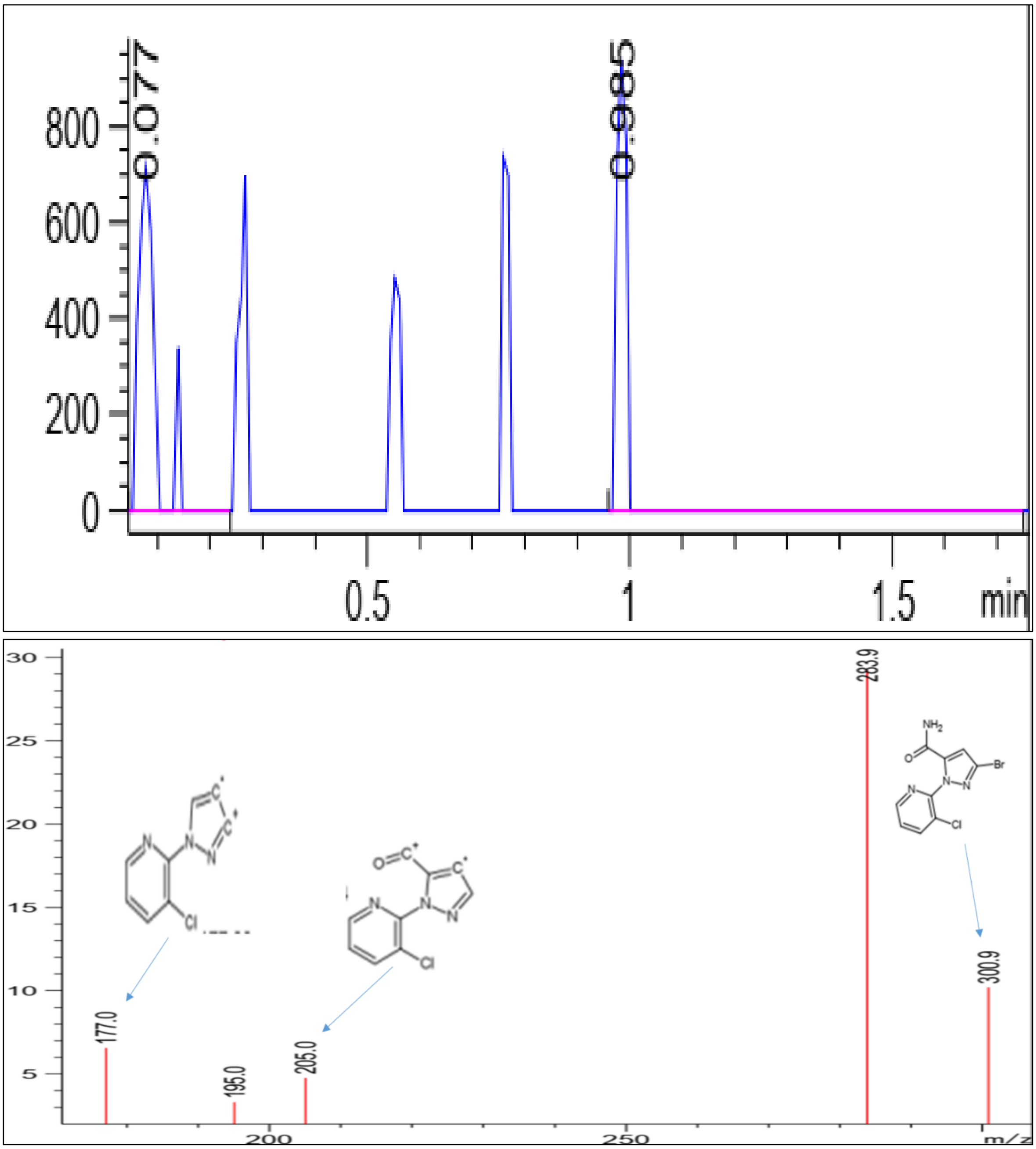
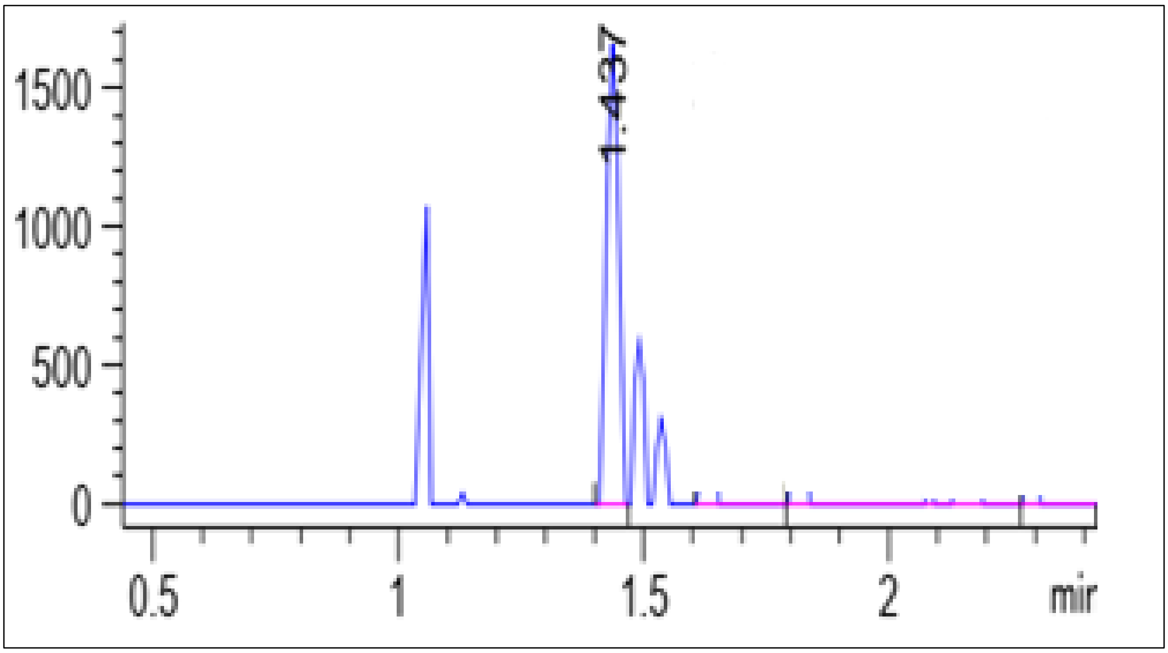


Fig. S10. Mass spectra of IN-M2G98 on LC-MS.



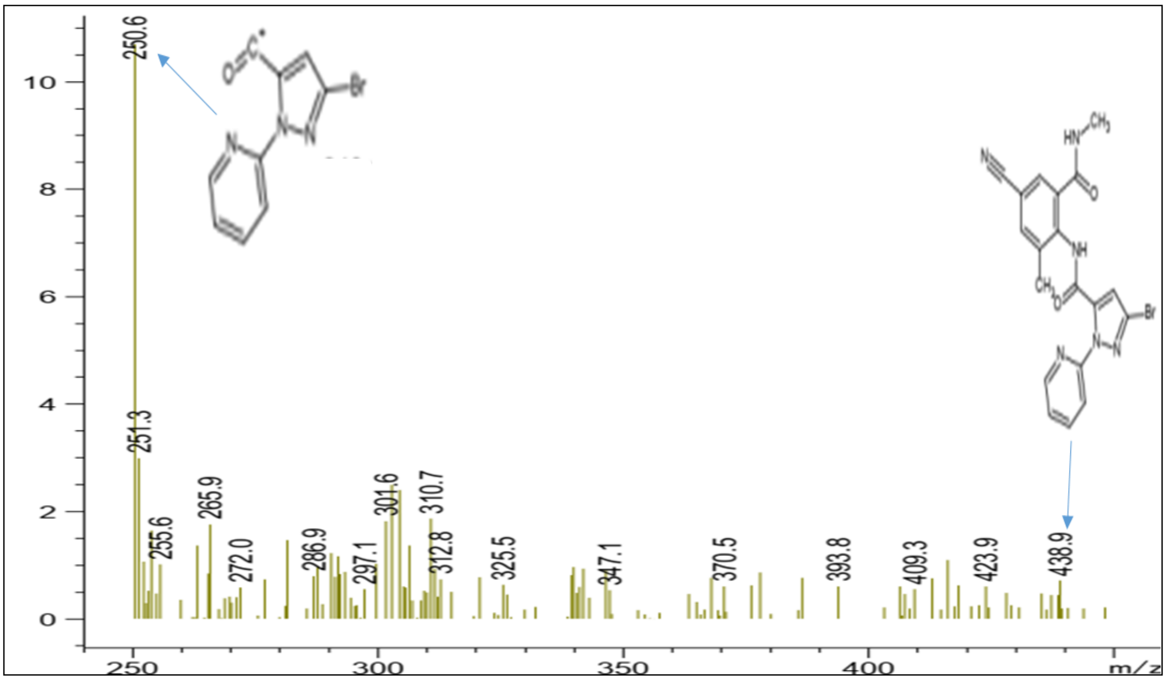


Fig. S11. Mass spectra of TP439 on LC-MS.

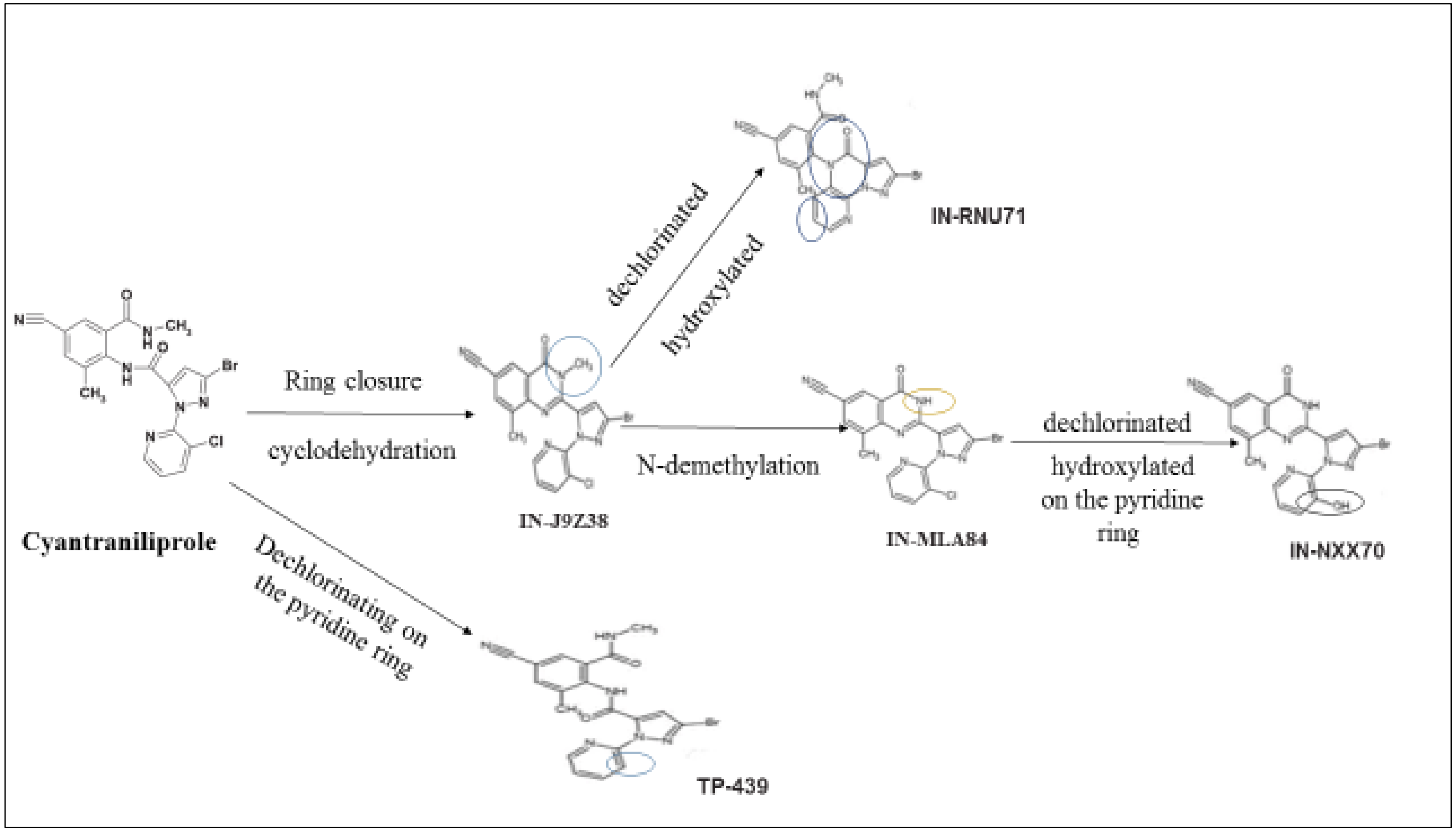


Fig. S12a. Transformation pathways of cyantraniliprole.

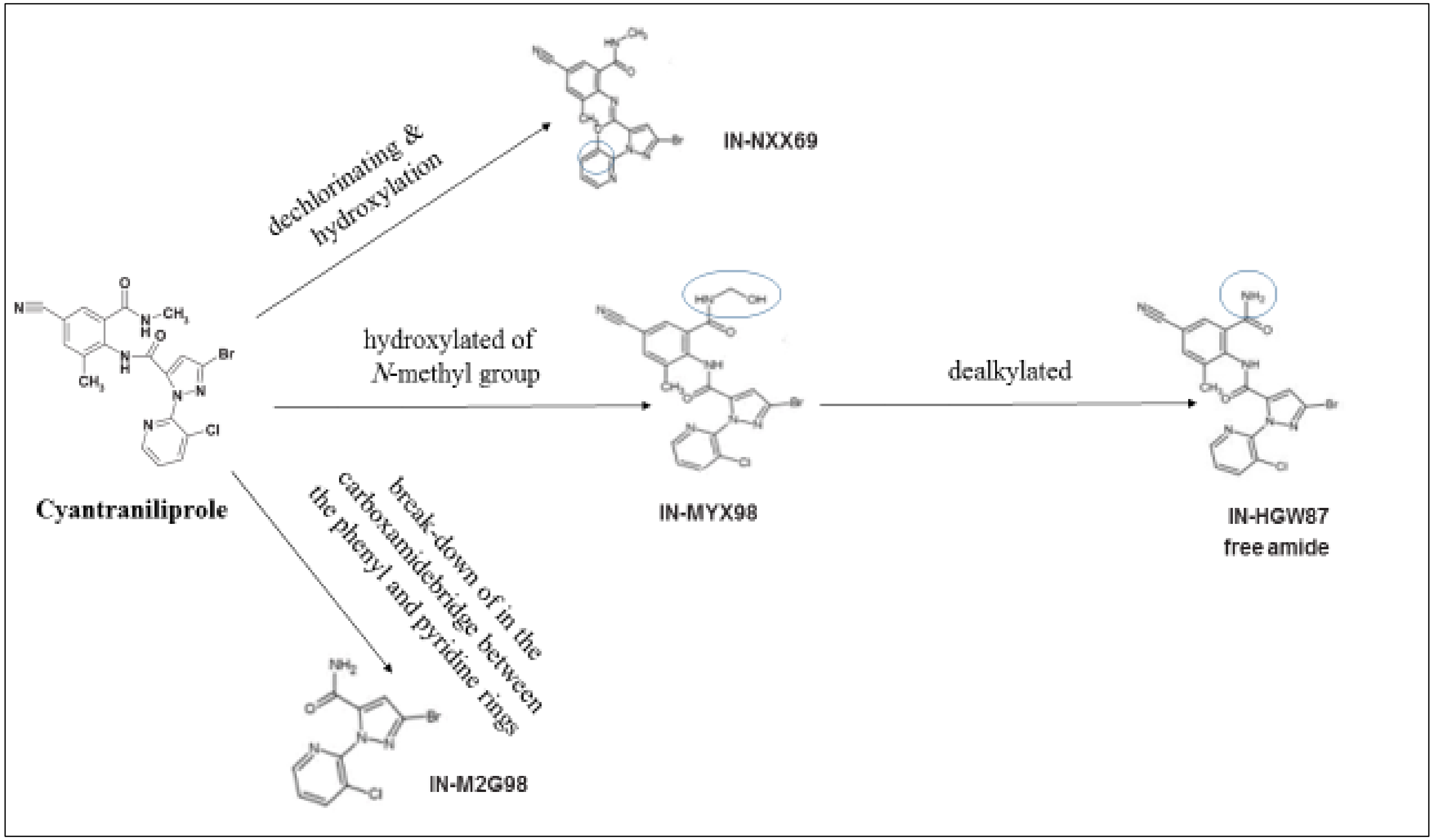


Fig. S12b. Transformation pathways of cyantraniliprole.