



Exciting World of Chelation

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What We Hope to Learn Today

What is a chelate?

What is a ligand?

Why do we use chelates in soil fertility?

What is a stability constant and why is it important to chelate chemistry?

What causes iron deficiency chlorosis in soybeans.

How chelates play a role in the Fe uptake mechanism of plants.

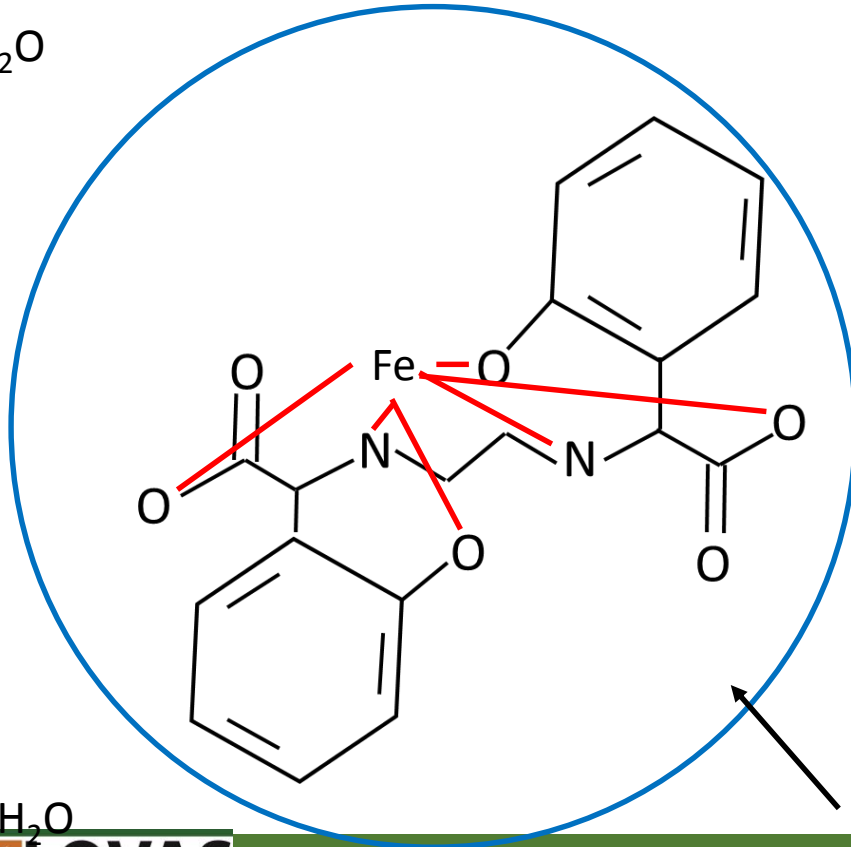
Chelate Means Claw



Ligand = organic molecule that complexes metal ion with more than one bond

H₂O

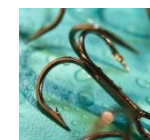
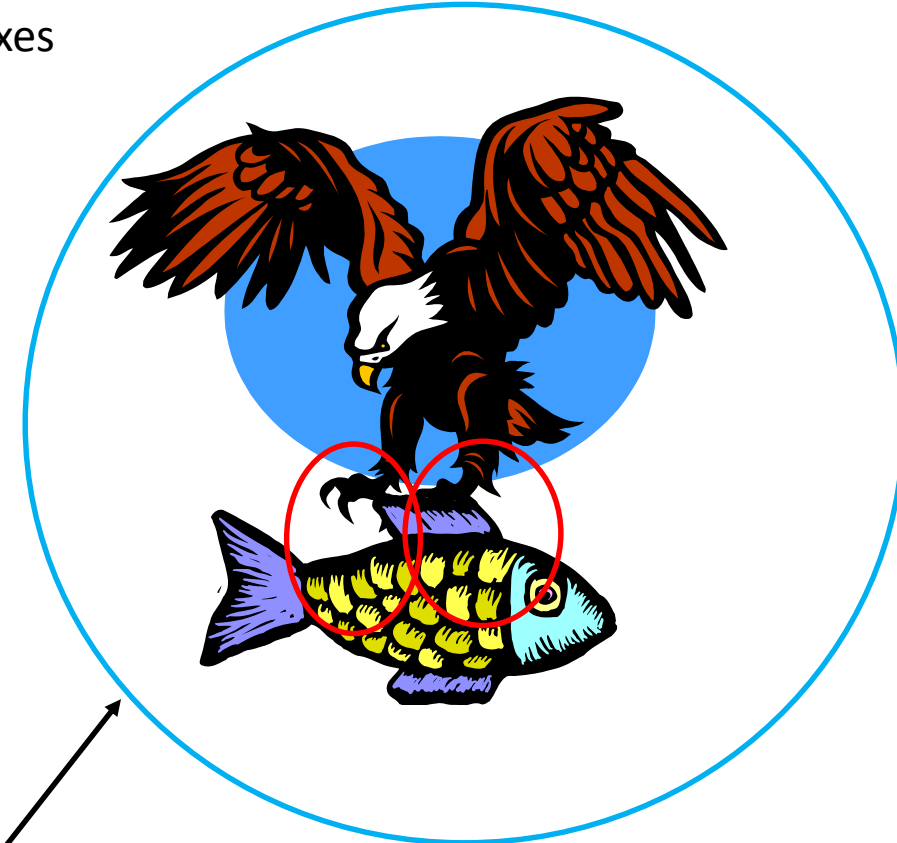
H₂O



Metal Ion = bonds to ligand with more than one bond

Chelate = an insoluble metal ion bonded by more than one bond to an organic molecule called a ligand – Prevents the metal ion from reacting with other materials

Chelate = Ligand + Metal Ion



Chelates Increase Solubility

Increase the solubility of insoluble metal ions

What's solubility?

- How much of a substance can be dissolved into another substance



Stability Constant

The strength of the bond between the ligand and the metal ion which is described by a number called a “Log K”

1) The greater the stability constant, the more difficult it is to break apart the chelate

2) The greater the stability constant, the more the ligand prefers that metal ion

Table 3. Formation constants (Log K values) for some metal chelates (Lindsay, 1979).

	EDTA [†]	DTPA [‡]	EDDHA [§]
Reaction	----- Log K -----		
Fe(III) + L ↔ Fe(III)L	26.50	29.19	35.40
Ca + L ↔ CaL	11.61	12.02	8.20
Mg + L ↔ MgL	9.83	10.61	9.00

[†] ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

[‡] diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid

[§] ethylene diamine di(hydroxyl phenyl acetic acid)

$$K_{Fe(III)EDDHA} = \frac{[Fe(III)EDDHA]}{[Fe(III)][EDDHA]} = 10^{35.40}$$

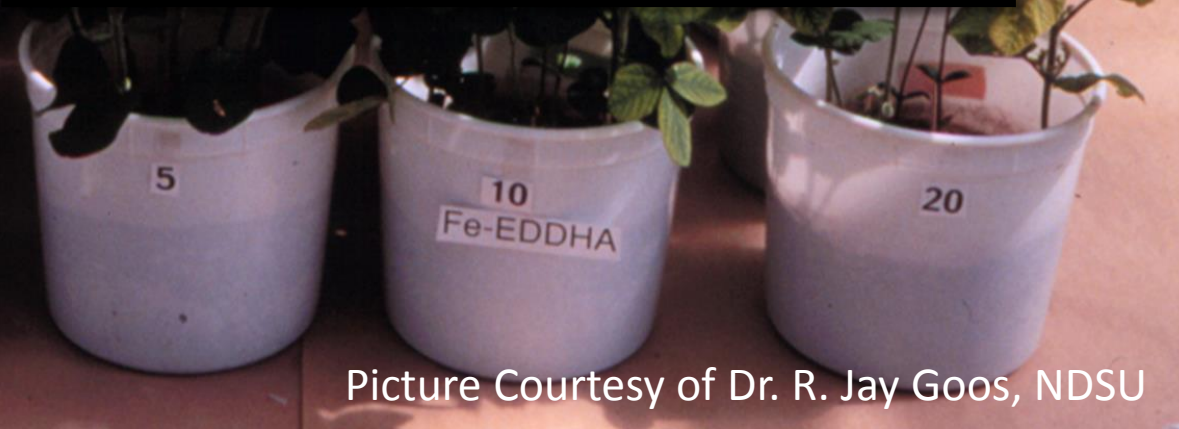
Stability Constant



Picture Courtesy of Dr. R. Jay Goos, NDSU



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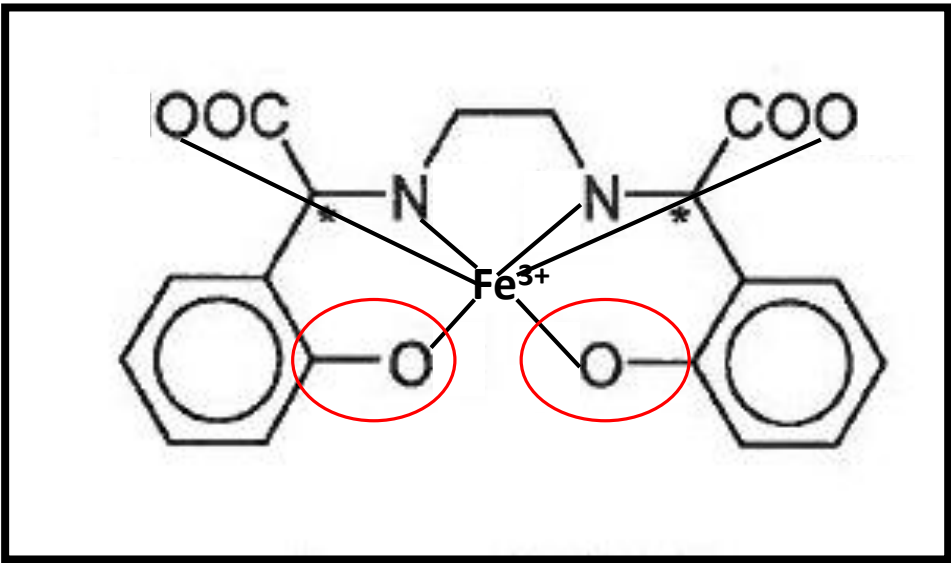


Picture Courtesy of Dr. R. Jay Goos, NDSU

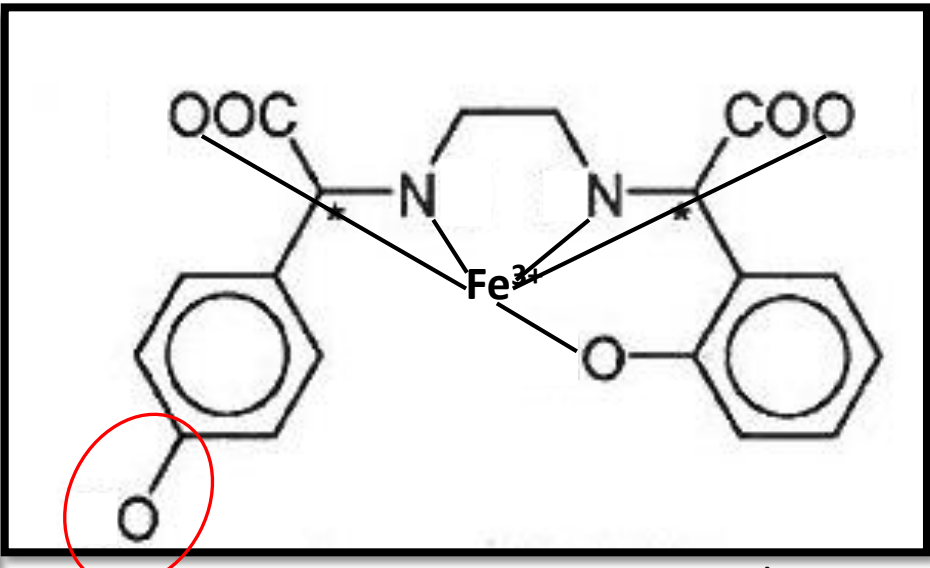


Picture Courtesy of Dr. R. Jay Goos, NDSU

Ligand Isomer Effect on Stability Constant



ortho,ortho FeEDDHA



ortho,para FeEDDHA

Table 4. Stability constants of different FeEDDHA regioisomers. (Yunta et al., 2003a, 2003b).

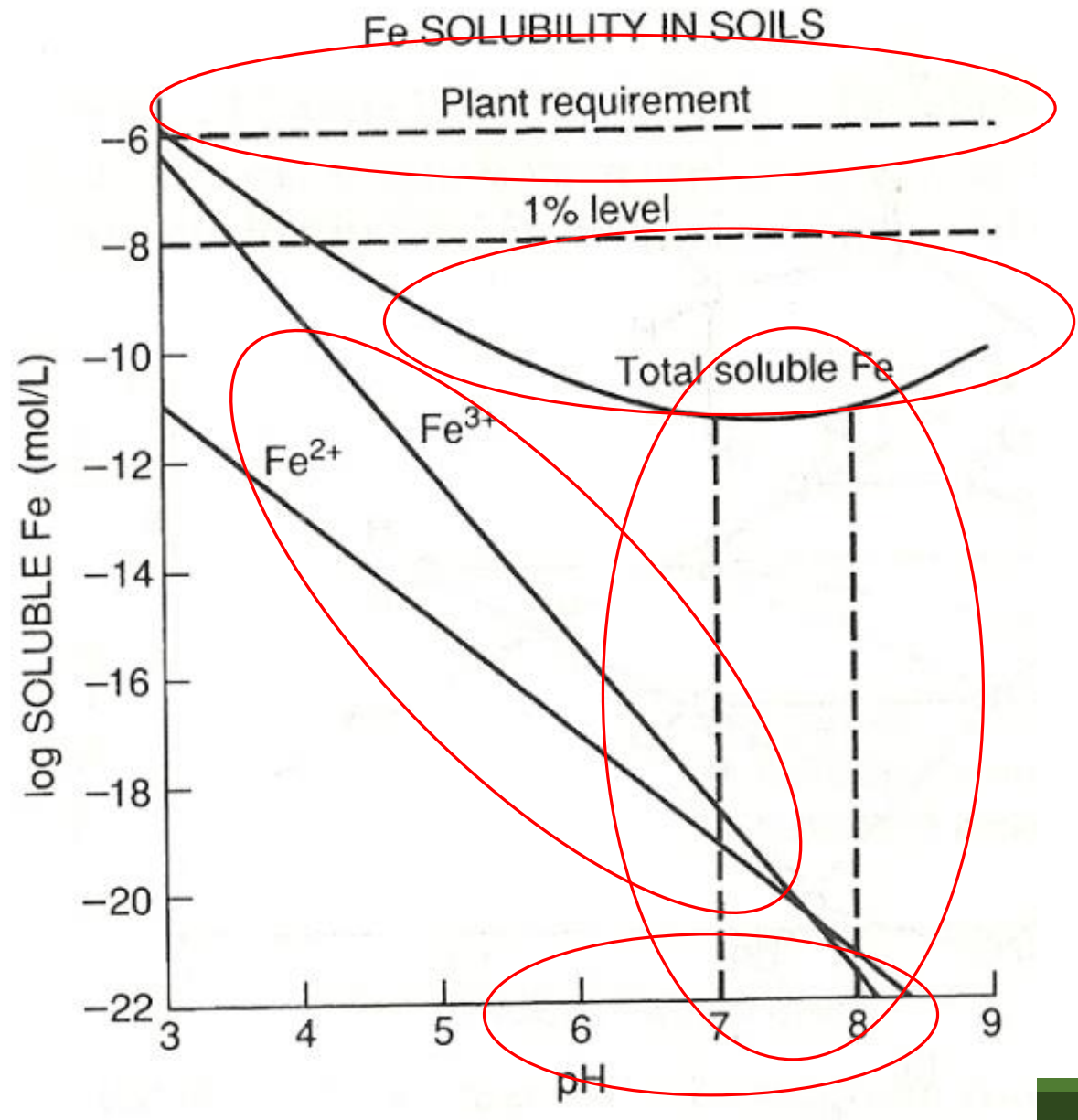
Regioisomer	Log K
racemic o,o-FeEDDHA	35.86
meso o,o-FeEDDHA	34.15
o,p-FeEDDHA	28.72

Pictures adapted from
Yunta et al., 2003

Effect of Different Ligand Isomers on Stability Constant

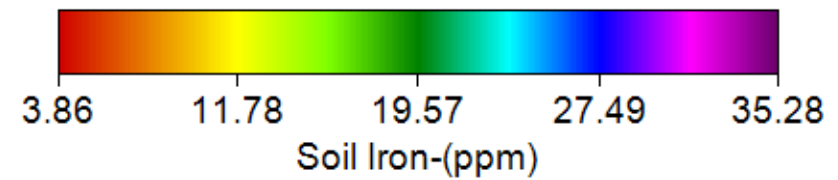
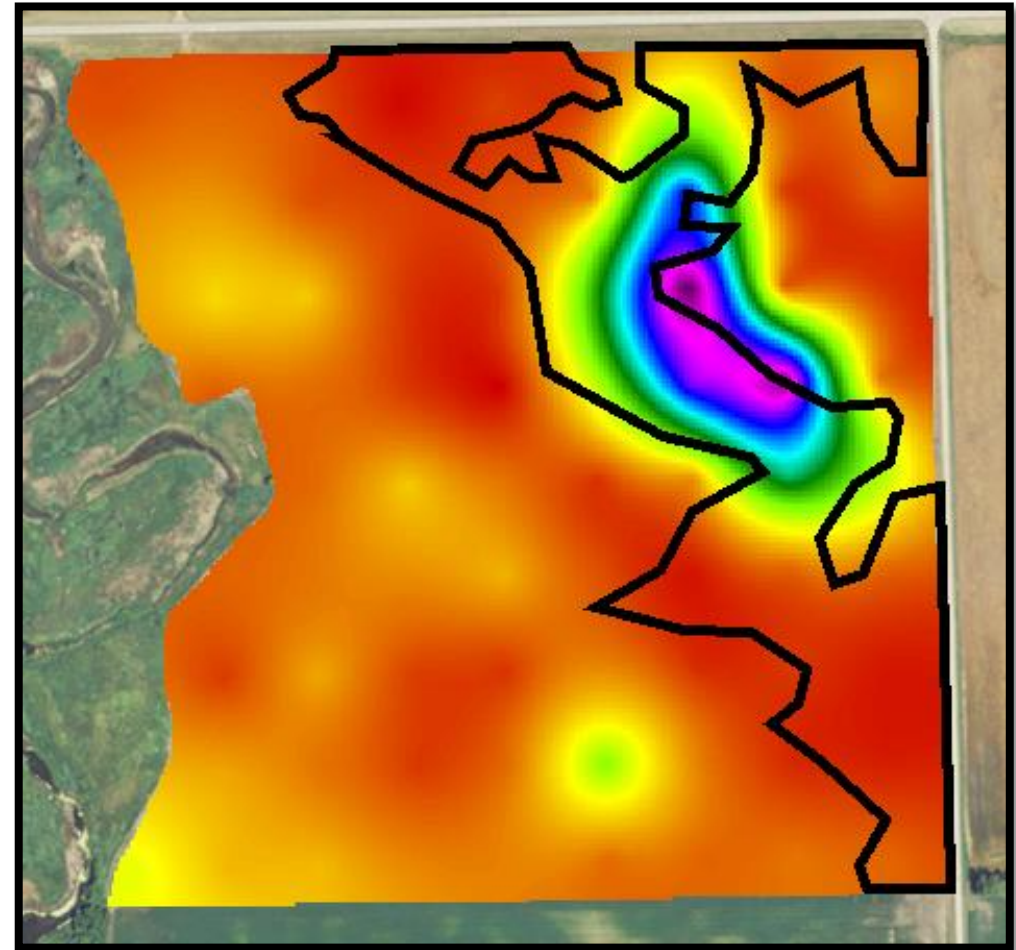
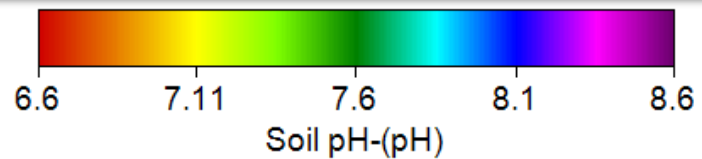
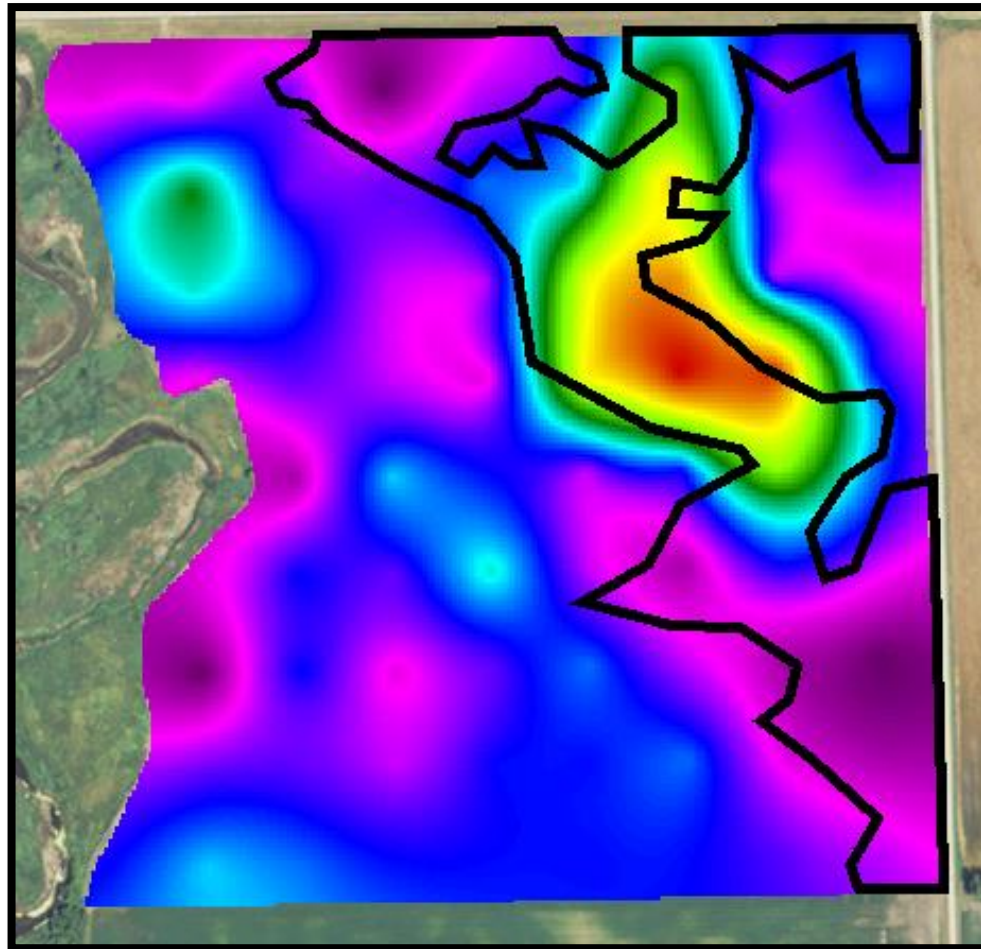


Iron Chemistry in Soil



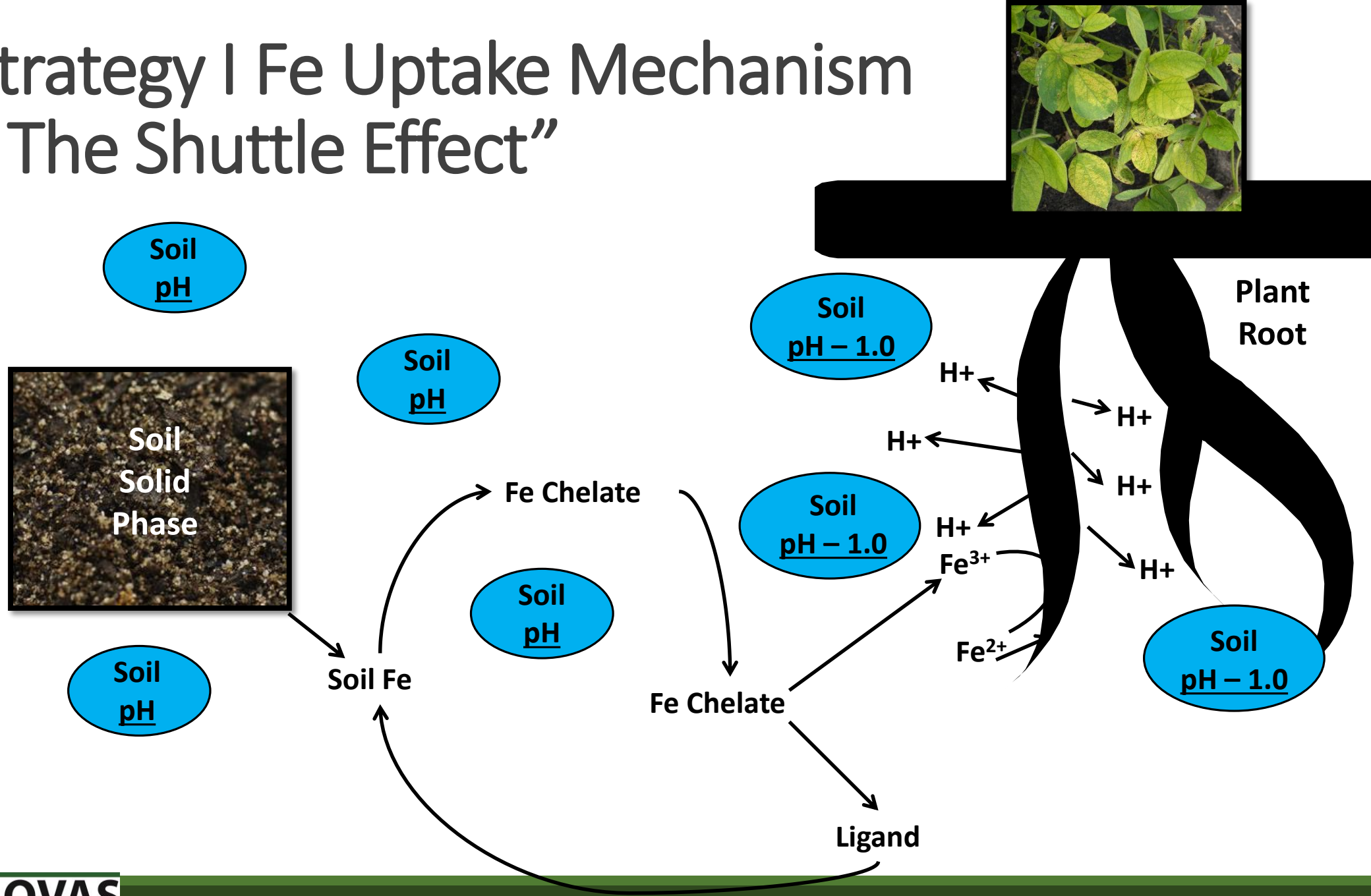
(Lindsay, 1974)

Iron Chemistry in Soils

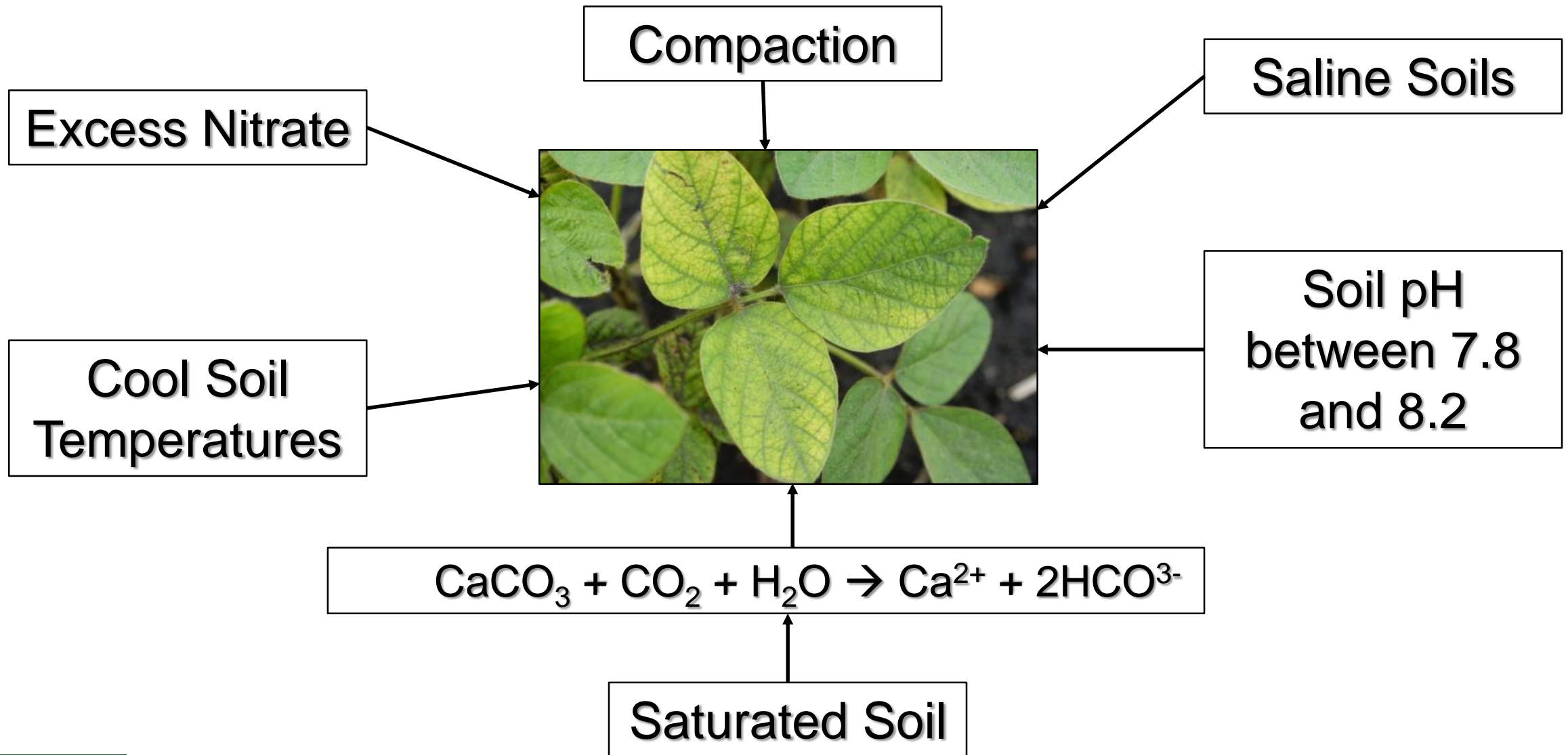


Strategy I Fe Uptake Mechanism

“The Shuttle Effect”



Factors that Contribute to IDC in Soybean



Diagnosis of Potential IDC Soils

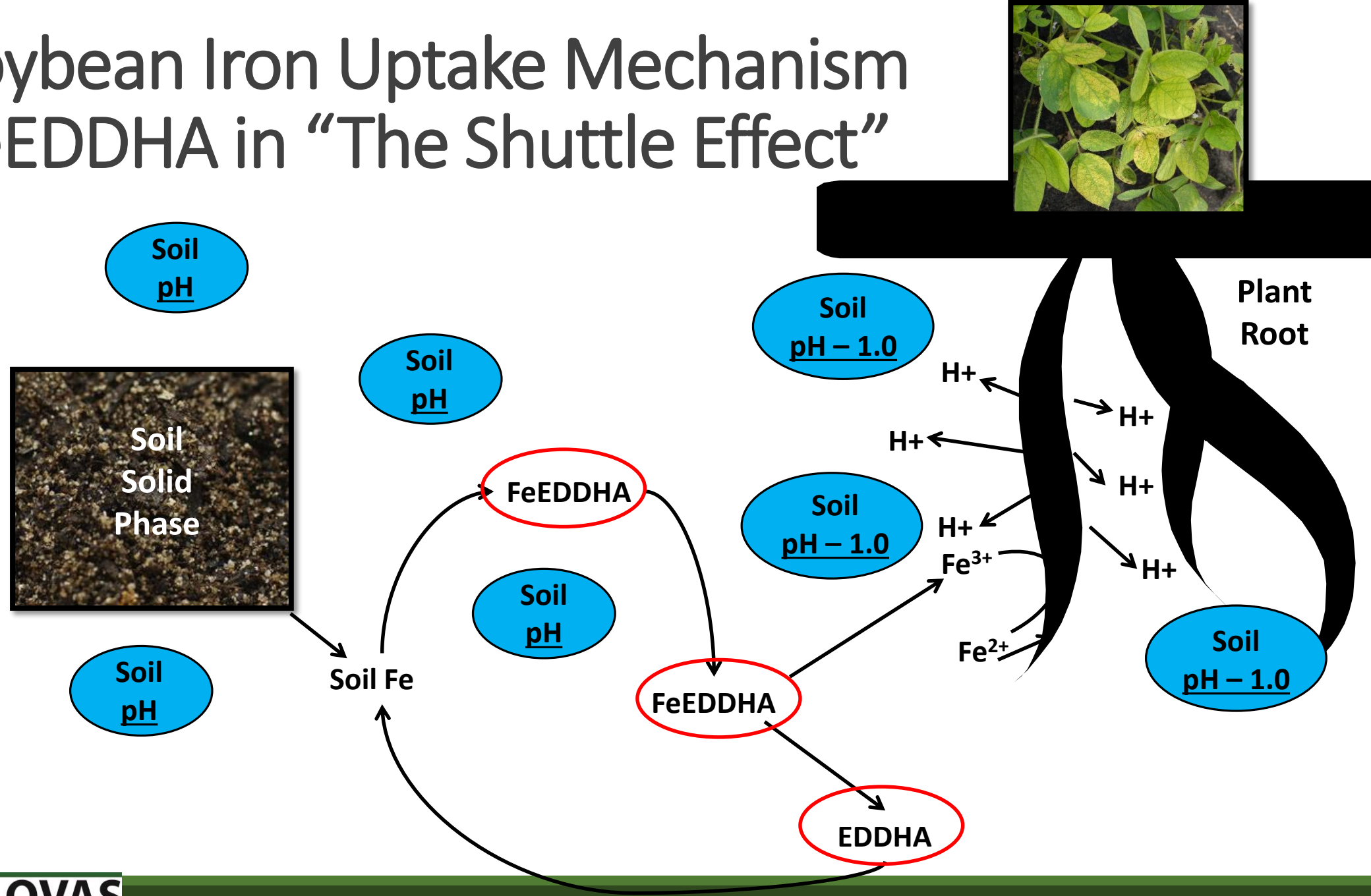
Risk of iron chlorosis in soybeans based on salinity and CaCO_3 content of soil

CaCO_3 , %	Salinity, mmho/cm			
	< 0.25	0.26-0.5	0.51 - 1.0	> 1.0
0 - 2.5	Low	Low	**	High
2.6 - 5.0	Moderate	Moderate	High	V. High
> 5.1	Moderate	High	V. High	Extreme

** Low if CaCO_3 is less than 1%, moderate if CaCO_3 is 1-2.5%

Soybean Iron Uptake Mechanism

FeEDDHA in “The Shuttle Effect”



Are There Any Questions?



Review...

- 1) A chelate is made up of __a ligand__ and a ____metal ion____ .
- 2) The purpose of using chelates in soil fertility is to __increase__ __solubility____ .
- 3) The greater the __stability____ _constant____, the more the chelate wants to stay intact.
- 4) What is solubility? Chemical characteristic that describes how much of a substance can be dissolved in another substance.
- 5) D T P A is the chelating agent that is used for the soil test which determines how much Zn, Cu, Fe, and Mn are available for plant uptake.
- 6) the ortho____ ortho____ - FeEDDHA isomer is the most effective isomer for managing IDC in soybean.
- 7) As soil pH increases, the solubility of Fe in soils __decreases____.
- 8) (circle one)There (is/**is not**) enough iron soluble in any given “normal” agriculture soil to provide the basic requirement for plant nutrition.
- 9) There are 3 steps to the iron uptake mechanism of a soybean plant.
1)____Chelation____ 2)____Acidification____ 3)____Reduction____
- 10)____CaCO₃____ inhibits the iron uptake mechanism of a soybean plant.