SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO
Occurrence and distribution of the cyclodiene-type organochlorine pesticides in soils of Vojvodina Province, Serbia

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Vojvodina is the autonomous province and northernmost part of Serbia, bordering Croatia to the west, Hungary in the north, and Romania in the east. Vojvodina covers 21,506 km² which represents 24.34 % of the total area of the Republic of Serbia. Over 76 % of the total area in Vojvodina is arable land, 4.65 % is grassland and 8.14 % are forests.

Soil sampling

Principally, a grid of 4 km×4 km covering the whole of Vojvodina Province was used for a systematic sampling scheme (Fig. S-1). Sampling points that fell on a terrain where sampling could not be performed for different reasons (vicinity of military objects, inaccessible terrain and water surfaces) were shifted by up to 500 m. Thus, in total, 1370 spots were sampled. On each sampling spot, disturbed soil samples were taken by means of agrochemical probes, to a depth of 30 cm, following the system of circular control plots. Each sample accompanied with an information sheet containing its exact geographic position (coordinates and altitude), since the sampling point located using the Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.
Fig. S-1. Map of the soil sampling locations in Vojvodina Province.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Fig. S-2. Spatial distribution of aldrin in the districts of Bačka, Banat and Srem, Vojvodina Province, Serbia.
Fig. S-3. Spatial distribution of dieldrin in the districts of Bačka, Banat and Srem, Vojvodina Province, Serbia.

Fig. S-4. Spatial distribution of endrin in the districts of Bačka, Banat and Srem, Vojvodina Province, Serbia.