

Table 3E.3. Measures of Reliance on Low-Dose Rate vs. High-Dose Rate Herbicides for Indiana Corn Over Time (see notes)

Year	Number Low-Dose Chemistry	Reliance on Low-Dose Chemistry	Number High-Dose Chemistry	Reliance on High-Dose Chemistry
2016	9	63.0%	5	147.0%
2015	9	63.0%	5	147.0%
2014	9	63.0%	5	147.0%
2013	10	48.8%	4	131.3%
2012	10	32.5%	5	181.0%
2011	10	16.3%	5	191.0%
2010			5	201.0%
2009	14	13.6%	5	193.6%
2008	13	24.8%	5	186.2%
2007	13	37.2%	5	178.8%
2006	12	48.8%	4	151.2%
2005	10	54.0%	4	150.0%
2004	13	55.0%	4	146.0%
2003	6	39.0%	4	143.0%
2002	8	56.0%	5	133.0%
2001	10	60.0%	6	176.0%
2000	9	54.0%	6	183.0%
1999	5	31.0%	6	176.0%
1998	5	41.0%	5	178.0%
1997	3	15.0%	5	172.0%
1996	2	18.0%	5	166.0%
1995	1	7.0%	5	168.0%
1994	2	13.0%	5	176.0%
1993	2	8.0%	5	188.0%
1992	2	5.0%	5	168.0%
1991			5	178.0%
1990			5	181.0%

Notes:

1. For pesticide active ingredients sold in more than one chemical form, and surveyed separately by the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), data on percent acres treated, number of acres treated, and pounds applied are the sum across all forms of the chemical. Rates of application and number of applications are averages across each form of the pesticide, weighted by shares of total acres treated.
2. For years not surveyed by NASS, values are interpolated between the nearest two years with reported values. Values between the last survey and 2016 are extrapolated assuming no change in rate of application, number of applications, or percent acres treated.
3. For years not surveyed by NASS, values are interpolated between the two years with reported values. Values between the last survey and 2016 are extrapolated assuming no change in rate of application, number of applications, or percent acres treated.