



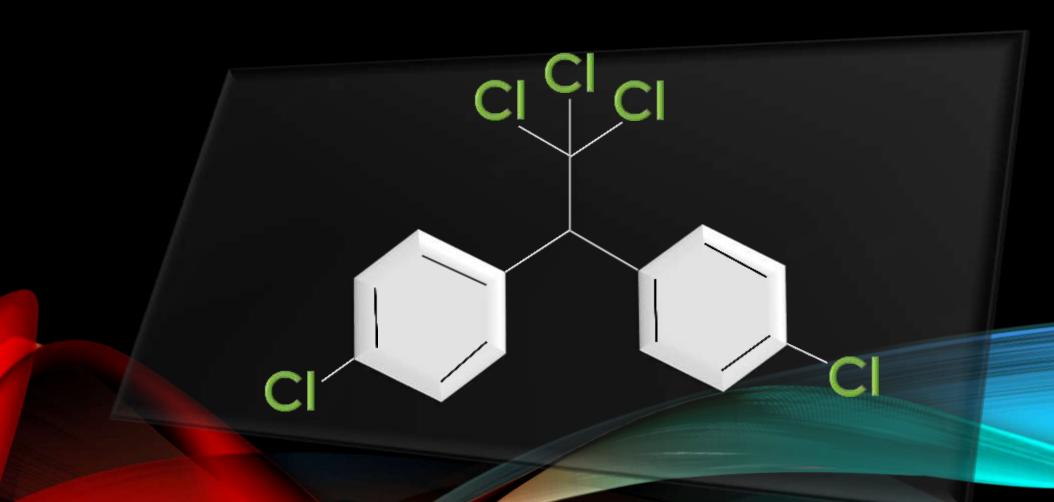
Is an organo chlorine insecticide that kills by acting as a nerve poison

Synthesized in 1874 by German chemist Othmar Zeidler.

its insecticidal properties were discovered by Paul Muller in 1939 Gen. type of formula:

C14H9Cl5

STRUCTURAL FORMULA



SOLUBILITY

Water insoluble

Fats soluble

USES

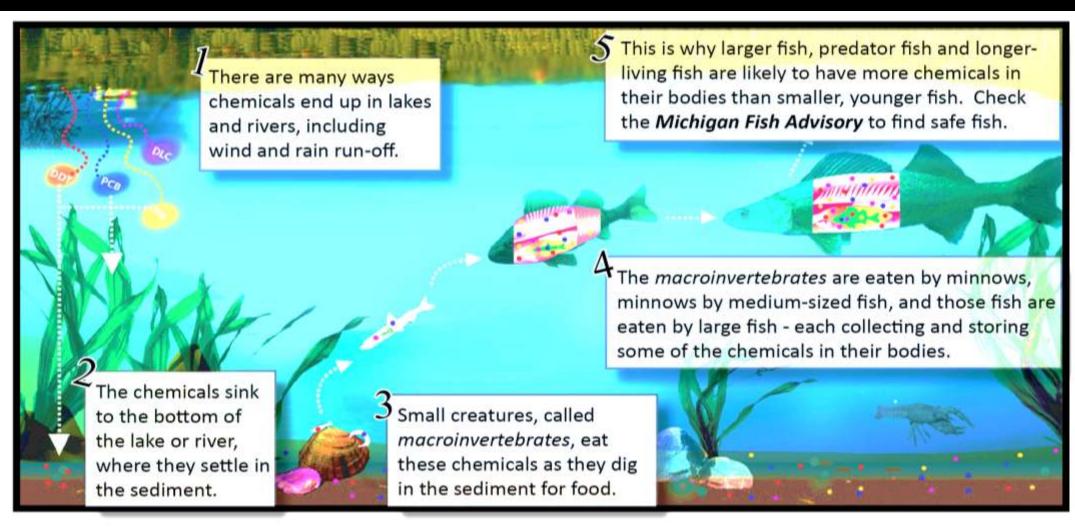


DDT it kills insects, mainly mosquitoes that carry malaria and used in the military, during World War II, to combat and control diseases like typhus, and other insect-borne diseases, and was also used to get rid of body lice.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

DDT works by increasing the flow of sodium ions through the cell membranes of neurons in insects. By opening up the channels through which these signalling ions flow, the neurons are made to fire artificially. This is done on a large scale and the nervous system is overloaded, sending uncontrolled messages around the body and causing death.

BIOACCUMULATION AND BIOMAGNIFICATION



EFFECTS

ENVIRONMENT

- Persistent in the environment
- 2-15 years in soil half-life
- 150 year in aquatic halflife
- DDT can be passed onto the consumers of the plants, such as animals and humans.

ANIMALS

- Cause the eggshell of the bird to thin and causes embryo deaths.
- Causes hormone problems in animals
- It can be develop liver lesion and liver tumor
- It can cause cancer in lab. animal

HUMAN

- Can cause the ff.
- Prickling feeling in the mouth
- nausea, confusion, headache, dizziness, fatigue, vomiting, tremors, lethargy, and incoordination.

