

Aldehyde-containing clays: a sustainable approach against the olive tree pest, *Bactrocera oleae*

Stefano Econdi^{1,2}, Chiara Bisio^{*1,3}, Fabio Carniato³, Stefano Marchesi³, Geo Paul³,
Elisabetta Gargani⁴, Ilaria Cutino⁴, Alessandro Caselli², Matteo Guidotti^{1*}

¹ CNR-Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie Chimiche “Giulio Natta”, Via C. Golgi 19, Milan, Italy

² Dipartimento di Chimica, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via C. Golgi 19, Milan, Italy

³ Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Avanzate and Nano-SiSTeMI Interdisciplinary Centre, Università del Piemonte Orientale, Via T. Michel, Alessandria, Italy

⁴ Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l’analisi dell’economia agraria CREA– Centro di ricerca Difesa e Certificazione DC, Florence, Italy

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

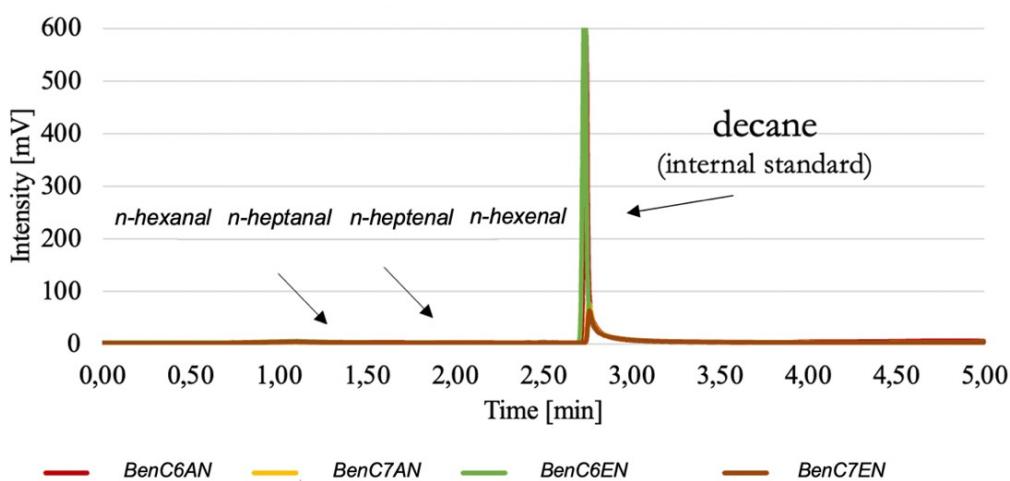


Fig. S1. Weathering tests in the presence of MilliQ ultrapure water. Experimental conditions: 1 g solid; 10 mL H₂O; 30 min; aqueous medium extracted with CH₂Cl₂; GC-FID analysis; *n*-decane (int std). Arrows show the expected retention times for the peaks of aldehydes leached out into aqueous solution.

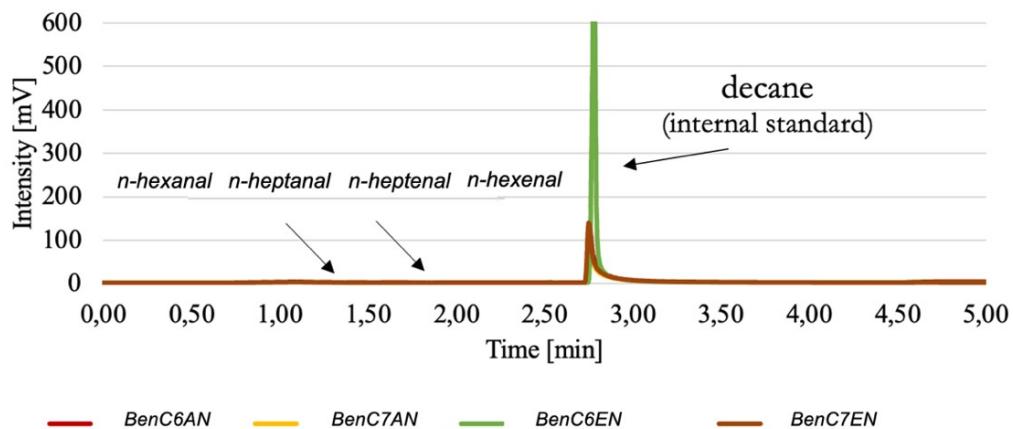


Fig. S2. Weathering tests in the presence of acidic water (pH 5, natural rainwater simulant). Experimental conditions: 1 g solid; 10 mL H₂O at pH 5 by acetic acid addition; 30 min; aqueous medium extracted with CH₂Cl₂; GC-FID analysis; *n*-decane (int std). Arrows show the expected retention times for the peaks of aldehydes leached out into aqueous solution.

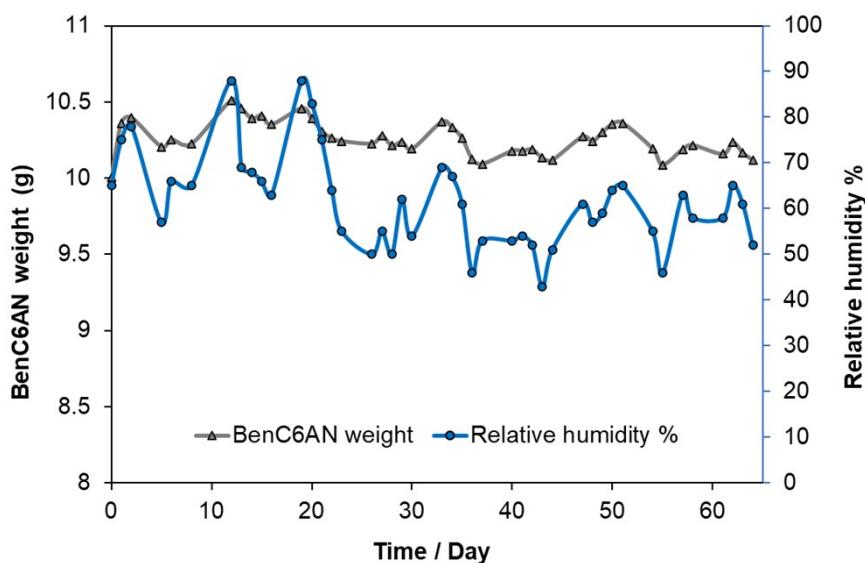


Fig. S3. Total weight of BenC6AN material (grey) vs. ambient relative humidity (blue) recorded during the test of controlled release of the bioactive component. Experimental conditions: 65 days; ambient temperature 20°C ÷ 27°C; location: Milan, Italy.

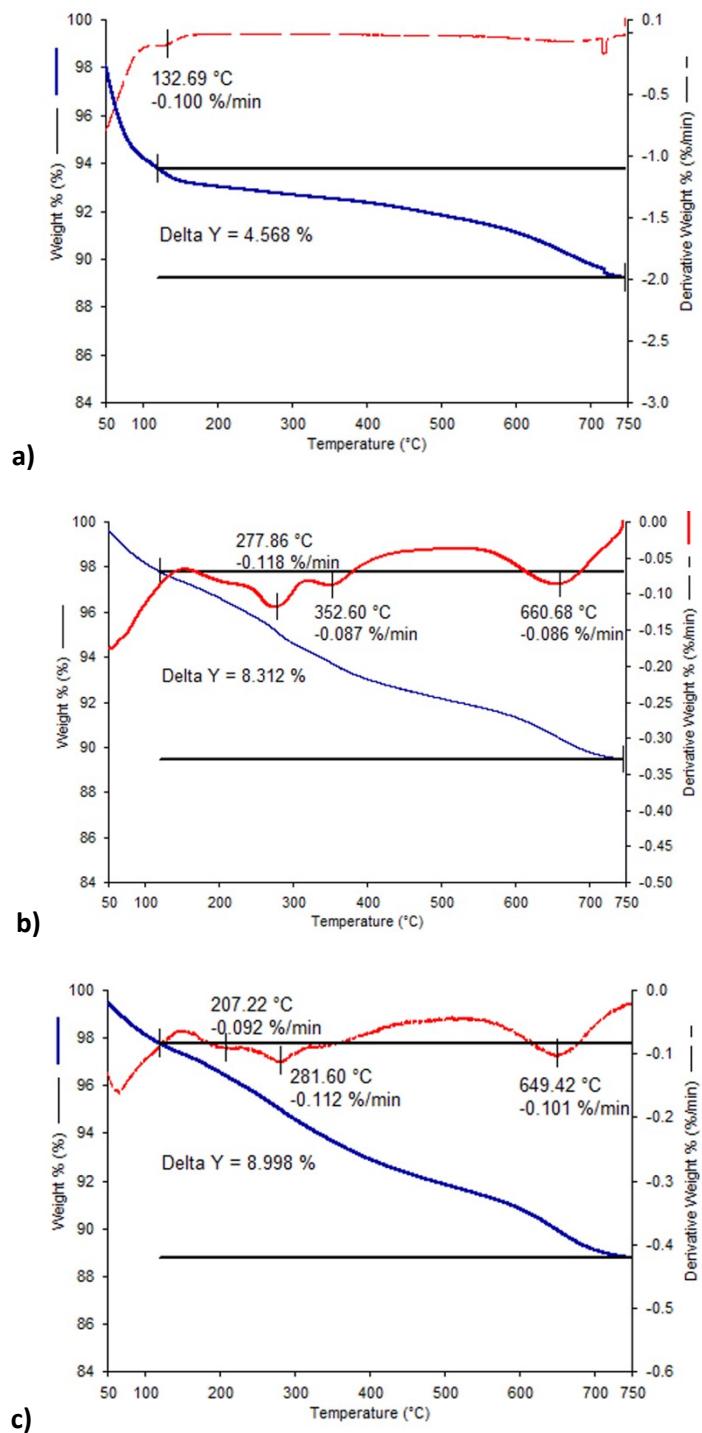


Fig. S4. TGA (solid blue curve) and DTGA (dashed red curve) profiles of Ben (a), BenC6AN (b) and BenC7AN (c) materials with weight loss between 120 °C and 750 °C highlighted. Analysis conditions: 50-750°C range; 3 °C min⁻¹; extra-pure air.

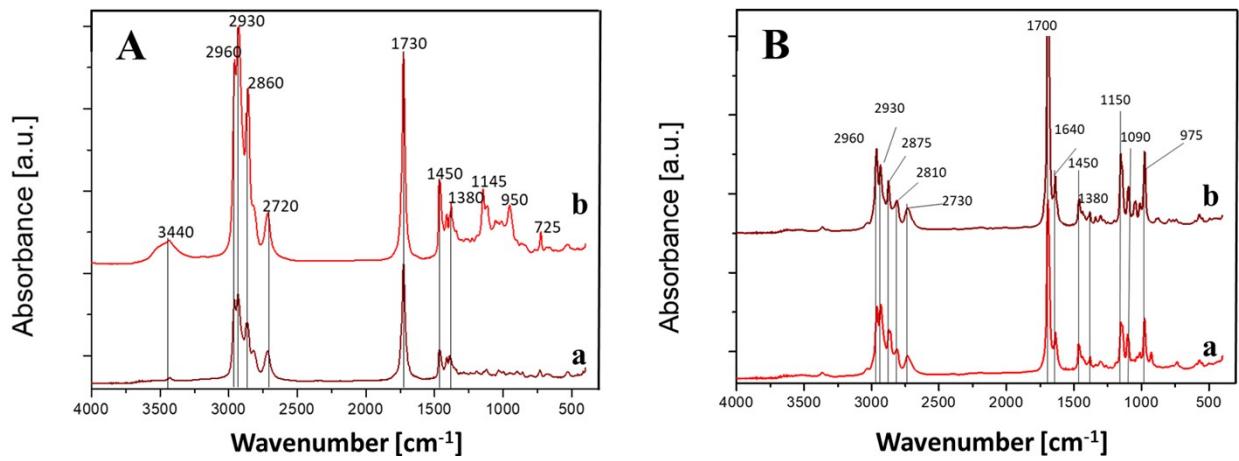


Fig. S5. A) FTIR spectra at liquid state of pure hexanal (C6AN, a) and heptanal (C7AN, b). B) FTIR spectra at liquid state of pure (*E*)-hept-2-enal (C7EN, a) and (*E*)-hex-2-enal (C6EN, b).

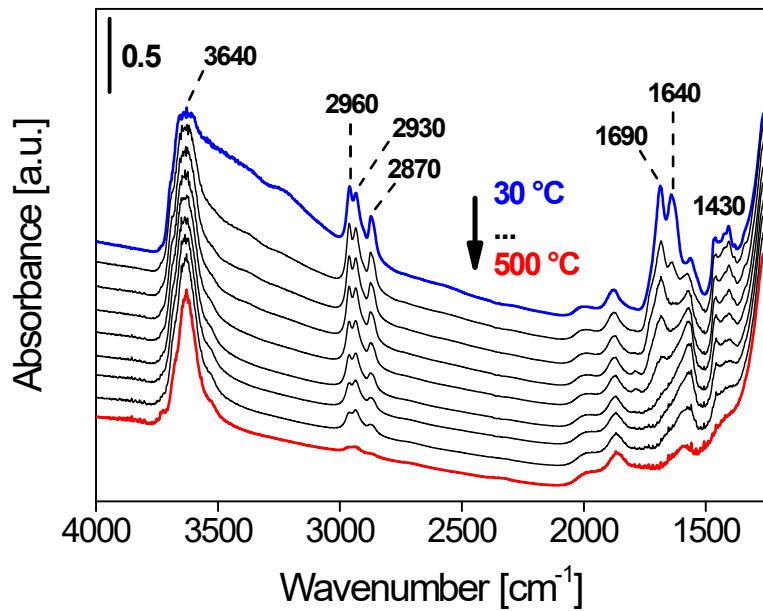


Fig. S6. Variable temperature FTIR spectra of BenC6AN sample, measured in vacuum on a self-supporting pellet, from 30 °C (a) to 500 °C (b).

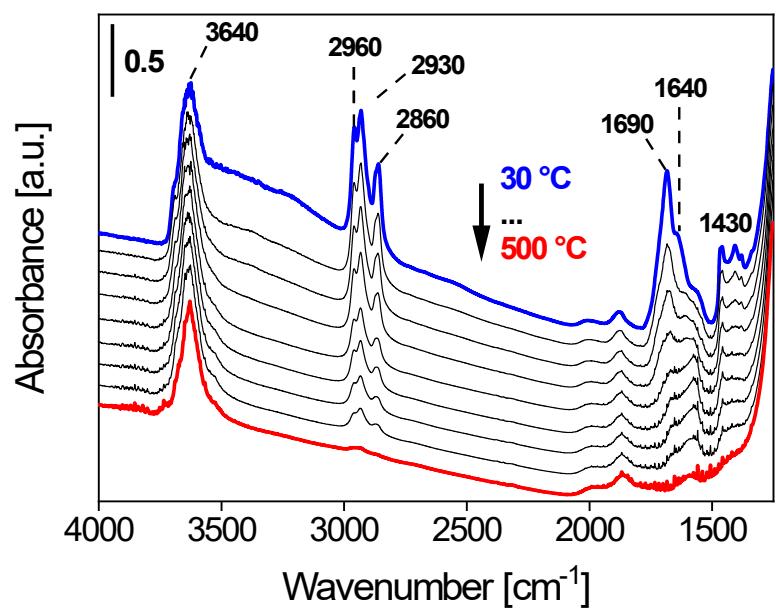


Fig. S7. Variable temperature FTIR spectra of BenC7AN sample, measured in vacuum on a self-supporting pellet, from 30 °C (a) to 500 °C (b).

Property	<i>n</i> -hexanal C6AN	<i>n</i> -heptanal C7AN	(<i>E</i>)-hex-2-enal C6EN	(<i>E</i>)-hept-2-enal C7EN
Boiling point (at 760 mmHg)	130-131°C	152-154°C	172-173°C	166°C
Vapour pressure (at 25°C)	10.9 mmHg	3.9 mmHg	4.6 mmHg	1.8 mmHg
Solubility in water (estimated at 25°C)	3.5 g L ⁻¹	1.2 g L ⁻¹	5.3 g L ⁻¹	1.8 g L ⁻¹

Table S1. Selected physical properties for C6AN, C6EN, C7AN and C7EN (source: RSC ChemSpider database, <http://www.chemspider.com/>)

Castiglione d'Orcia, Siena - 2018 - average temperature		
Podere Forte, Castiglione d'Orcia		43.00671 N; 11.59636 E
July	August	September
22.6	22.6	19.3
Castellina in Chianti, Siena - 2019 - average temperature		
Azienda Marchesi Mazzei, Fonterutoli		43.43577 N; 11.30643 E
July	August	September
23.4	23.8	18.8

Table S2. Average temperature values (°C) in the months of the application of the materials at the locations of the olive groves: (Source: <https://www.sir.toscana.it/>)