



Workshop on Challenges and Innovations in Nanotechnology  
18-19 December, Damascus- Syria



# Application of nanotechnology in the field of agriculture (nano-pesticides and nano-fertilizers)

Prof. Seid Mahdi Jafari

Dec, 2019  
Damascus,  
Syria



آنچه نادیدنی ست آن بینی  
آفتابیش در میان بینی

پشم دل باز کن که جان بینی  
دل هر ذره را که بشکافی  
هاتف اصفهانی



# A brief biography

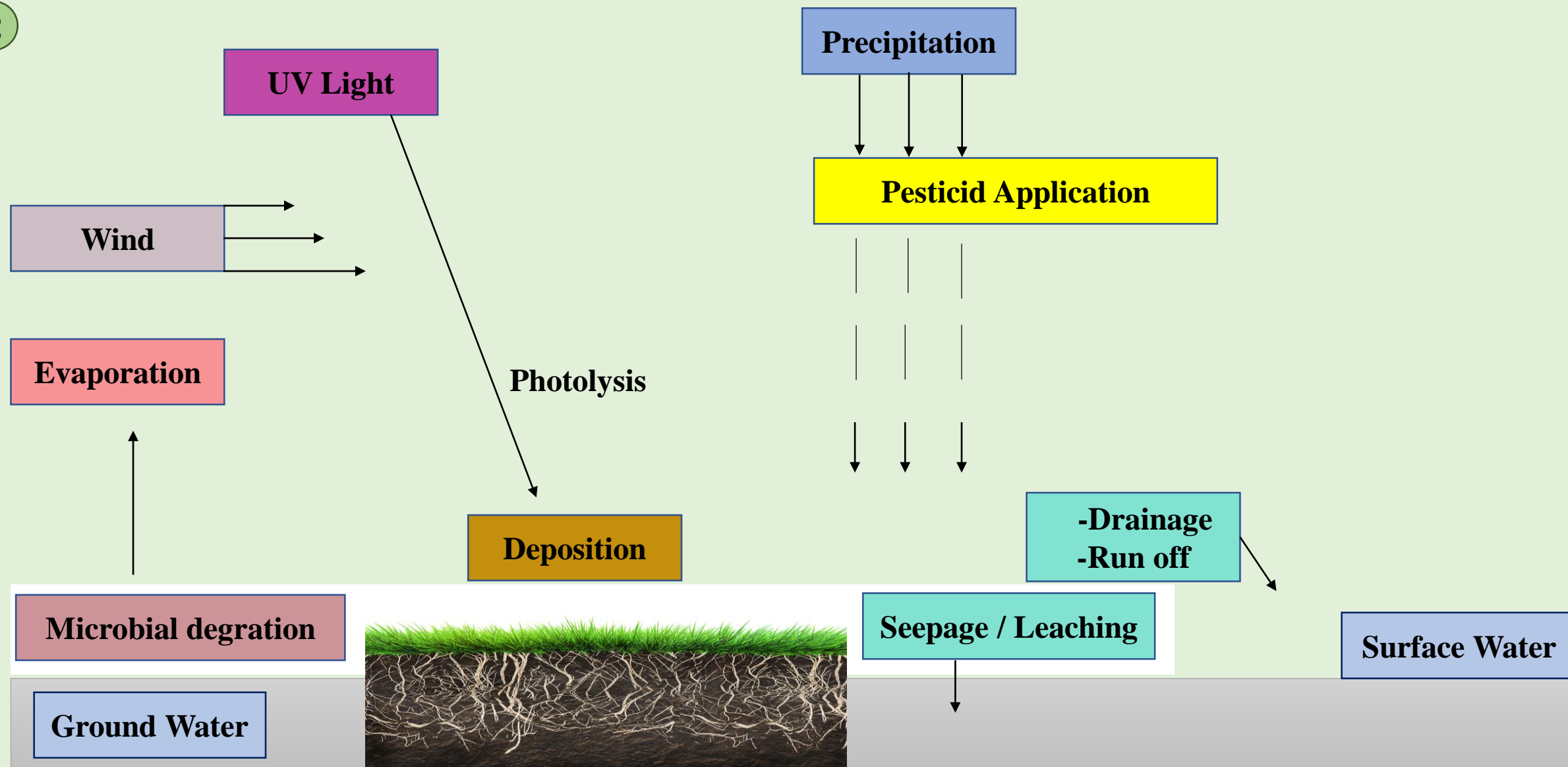
- PhD from the University of Queensland (Australia), in 2007.
- Working on nanoencapsulation of food bioactives for the past 15 years.
- A full professor, and academic member of GUASNR (Iran).
- Publishing >200 papers (h-index= 50) in top-ranked international journals
- Editing 36 books along with 37 book chapters with Elsevier, Springer, and Taylor.
- One of the top 1% world scientists in the field of Biological Sciences (Thomson Reuters, Essential Scientific Indicators); Nov, 2015.
- One of the top national researchers (Iranian Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology); Nov, 2017.
- One of the world's highly cited researchers (Clarivate Analytics, Web of Science); Nov 2018 and 2019.
- Top reviewer in the field of agricultural and biological sciences (Publons, Web of Science); Sep, 2017-2019.

# OUTLINE

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Appropriate Nanocarriers and Nanodelivery Systems for Agrochemicals**
- 3. Preparation of Different Nanoencapsulated Agrochemicals**
- 4. Application of Nanoencapsulated Agrochemicals in Practice**
- 5. Future Prospects of Nanoencapsulation in Agriculture**

# INTRODUCTION

- Agrochemicals play an important role in agricultural production.
- The application of nanotechnology in pesticide delivery is relatively new and in the early stages of development.
- The focus of ongoing research was on the development of a nanoencapsulated pesticide formulation that has slow releasing properties with enhanced solubility, permeability, and stability.
- Nanoencapsulated pesticide formulation is able to reduce the dosage of pesticides and human exposure to them, which is environmentally friendly for crop protection.



**Fig 1.** Pathways of pesticide losses and degradation



# Appropriate Nanocarriers and Nanodelivery Systems for Agrochemicals



**Lipid  
Based**

**Nanoencapsulation  
Materials For  
Agrochemicals  
Delivery**

**Polymer  
Based**

**Porous  
Based**

**Other  
Materials**

**Clay  
Based**

Nanoencapsulation in the Food Industry

# Biopolymer Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes

Volume 1

Edited by

Seid Mahdi Jafari, Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural resources, IRAN.

*Biopolymer Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes*, a volume in the *Nanoencapsulation in the Food Industry* series, guides readers on how to fabricate nanostructures/nanocarriers from different proteins and polysaccharides and apply them for food encapsulation purposes.

One of the main technologies for preparing nanoencapsulated bioactive ingredients and nutraceuticals is application of biopolymeric nanocarriers. This book covers recent and applied research in all disciplines of bioactive and nutraceutical delivery systems. All chapters emphasize original results relating to experimental, theoretical, formulation, and/or applications of nanostructured biopolymers.

## Key Features

- Provides updated formulation and preparation of biopolymeric nanocarriers from proteins and polysaccharides
- Discloses knowledge and potential of biopolymer nanostructures for encapsulation
- Brings the novel applications of biopolymer nanostructures in developing bioactive delivery systems

## About the Editor



Prof. Seid Mahdi Jafari received his PhD from the University of Queensland (Australia), in 2006. He has been working on nanoencapsulation of food bioactives for the past 15 years. Now, as a full Professor, he is an academic member of GUASNR (Iran). He has published more than 150 papers in top-ranked International Journals (h-index=35 in Scopus) and 30 book chapters along with editing 11 books with Elsevier. In November 2015, he was awarded as one of the top 1% world scientists by Thomson Reuters (Essential Scientific Indicators) in the field of Biological Sciences. Also in December 2017, he was selected as one of the top national researchers by the Iranian Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology. Recently in November 2018, he was awarded as one of the world highly cited researchers by Clarivate Analytics (Web of Science).



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Jafari

Nanoencapsulation in the Food Industry

Biopolymer Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes

Nanoencapsulation in the Food Industry

# Lipid-Based Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes

Volume 2

Edited by

Seid Mahdi Jafari, Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural resources, IRAN.

*Lipid-Based Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes*, a volume in the *Nanoencapsulation in the Food Industry* series, reviews recent studies on formulation and evaluation of different categories of lipid-based nanocarriers, discussing how the technology of lipid nanoencapsulation is feasible to be used in industries.

Lipid-based nanoencapsulation systems are mostly used in the food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries. Water-insoluble nanocarriers have the possibility to be scaled up plus the potential of more encapsulation efficiency and low toxicity. This book covers the main types that have been studied and developed in recent years, including nanoemulsions, nanoliposomes, nanostructured lipid carriers, and surfactant nanocarriers.

## Key Features

- Brings recent studies on formulation and evaluation of different categories of lipid-based nanocarriers
- Discusses how technology of lipid nanoencapsulation can be used in industries
- Summarizes the practical application of nanostructures from lipid formulations such as nanoemulsions, nanoliposomes, nanostructured lipid carriers and surfactant nanocarriers

## About the Editor



Prof. Seid Mahdi Jafari received his PhD from the University of Queensland (Australia), in 2006. He has been working on nanoencapsulation of food bioactives for the past 15 years. Now, as a full Professor, he is an academic member of GUASNR (Iran). He has published more than 150 papers in top-ranked International Journals (h-index=35 in Scopus) and 30 book chapters along with editing 11 books with Elsevier. In November 2015, he was awarded as one of the top 1% world scientists by Thomson Reuters (Essential Scientific Indicators) in the field of Biological Sciences. Also in December 2017, he was selected as one of the top national researchers by the Iranian Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology. Recently in November 2018, he was awarded as one of the world highly cited researchers by Clarivate Analytics (Web of Science).



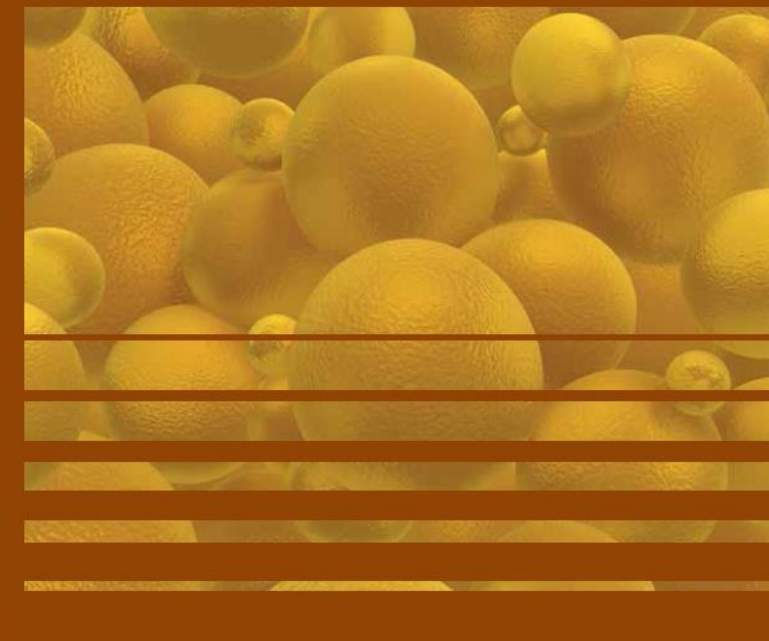
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Jafari

Nanoencapsulation in the Food Industry

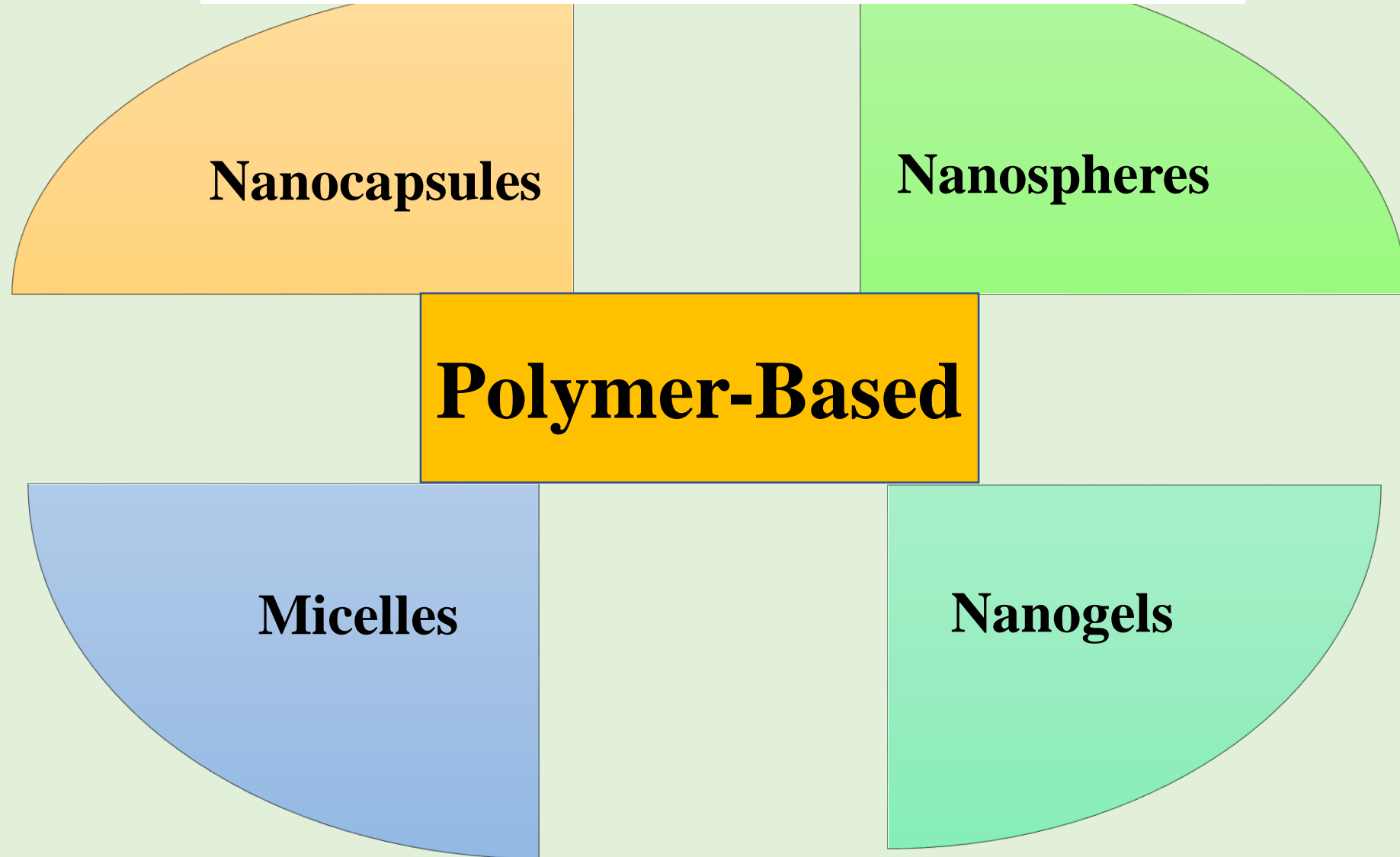
Lipid-Based Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes



# Volume 2 Lipid-Based Nanostructures for Food Encapsulation Purposes

Edited by  
Seid Mahdi Jafari

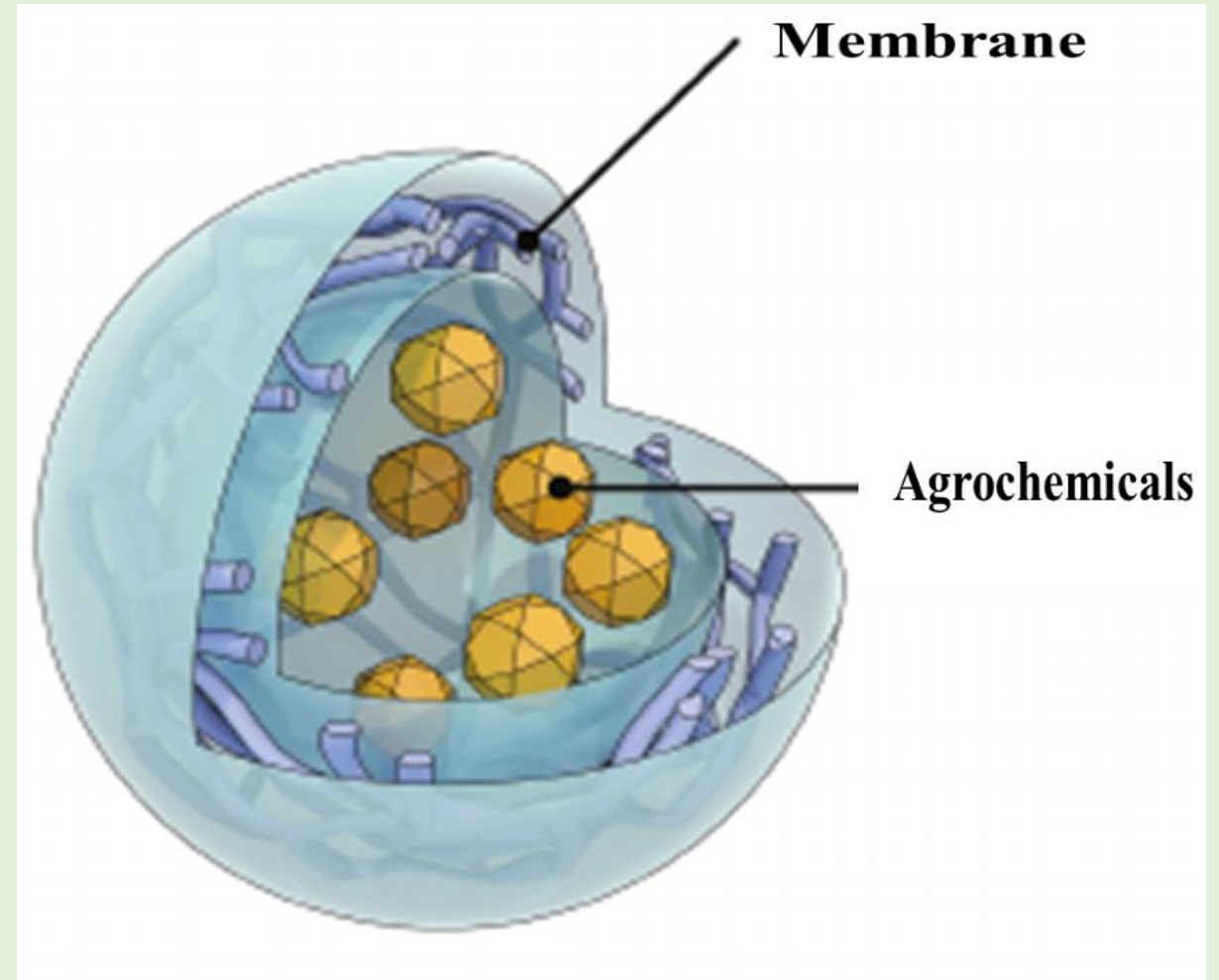




# Nanocapsules

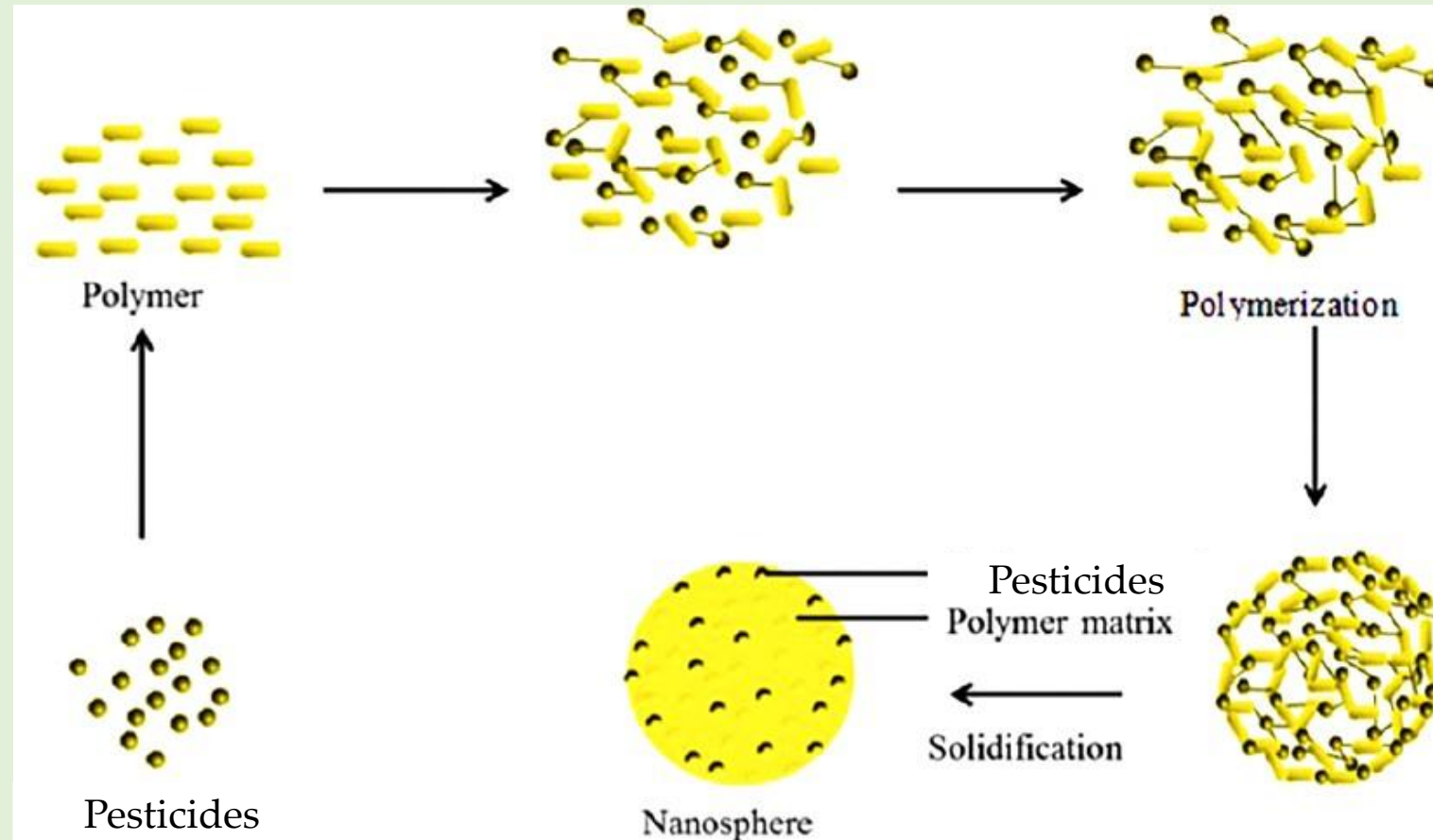
Vesicular systems that are made up:

- A polymeric membrane
- The active compounds



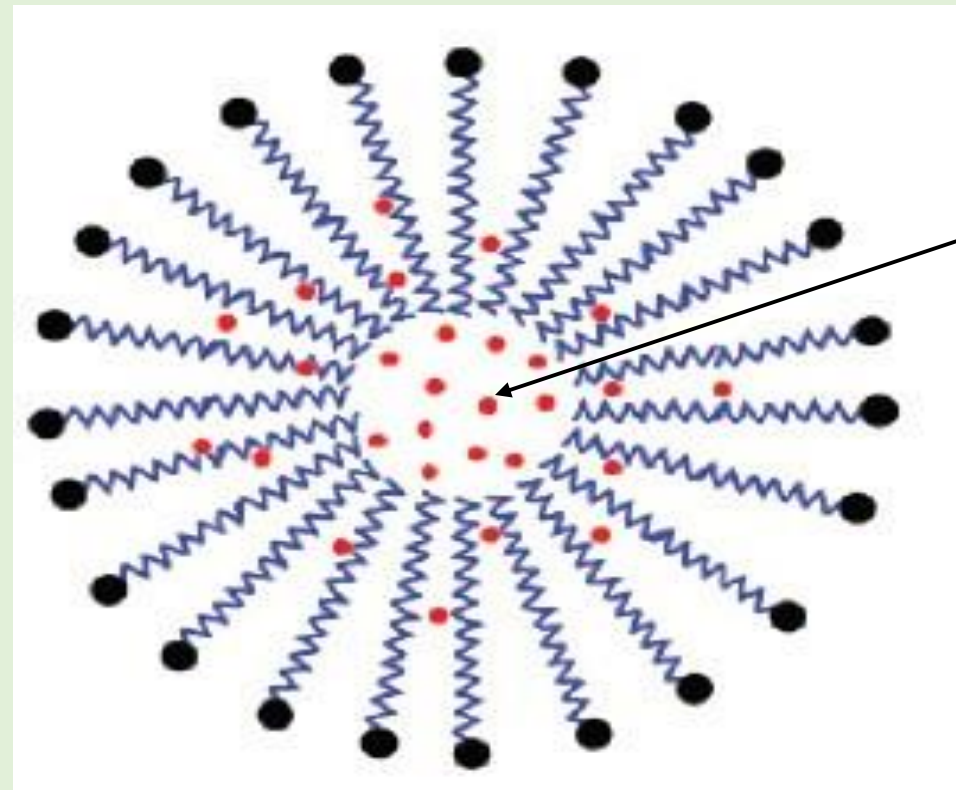
- Constitute the active nanocarrier system
- The active compounds are uniformly distributed and embedded into the polymeric matrix

## Nanospheres



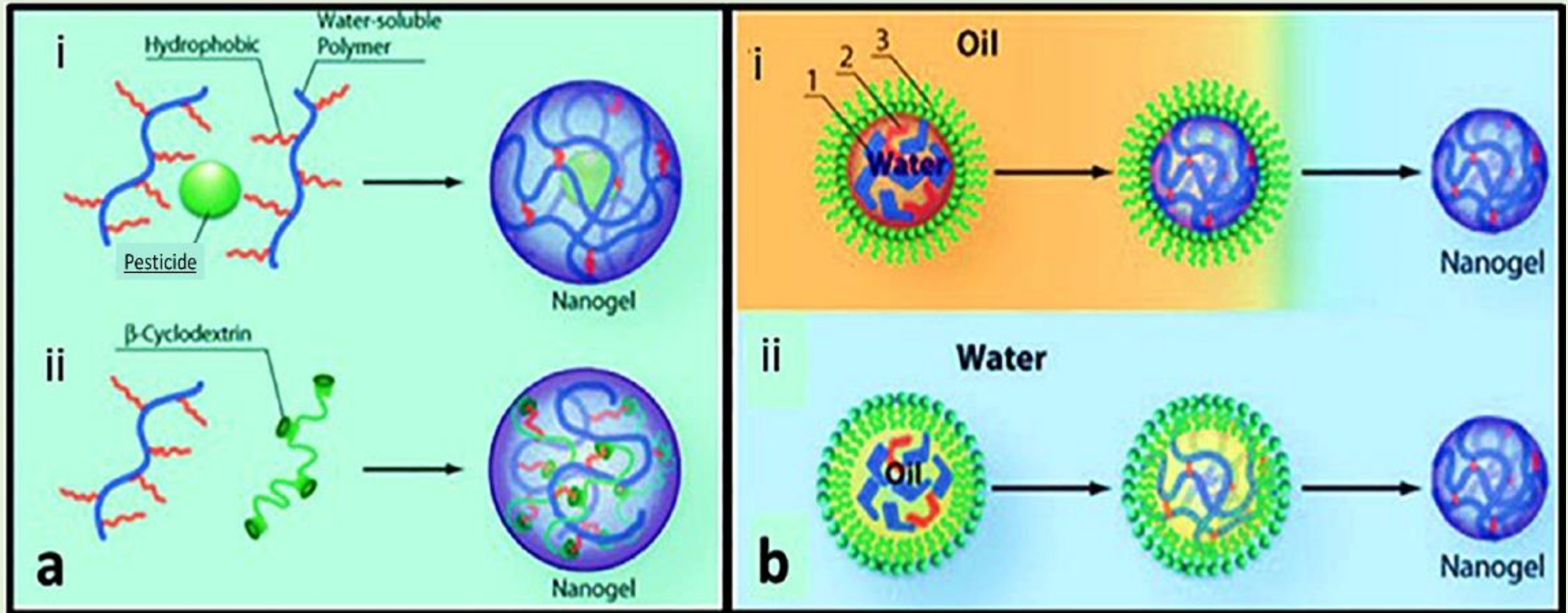
- Micelles are ideal bioactive nanocarriers for encapsulating pesticides, especially for water-insoluble agents.

## Micelles

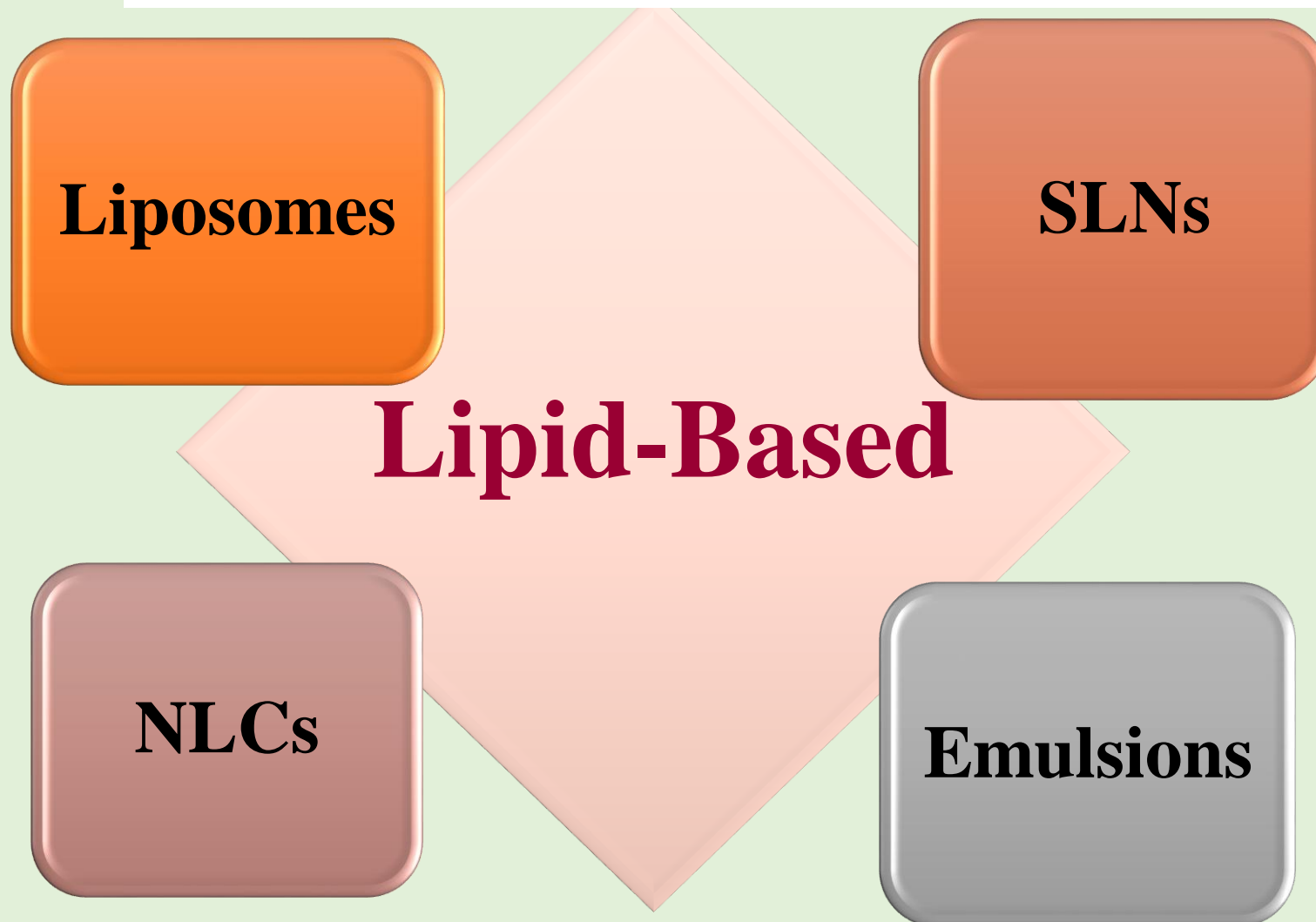


Pesticide



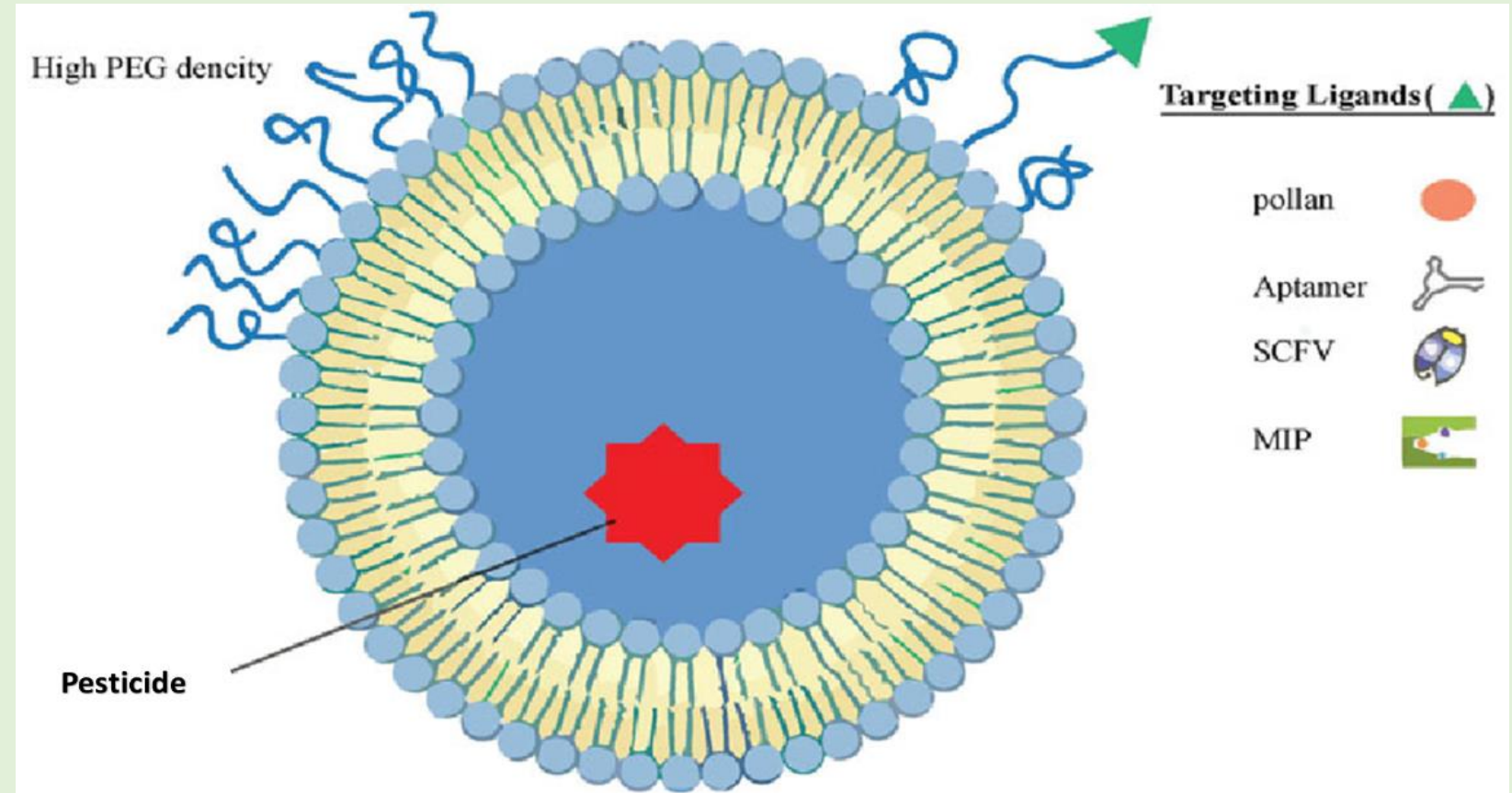


- (i) Physical assembly of interactive polymers
- (ii) Polymerization of monomers in a homogeneous phase or in a micro- or nanoscale heterogeneous environment
- (iii) Cross-linking of preformed polymers
- (iv) Template-assisted nanofabrication of nanogel particles



- Spherical amphiphilic structures made from polar lipids
- Hydrophilic heads of the polar lipids are oriented towards water
- Hydrophobic tails are arranged towards the central core

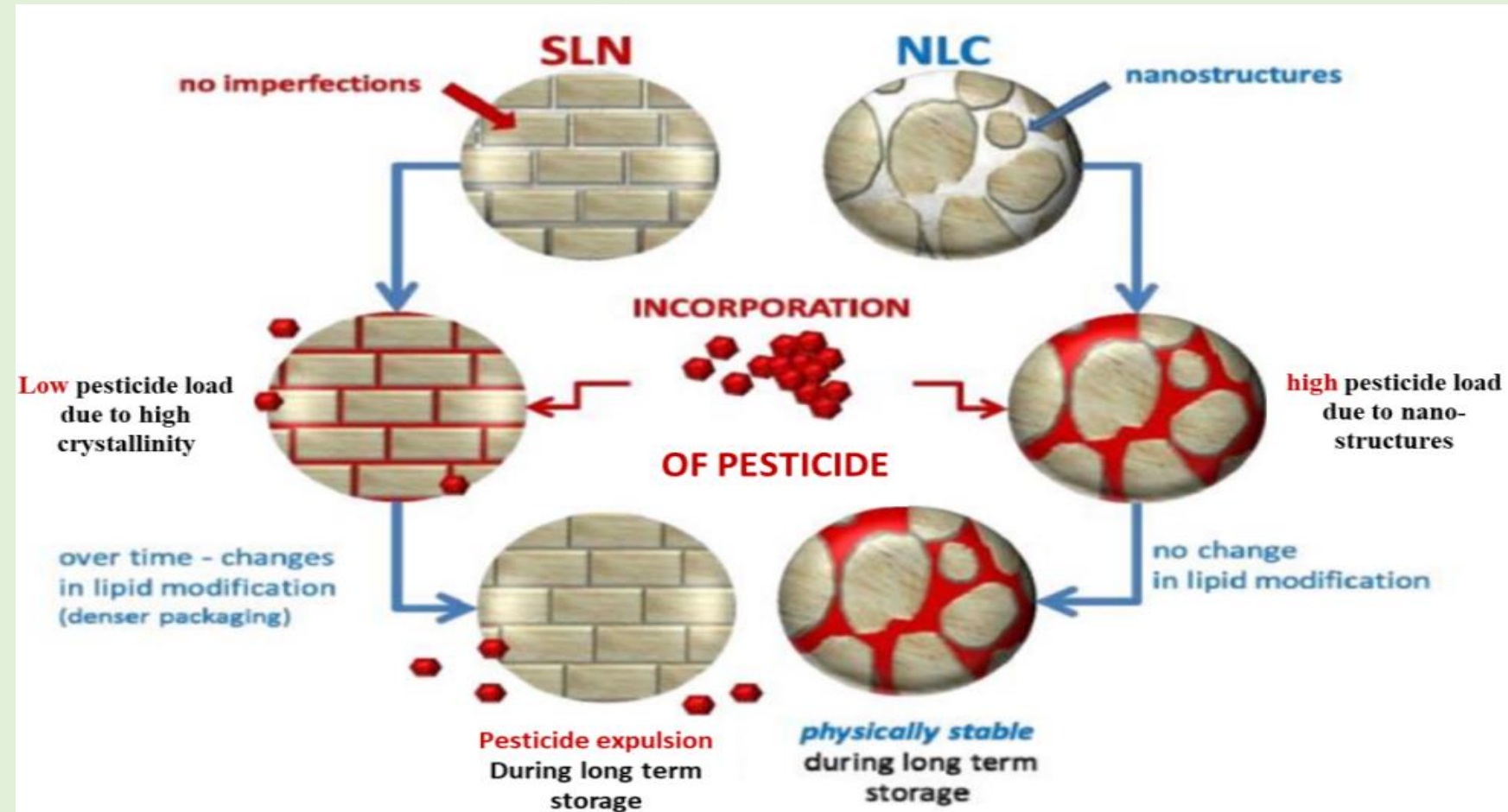
# Nanoliposomes





- Formulated by solid lipids known as solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs)
- Mixture of solid lipids and oils called nanostructured lipid carriers (NLCs)

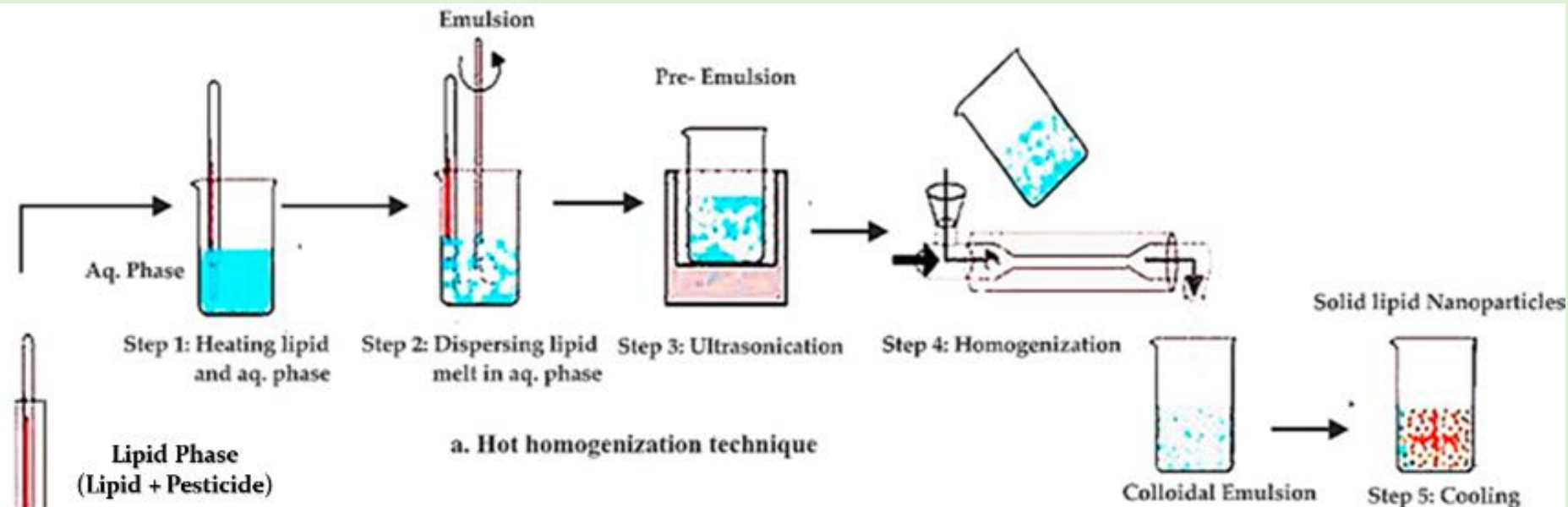
## Nanolipid Carriers: SLNs & NLCs



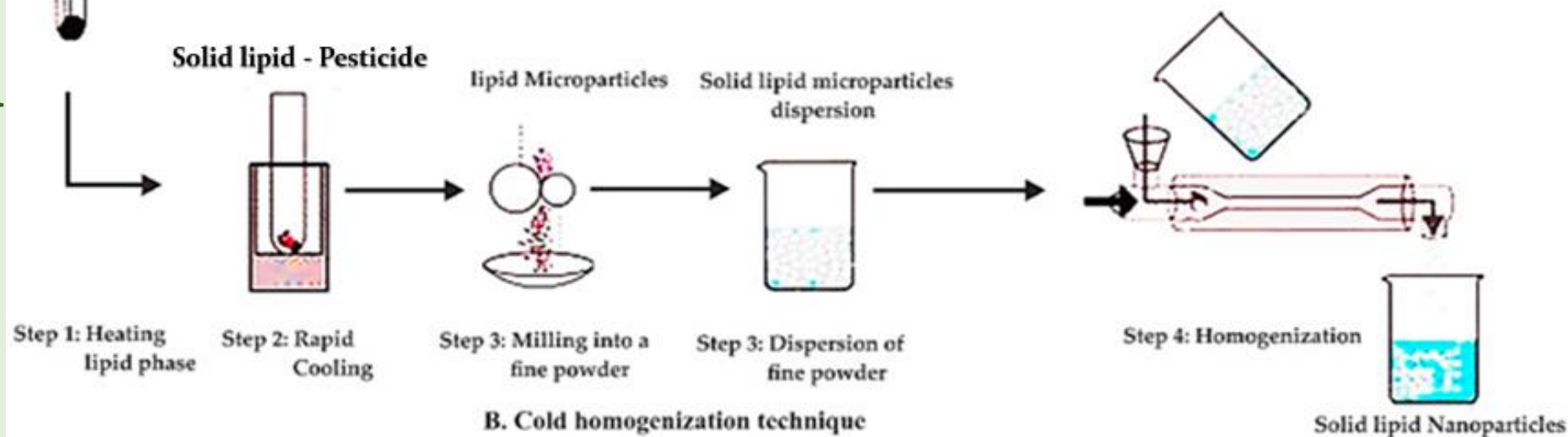


- One of the simplistic and highly effective nutraceutical and pharmaceutical delivery systems in the encapsulation industry
- **Different techniques to preparation Nanoemulsions and Nanolipid Carriers**
  - a) Hot homogenization
  - b) Cold homogenization
  - c) High pressure homogenization
  - d) Solvent emulsification–evaporation
  - e) Solvent emulsification-diffusion
  - f) Microemulsion
  - g) Melting dispersion
  - h) Ultrasonication
  - i) Solvent injection

## a) Hot

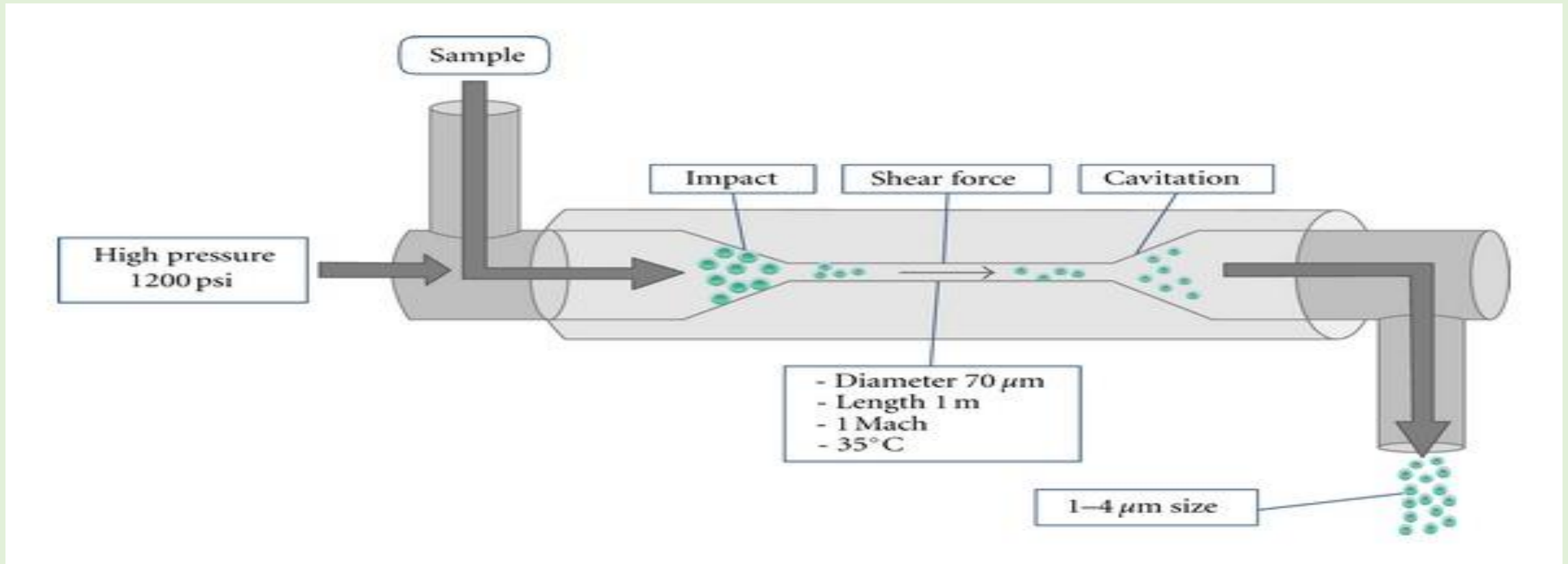


## b) Cold



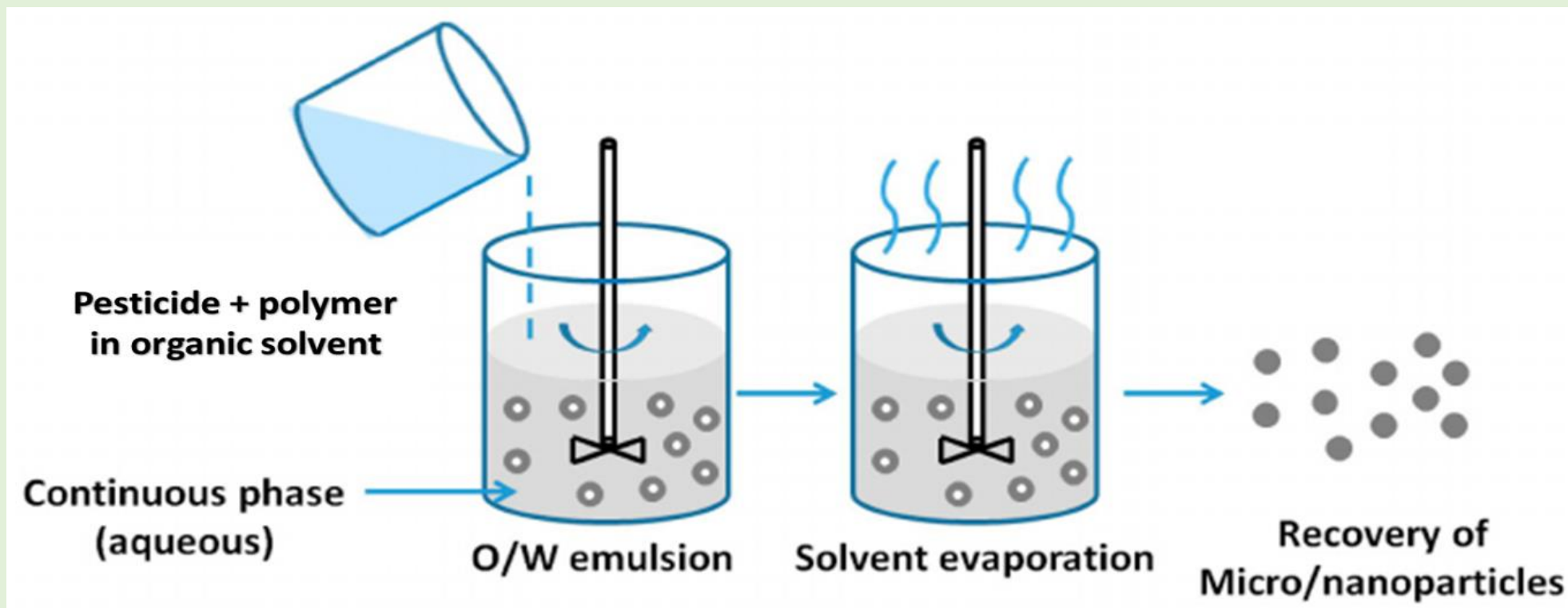
## c) High pressure homogenization

- The lipid is pushed through high shear stress under the influence of high pressure (100–2000 bar) which reduces the particle size to nano levels.



## d) Solvent emulsification–evaporatio

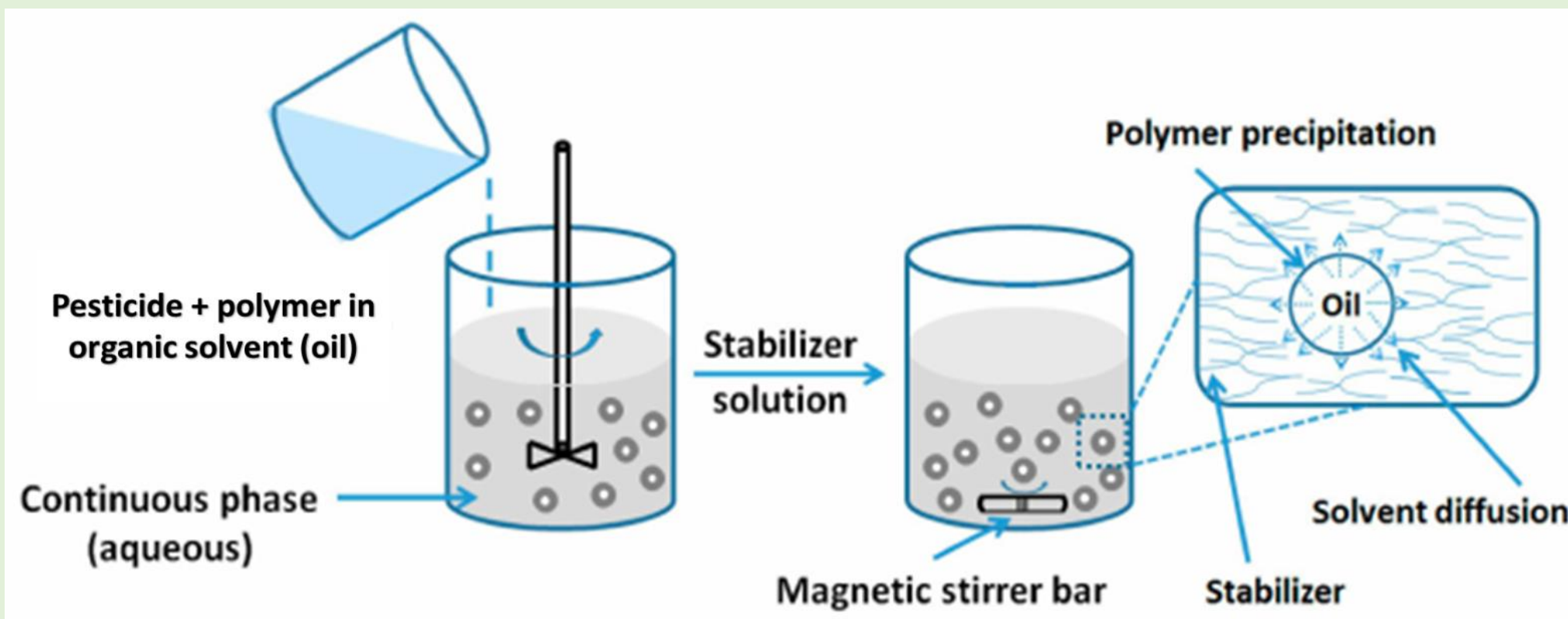
- The lipids and active component/agrochemicals are dissolved in an organic solvent and the solution emulsified in aqueous solution.
- The organic solvent is removed by evaporating the emulsion in a rotary evaporator at 50–60°C .





## e) Solvent emulsification-diffusion

- The solvent and water are mutually saturated prior to dissolution of lipid and active component/agrochemical in water saturated solvent followed by stirring to yield O/W emulsion.



## f) Microemulsion

- Agrochemical is dispersed in molten lipid to which mixture of water, co-surfactant and surfactant
- Preheated to the molten lipid temperature, are added and stirred gently

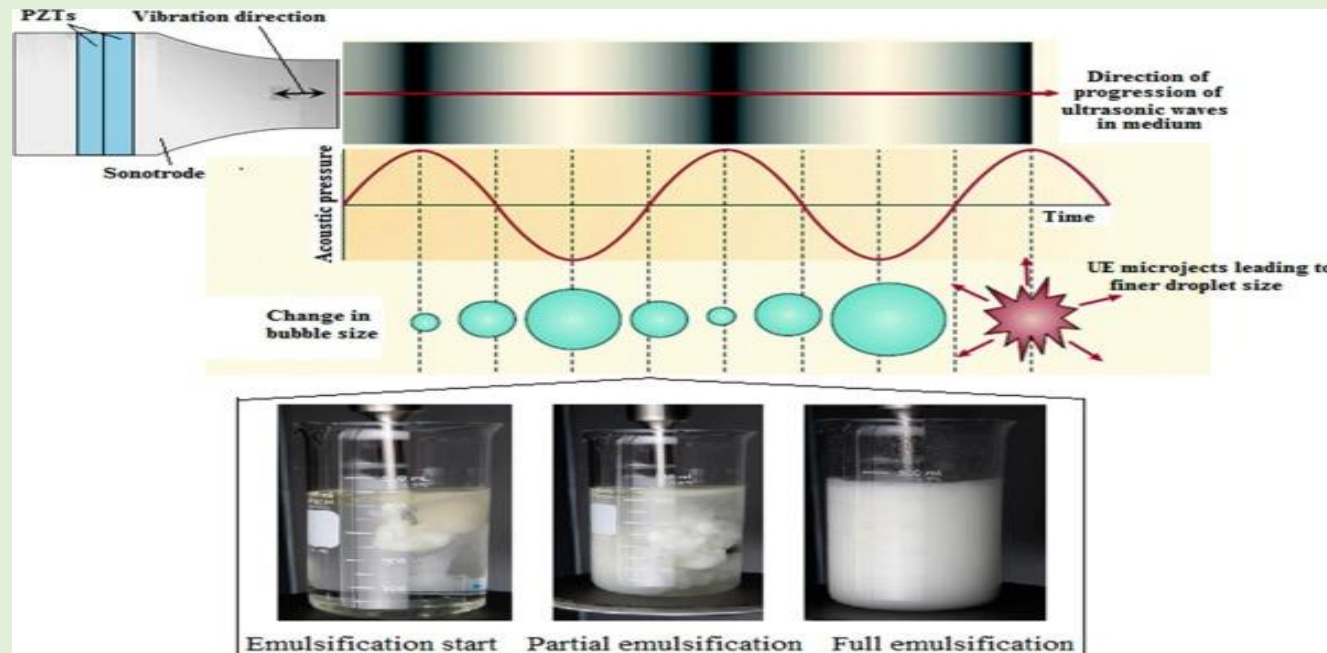


## g) Melting dispersion

- Agrochemical and solid lipid are melted in the presence of organic solvent that forms the oil phase.

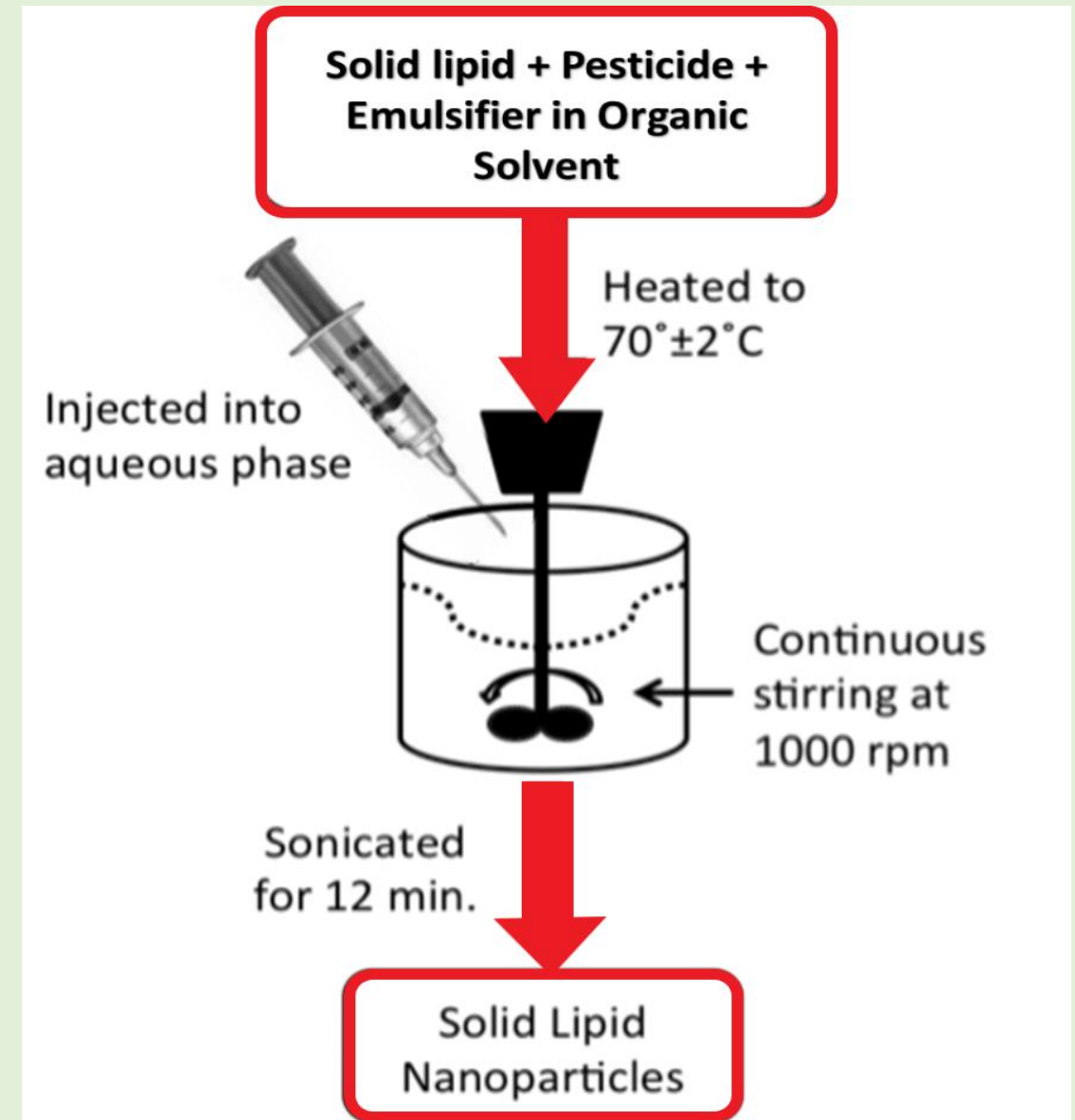
## h) Ultrasonication

- The dispersion of molten core and phospholipids takes place in an aqueous medium at elevated temperatures through ultrasonication.



## i) Solvent injection

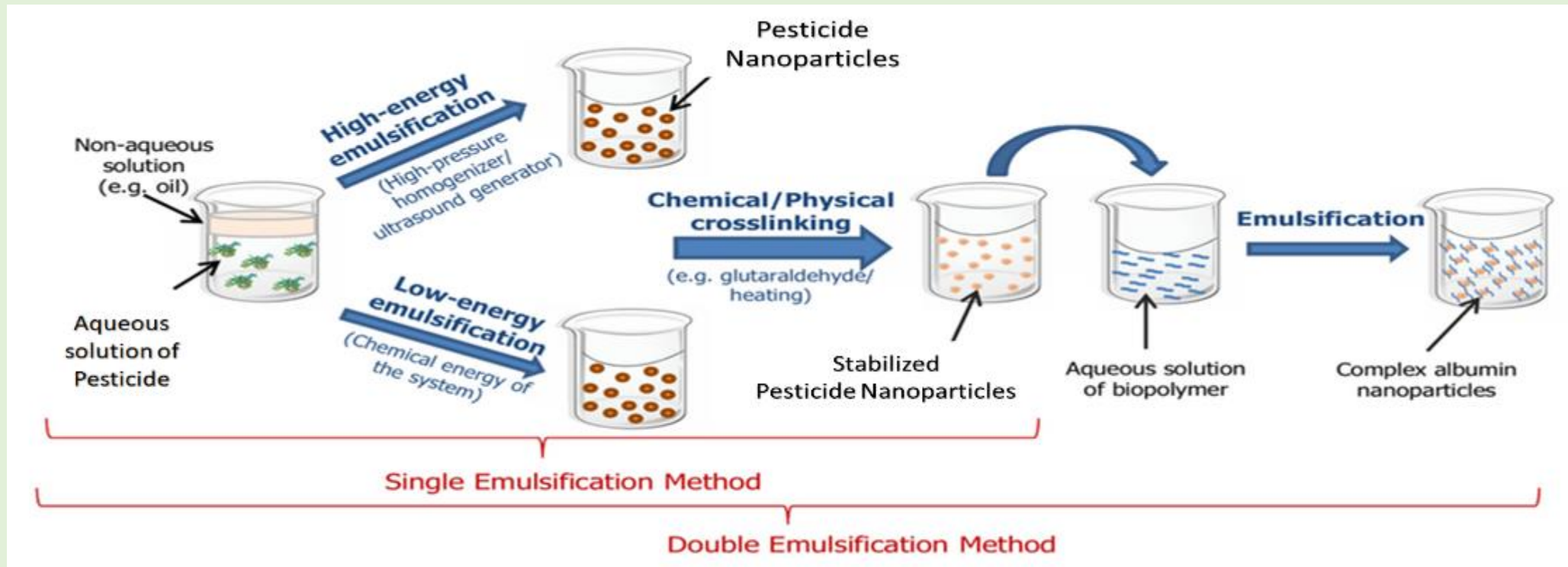
- The lipids and agrochemicals are solubilized in a water–miscible solvent or water–miscible solvent mixture
- Quickly injected into an aqueous phase of surfactants





## j) Double emulsification

- A previously dissolved aqueous hydrophilic bioactive compound is mixed with molten lipid to form the primary emulsion
- Stabilized by adding stabilizer that is dispersed in an aqueous phase



# Nanoemulsions

## Formulation, Applications, and Characterization



Edited by Seid Mahdi Jafari and David Julian McClements

*Nanoemulsions: Formulation, Applications, and Characterization* provides detailed information on the production, application, and characterization of nanoemulsions as presented by scientists and engineers from the food, agrochemical, chemical, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical areas. Those involved in the nutraceutical, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries will find this a useful reference, as it presents state-of-the-art information related to the different preparation and formulation methods of nanoemulsions and their application in a broad range of fields and products. This book highlights recent research that clearly demonstrates the advantages of nanoemulsions over conventional emulsions for many commercial applications, making it a timely resource.

### Key Features

- Summarizes general aspects of nanoemulsions and their formulation
- Provides detailed information on the production, application, and characterization of nanoemulsions
- Highlights existing and novel applications of nanoemulsions in functional foods, nutraceutical products, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and cosmetic formulations
- Explains the preparation of nanoemulsions by both low- and high-energy methods



Seid Mahdi Jafari is an Associate Professor in the Department of Food Materials and Process Design Engineering at Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Iran. He has been working on the nanoemulsification and nanoencapsulation of food ingredients for the past decade and he has been awarded as one of the top 1% scientists of the world with the highest citations by Thomson Reuters (Essential Scientific Indicators) in the field of Biological Sciences.



David Julian McClements is a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Food Science at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA. He is one of the most highly cited authors in the food and agricultural area, and is internationally recognized for his research on the fabrication and application of nanoemulsions and other types of colloidal delivery systems.



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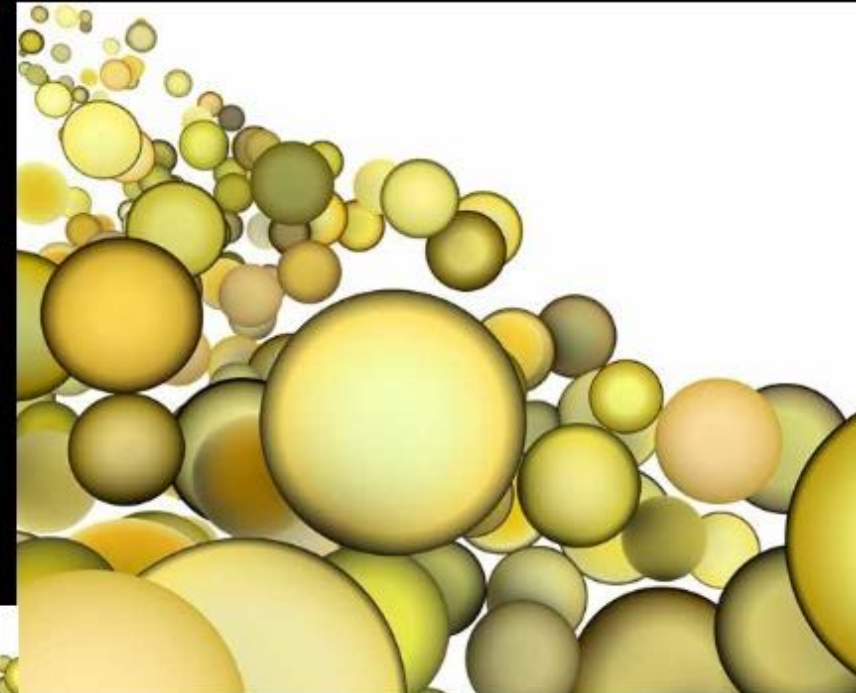


S M Jafari  
 D J McClements

Nanoemulsions

# Nanoemulsions

## Formulation, Applications, and Characterization



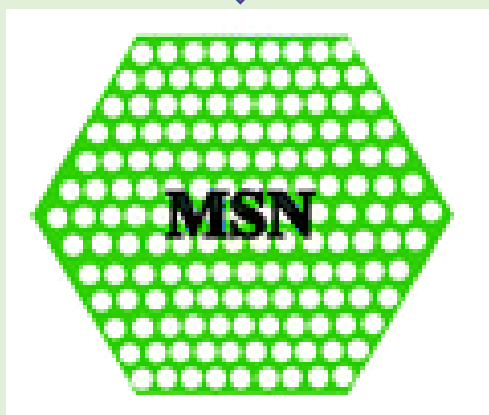
# Porous Inorganic

**Mesoporous  
Silica  
Nanoparticle**

**Porous Hollow  
Silica  
Nanoparticle**

Modified Stober method

Soft template



Fast Self-assembling

Hard template



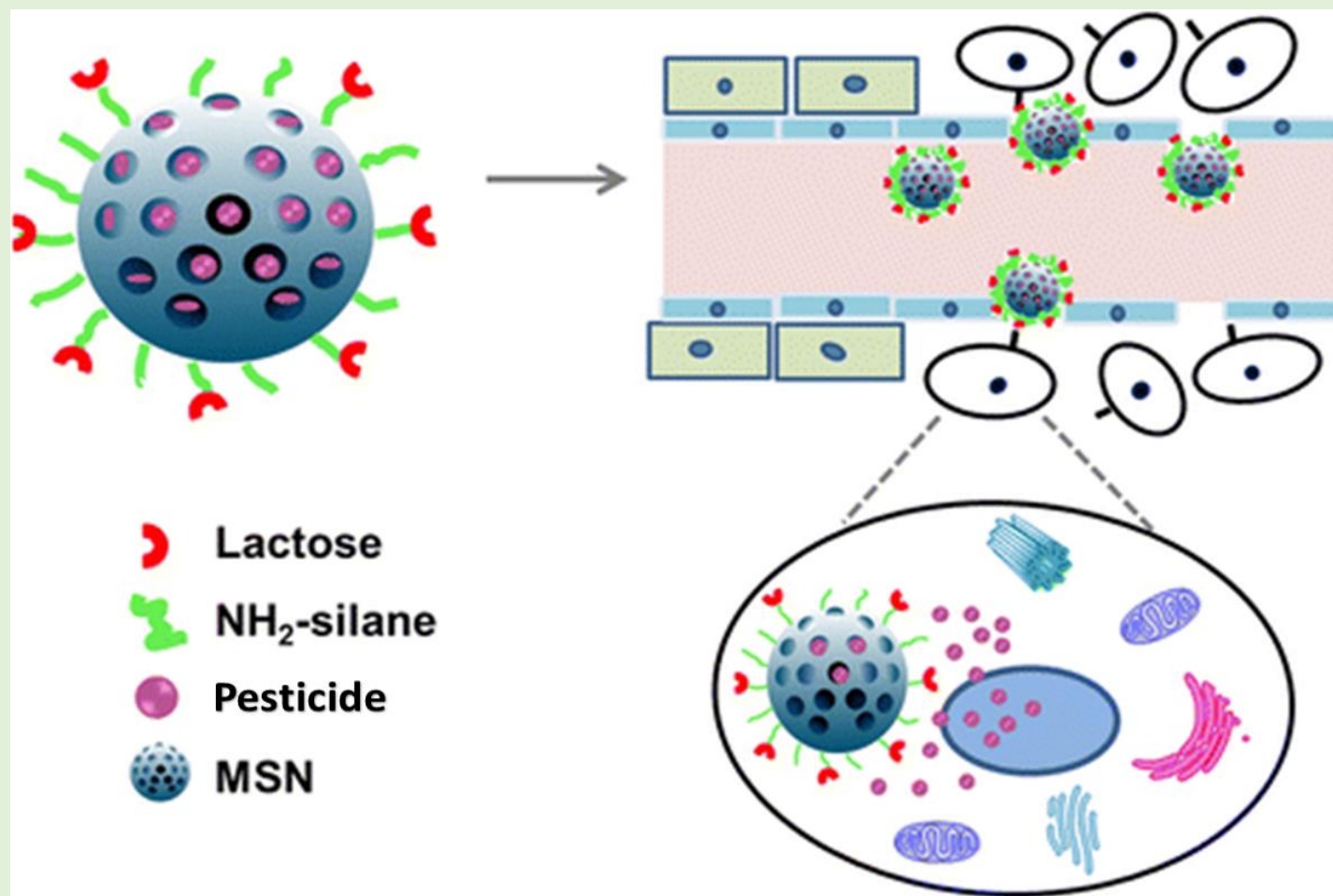
Dissolving & Reconstruction

Modified aerosol procedure



# Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticle

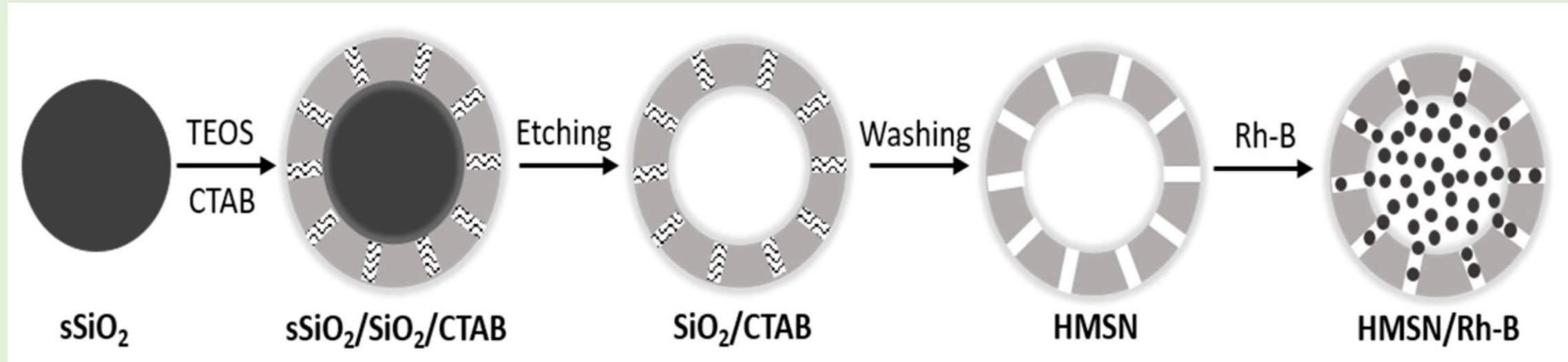
- The amphiphilic surfactant provides the basic structure on which the deposition and condensation of  $\text{SiO}_2$  take place.

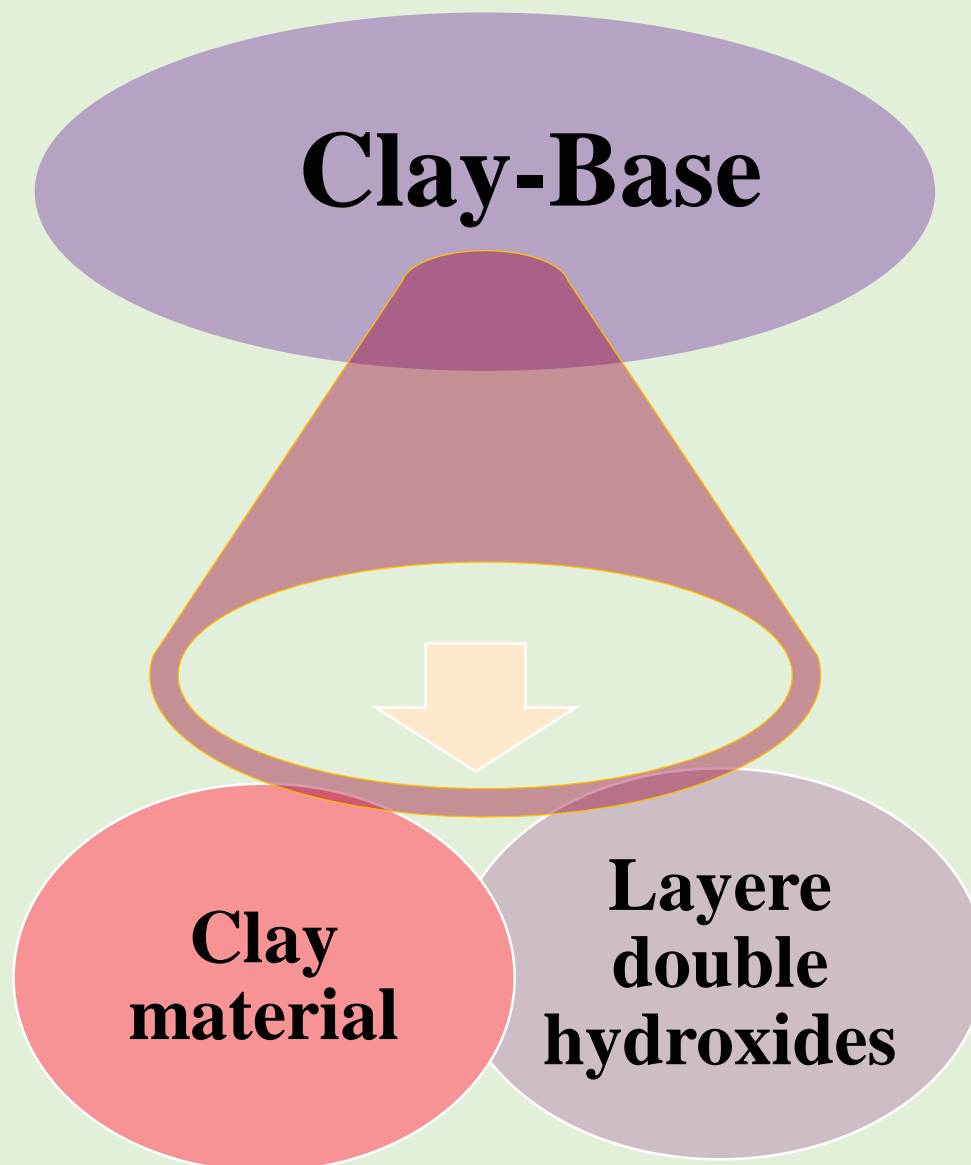




# Porous Hollow Silica Nanoparticle

HSNs act as carrier materials for both oil-soluble and water-soluble pesticides, and loading efficiency depends on their morphological features. The pesticide loading efficacy can also be increased by improving the loading methods.





# Clay material

Nanoclays are fine-grained materials belonging to the wider group of minerals commonly described as naturally occurring aluminum silicates or hydrous silicates with sheet-like structures.



(a)

Organoclay

(b)

Polymer-clay nanocomposite

(c)

Pillared clay

(d)

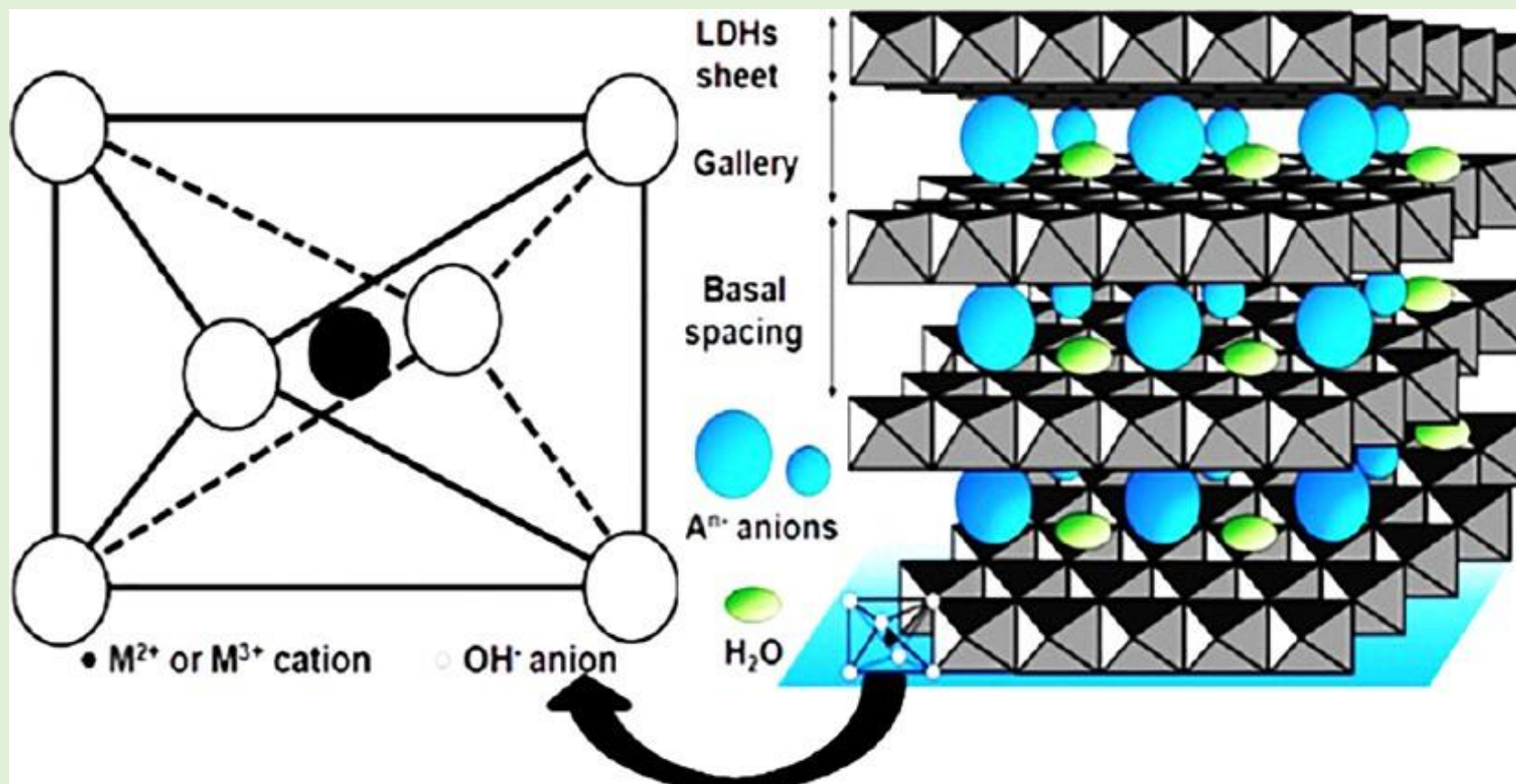
Heat-treated clay

(e)

Acid-treated clay

# Layered double hydroxides

- Natural and synthetic materials of anionic lamellar compounds
- made up: positively charged brucite-type layers of mixed metal hydroxides





# Other Nanoencapsulation Materials

**Poly(citric acid) grafted carbon nanotube**

**Inorganic porous materials such as porous nano-CaCO<sub>3</sub>, nano-zeolite**

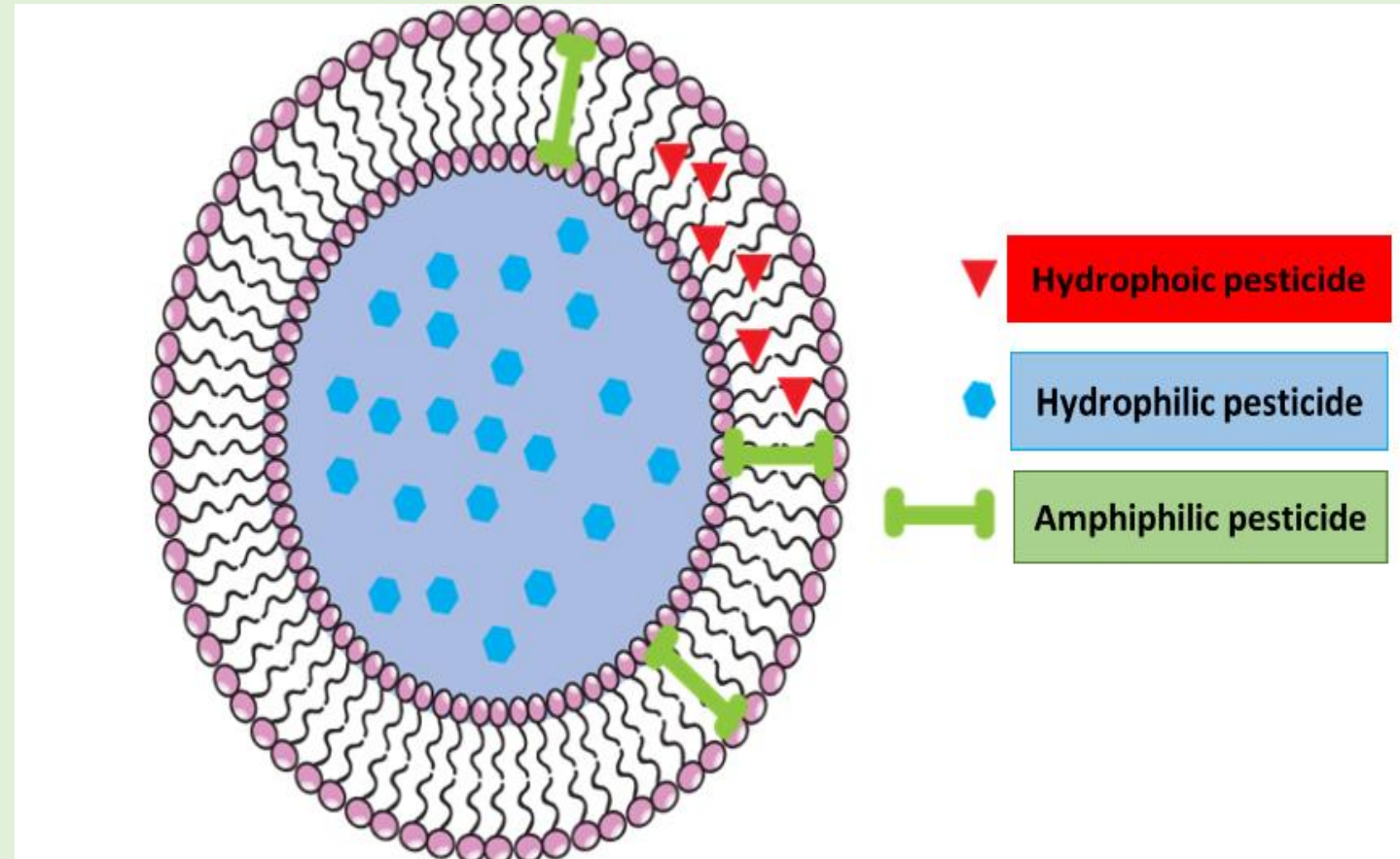
**Niosomes**

**Dendrimers**

- Self-assembled vesicular nanocarriers
- Obtained by hydration of synthetic surfactants and appropriate amounts of cholesterol or other amphiphilic molecules

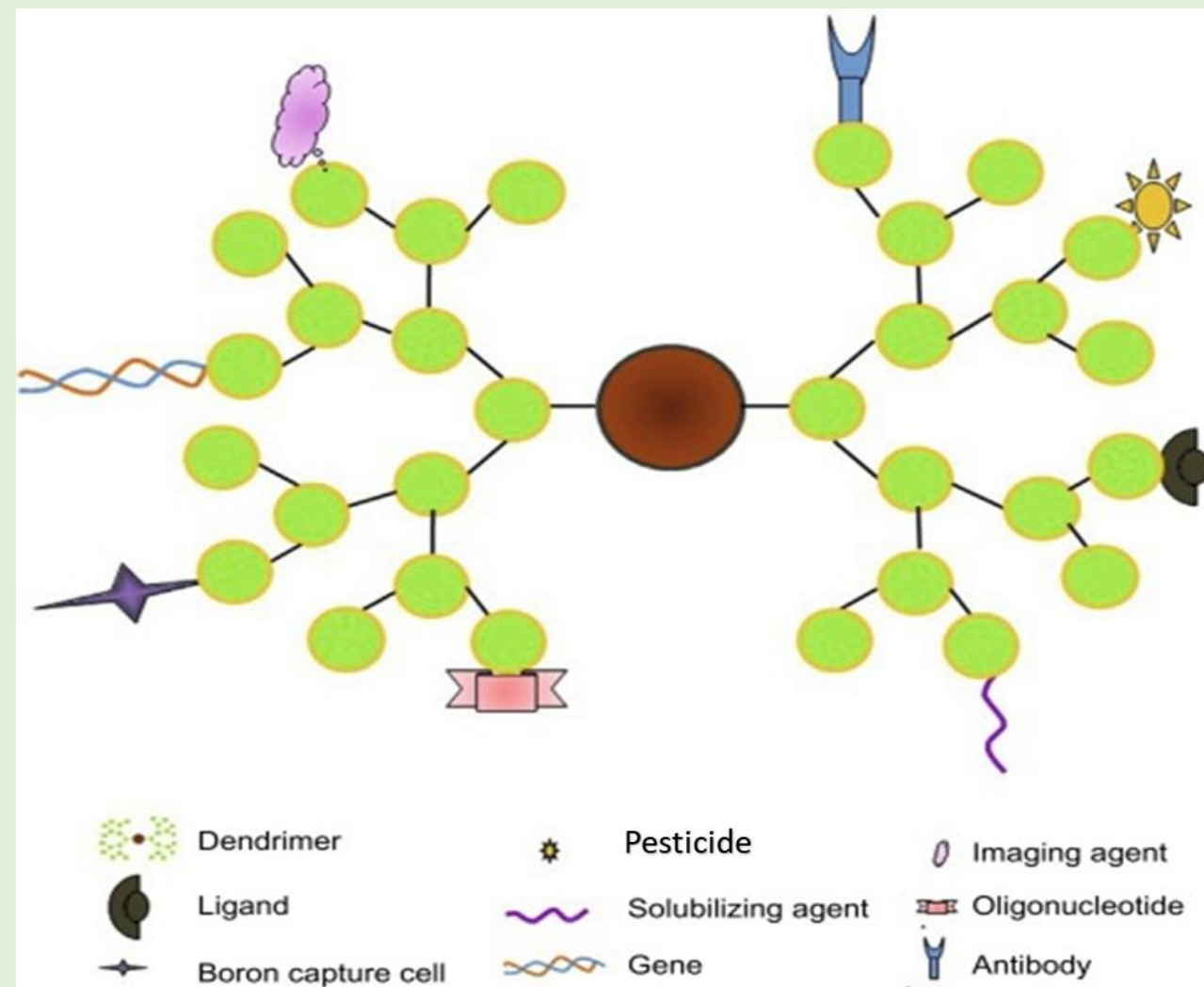
- **Different methods of niosome preparation**

- a) Ether injection
- b) Trans membrane pH gradient method
- c) Reversed phase evaporation
- d) Bubbling of nitrogen
- e) The single pass technique
- f) Microfluidization
- g) Thin film hydration
- h) The Handjani-Vila method
  - i) Formation of niosomes from proniosomes
  - j) Melted amphiphile injection
  - k) Solid amphiphiles/hot water
  - l) Micellar solution/enzymes



# Dendrimers

- Novel three-dimensional, symmetric and highly branched globular polymeric structures
- synthesized by repetitive addition of monomers from a central polyfunctional core





# Application of Nanoencapsulated Agrochemicals in Practice





## Nanoencapsulation Technologies

for the Food and Nutraceutical Industries

Edited by  
Seid Mahdi Jafari

Nanoencapsulation is a novel area of research in the food industry being developed rapidly in recent years. *Nanoencapsulation Technologies for the Food and Nutraceutical Industries* supports this subject and discusses the methods applied in the entrapment of nutrients plus the latest practices in the industry. Edited by a leading scientist, this book is prepared for scholars active in the field of food, pharmaceutical and nutraceutical science, which is an essential reference in the field of nanoencapsulation techniques and a powerful resource for the future encapsulation and controlled release technologies.

Dr. Seid Mahdi Jafari received his PhD degree in Food Process Engineering from the University of Queensland (Australia), in 2006. He has been working on the nano-emulsification and nano-encapsulation of food ingredients for the past decade. Now, as an Associate Professor, he is an academic member of GAU (Iran). He has published more than 75 papers in top-ranked international Food Science journals and 15 book chapters along with editing 4 books with LAP and Elsevier publishers. In November 2015, he was awarded as one of the top 1% scientists of the world with the highest citations by Thompson Reuters (Essential Scientific Indicators) in the field of Biological Sciences.



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Nanoencapsulation Technologies for the Food and Nutraceutical Industries Seid Mahdi Jafari

## Nanoencapsulation Technologies

for the Food and Nutraceutical Industries

Seid Mahdi Jafari

### Nanoencapsulation of Food Bioactive Ingredients

Principles and Applications

In our previous book titled *Nanoencapsulation Technologies for the Food and Nutraceutical Industries* (Elsevier, 2017), we covered the nanoencapsulation techniques applicable to the food and nutraceutical industries plus their classification to make the foundation of next studies.

This book *Nanoencapsulation of Food Bioactive Ingredients* presents the cutting-edge research in the field of nanoencapsulation for different food bioactive components including phenolic compounds and antioxidants, vitamins, natural food colorants, fish oil and essential fatty acids, flavors, minerals, food antimicrobial agents and essential oils, enzymes, bioactive peptides, and biological molecules. The main goal of this book is to provide recent research activities of nanoencapsulation in the food industry based on special and categorized food bioactive components.

Dr. Seid Mahdi Jafari received his PhD degree in Food Process Engineering from the University of Queensland (Australia), in 2006. He has been working on the nanoemulsification and nanoencapsulation of food ingredients for the past decade. Now, as an associate professor, he is an academic member of GAU (Iran). He has published more than 85 papers in top-ranked international Food Science journals (h-index=23) and 18 book chapters along with editing 4 books with LAP and Elsevier publishers. In November 2015, he was awarded as one of the top 1% scientists of the world with the highest citations by Thompson Reuters (Essential Scientific Indicators) in the field of Biological Sciences.



PHYSICAL SCIENCES



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Nanoencapsulation of Food Bioactive Ingredients

Seid Mahdi Jafari

### Nanoencapsulation of Food Bioactive Ingredients

Principles and Applications



Seid  
Mahdi  
Jafari



- ✓ Nanotechnology offers great potential to produce agrochemicals with the desired chemical composition and efficiency, thereby boosting the plant productivity.

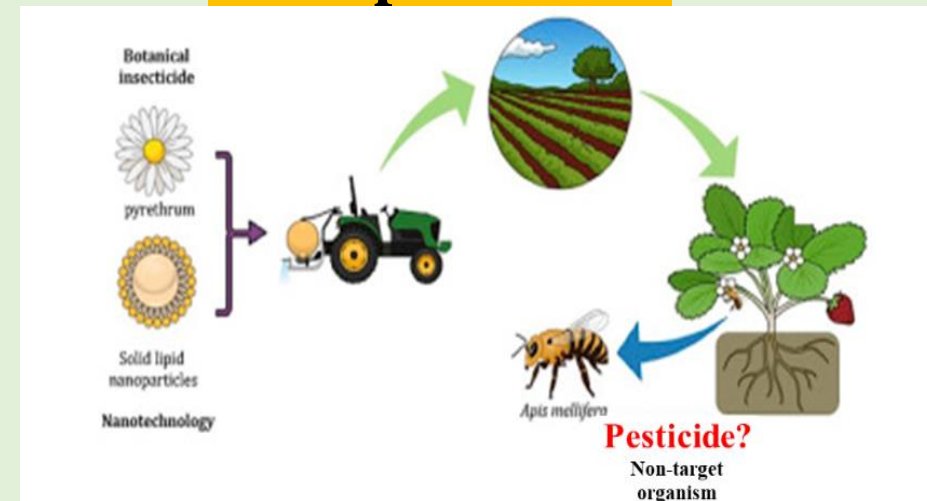




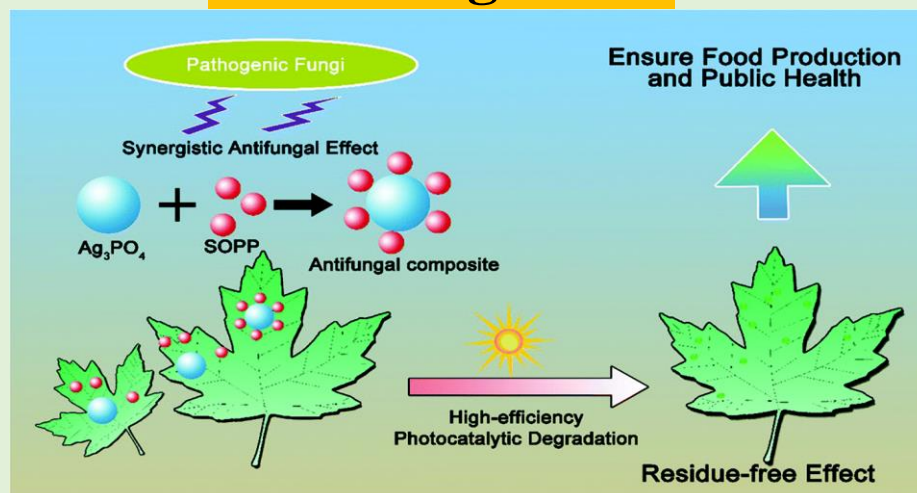
## Nanofertilizers



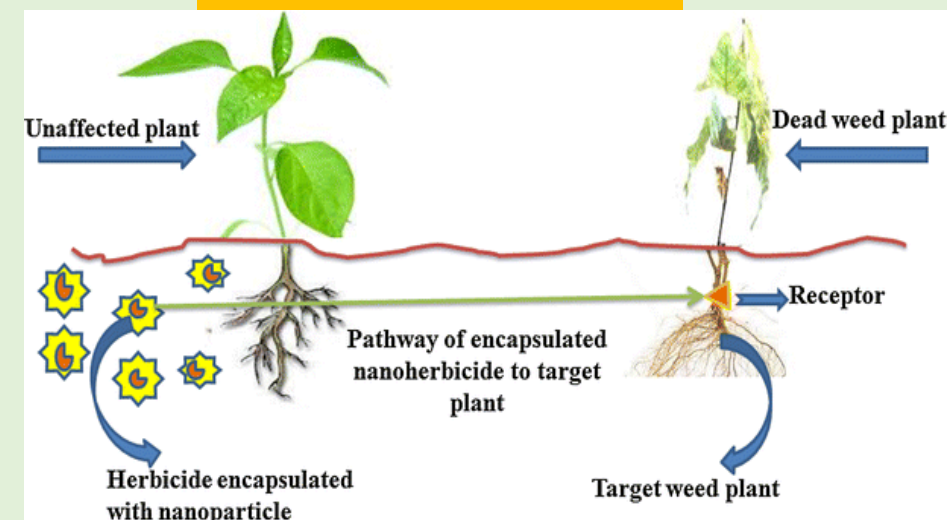
## Nanopesticides



## Nanofungicides



## Nanoherbicides



## Nanofertilizers

**TABLE 1** Preparation and Properties of Nanofertilizers

| Fertilizer                   | Host   | Particle Size | Target                            | Result   | Reference                          |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| NPK                          | Polysulfone  | –             | Slow release fertilizer           | Decreased release rate from coated granules                                  | Tomaszewska and Jarosiewicz (2006) |
| NPK                          | Sulfur   | 100 nm        | Controlled release fertilizer     | Strategically released urea and phosphate                                    | Wilson et al. (2008)               |
| NPK                          | Chitosan   | 78 nm         | Controlled release fertilizer     | Higher stability with the addition of nitrogen and potassium than phosphorus | Corradini et al. (2010)            |
| Nitrogen                     | Biochar supported sodium alginate, cellulose acetate and ethyl cellulose | –             | Controlled release fertilizer     | Retardation of urea hydrolysis   | González et al. (2015)             |
| <i>Bacillus</i> sp. (PG01)   | PBSU-g-AA/starch <sup>a</sup>  | 4-6.3 μm      | Controlled release fertilizer     | Controlled release of bacterial fertilizer                                   | Wu (2008)                          |
| <i>Raoultella planticola</i> | Sodium bentonite and alginate  | 0.95–1.39 mm  | Slow release microbial fertilizer | Controlled and sustained release   | He et al. (2015)                   |
| KNO <sub>3</sub>             | Poly(AA-co-NaAA)/PEG <sup>b</sup>  | –             | Controlled release fertilizer     | Concentration gradient dependent diffusion                                   | Ganguly and Das (2017)             |
| KNO <sub>3</sub>             | Grapheme oxide   | 10 μm         | Slow release fertilizer           | Exhibition of slow release behavior  | Zhang et al. (2014)                |

<sup>a</sup> Polybutylene succinate grafted acrylic acid/starch.

<sup>b</sup> Poly(acrylic acid-cosodium acrylate)/polyethylene glycol.



TABLE 2 Preparation and Properties of Nanopesticides

| Pesticide                     | Host  | Particle Size    | Target   | Result  | Reference                 |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| Avermectin                    | Porous hollow silica                                  | 15 nm            | UV-shielding   | UV-protection and slow release  | Li et al. (2007)          |
| Insecticide                   | Eudragit S100   | 135 nm           | Aphid  | Enhanced penetration in the plant   | Boehm et al. (2003)       |
| Gamma cyhalothrin             | Solid lipid   | 0.73–100 $\mu$ m | <i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> nymphs and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> larvae         | Reduced toxicity towards fish ( <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> ) and daphnia ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> ) | Frederiksen et al. (2003) |
| Imidacloprid                  | poly(citric acid) and poly(ethylene glycol) dendrimer | 10–20 nm         | <i>Glyphodes pyloalis</i>  | Reduction in essential dosage of pesticide  | Memarizadeh et al. (2014) |
| Imidacloprid                  | Polyethylene glycol                                   | –                | <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>  | Encapsulated forms being more toxic due to controlled release of nanoparticles                  | Bhan et al. (2014)        |
| Temephos                      | Polyethylene glycol                                   | 129.5 nm         | <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>  | Encapsulated forms being more toxic due to controlled release of nanoparticles                  | Bhan et al. (2014)        |
| Copper selenide               | Graphene oxide  | 20 nm            | <i>Pieris rapae</i>  | Drift resistance with targeted release for enhanced larval mortality                            | Sharma et al. (2017)      |
| Azidobenzaldehyde             | Carboxymethyl chitosan                                | 98.6 nm          | Armyworm larvae  | Superior insecticidal activity of the nanocapsule   | Sun et al. (2014)         |
| Pulegone                      | Sunflower and Tween 80                                | 62.0–548.7 nm    | <i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> and <i>Tribolium castaneum</i>                            | Powerful bioactivity of the nanoemulsion  | Golden et al. (2018)      |
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> oil | Tween 20  | 31.03 nm         | <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>  | Effective larvicidal properties   | Anjali et al. (2012)      |
| Deltamethrin                  | Chitosan-coated beeswax                               | <244.8 nm        | Photodegradation   | Protection of deltamethrin against photodegradation   | Nguyen et al. (2012)      |
| Silver                        | <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>                             | 50 nm            | <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Trichoderma</i> spp. | Effective antimicrobial properties  | Fatima et al. (2016)      |
| Zinc oxide                    | <i>Aloe vera</i> gel                                  | 45–60 nm         | <i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> and <i>S. aureus</i>  | Activity against multi-resistant bacterial phytopathogens                                       | Yadav et al. (2018)       |

## Nanopesticides

TABLE 3 Preparation and Properties of Nanofungicides

| Fungicide                       | Host   | Particle Size | Target  | Result  | Reference               |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| Tebucanazole/<br>chlorothalonil | Polyvinylpyridine and<br>polyvinylpyridine-costyrene | 100–250 nm    | <i>Gloeophyllum trabeum</i>   | Controlled release and<br>high level protection<br>against the fungus | Liu et al. (2001)       |
| Copper (II)                     | Cetyl trimethylammonium<br>bromide                   | 3–10 nm       | <i>P. destructiva</i> , <i>C. lunata</i> ,<br><i>A. alternate</i> and <i>F.</i><br><i>oxysporum</i> | Promising antifungal<br>activity against plant<br>pathogenic fungi    | Kanhed et al. (2014)    |
| Copper (II)                     | Hydroxyapatite                                       | –             | <i>Plasmopara viticola</i>  | Efficient control of<br><i>Plasmopara viticola</i>                    | Battiston et al. (2018) |
| Zinc oxide                      | <i>Aloe vera</i> gel                                 | 45–60 nm      | <i>A. alternata</i> and <i>F.</i><br><i>oxysporum</i>   | Activity against<br>multi-resistant fungal<br>phytopathogens          | Yadav et al. (2018)     |
| Silver                          | <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>                            | 50 nm         | <i>A. niger</i> and <i>Trichoderma</i><br>spp.  | Effective antifungal<br>properties                                    | Fatima et al. (2016)    |

## Nanofungicides



TABLE 4 Preparation and Properties of Nanoherbicides

| Herbicide                               | Host                                     | Particle Size | Target   | Nontarget       | Result  | Reference             |
|---|--|---------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| Atrazine                                | Poly(epsilon-caprolactone)               | 483.1 nm      | <i>Brassica</i> sp.  | <i>Zea mays</i> | More effectiveness and less genotoxicity  | Pereira et al. (2014) |
| Paraquat                                | Chitosan/<br>tripolyphosphate            | 420 nm        | <i>Brassica</i> sp.  | <i>Zea mays</i> | Less cytotoxicity and genotoxicity  | Grillo et al. (2014)  |
| 3,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate              | Zinc-aluminum-3,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate | 8.9–18.7 Å    | –  | –               | Controlled release property in various aqueous media (phosphate > carbonate > sulfate > chloride)           | Ghazali et al. (2013) |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetate             | Starch/sodium alginate bead              | 16.80 µm      | –  | –               | Slow release of the herbicide   | Riyajan (2017)        |
| <i>Satureja hortensis</i> essential oil | Tween 80 (O/W emulsion)                  | <130 nm       | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> and <i>Chenopodium album</i> | –               | High phytotoxicity through interferes with the germination, growth and physiological processes of the weeds | Hazrati et al. (2017) |

- ✓ Spraying of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  nanopesticides in lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), (*Zhao et al., 2016*)
  - leaves increased K concentration in lettuce
  - The accumulated Cu results in generation of ROS, against which the plant uses some metabolites
  - This reduces its total antioxidant capacity
  
- ✓ Nanoparticles of Zn and ZnO concentration 0.1 mg/L (*Wu et al., 2018*).
  - Inhibit the nitrification rate of nitrifying bacterial communities, indicating their toxicity
  
- ✓ Studies on the accumulation and excretion/detoxification of biocompatible magnetic fluid of carbon-coated nanoparticles in pea, sunflower, tomato, and wheat (*Cifuentes et al., 2010*).
  - Have revealed that nanoparticles reach the vascular tissue through the root and spread to the aerial part of the plants in <24 h using the transpiration phenomenon



# Future Prospects of Nanoencapsulation in Agriculture



## Bulk Pesticides

Increase resistance in insects

Insoluble in water

More persistence, Higher toxicity to non-target Species

## Nanopesticides

Higher dispersion

Solubility

Lower toxicity to non target species

Lower residual pollution

- ✓ As such, the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other agrochemicals has increased enormously throughout the world.
- ✓ it is well established that a maximum (>90%) of the agrochemicals sprayed go waste.
- ✓ Production of nanoagrochemicals work with the basic principles of nanotechnology involving encapsulation of the active ingredient in a suitable carrier material for controlled release and targeted delivery of the nanoscale active ingredients



# Handbook of Food Nanotechnology: Applications and Approaches

Covers all aspects of nano-sized ingredients and devices for the food sector

## Editor

Seid Mahdi Jafari, Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Gorgan, Iran

*Handbook of Food Nanotechnology: Applications and Approaches* is the definitive guide covering all aspects of nanosized ingredients and devices for the food sector. The book brings science and applications together on nanoscale and nanostructured food materials with emphasis on production, processing, engineering, characterization, and applications of food materials containing true nanosized dimensions or nanostructures that enable novel/enhanced properties or functions.

All chapters emphasize original results relating to experimental, theoretical, computational, and/or applications of nanomaterials in food. Topics such as application of nanotechnology in food processing operations, functional ingredients, quality control, nutraceutical delivery, and packaging of food products are very attractive and beneficial to the both academics and practitioners. Also, the safety of applying nanoringredients and nanodevices is covered too which is the concern of many consumers and producers.

## Key Features

- Brings novel applications of nanotechnology in processing of food products
- Shows how to improve the formulation of food products with nanostructured ingredients
- Explores new opportunities in food packaging through nanostructured materials



**Prof. Seid Mahdi Jafari** received his PhD from the University of Queensland, Australia, in 2006. He has been working on nanoencapsulation of food bioactives for the past 15 years. Now, as a full professor, he is an academic member of GUASNR, Iran. He has published more than 180 papers in top-ranked international journals and 30 book chapters along with editing 36 books. In November 2015, he was awarded as one of the top 1% world scientists by Thomson Reuters (Essential Scientific Indicators) in the field of Biological Sciences. Also in December 2017, he was selected as one of the top national researchers by the Iranian Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology. Recently in November 2018, he was awarded as one of the world's highly cited researchers by Clarivate Analytics (Web of Science), and top reviewer in the field of agricultural and biological sciences selected by Publons (September 2019).



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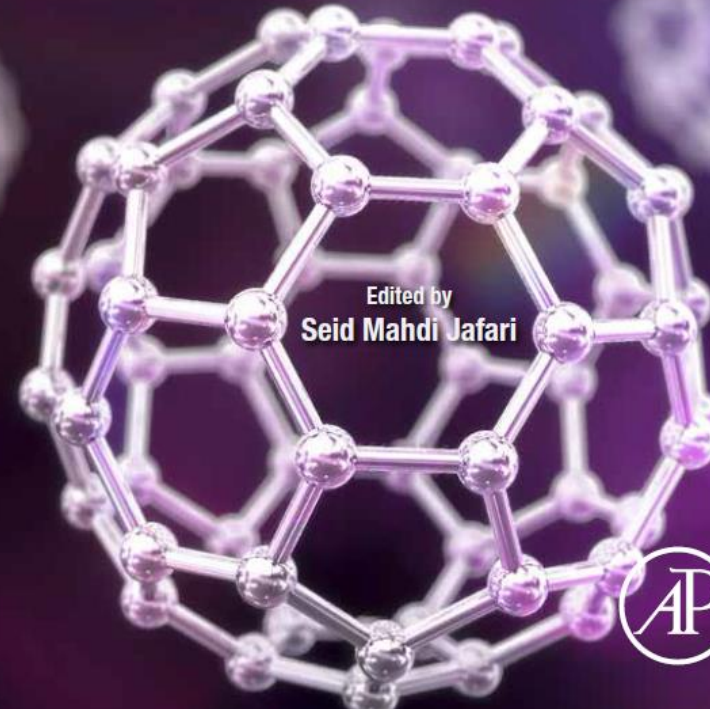
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Handbook of Food Nanotechnology

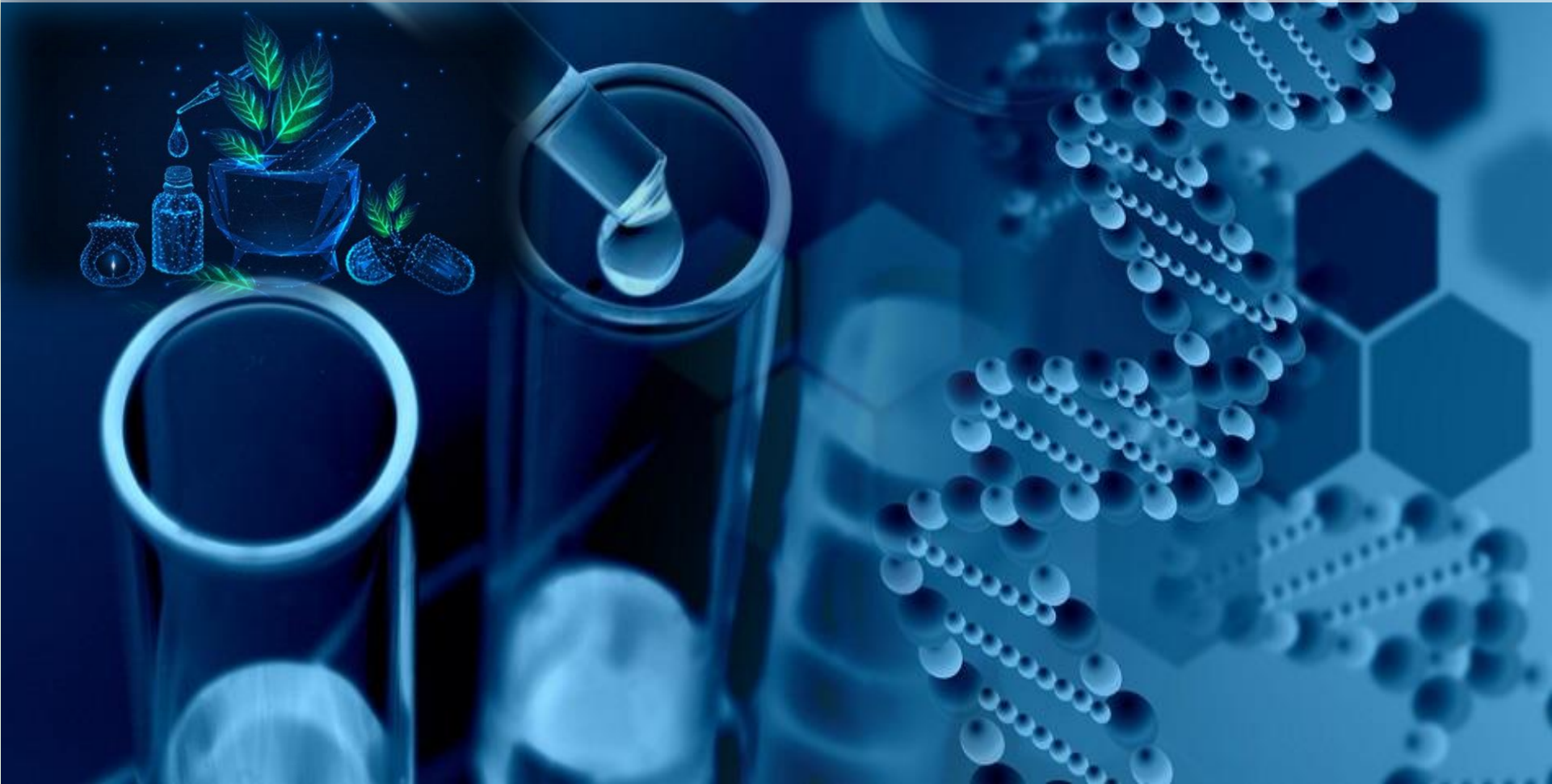
# Handbook of Food Nanotechnology: Applications and Approaches

Edited by  
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Thanks for your attention





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