

**Table 3E.3. Measures of Reliance on Low-Dose Rate vs. High-Dose Rate Herbicides for National 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	20	80.9%	9	143.2%
2015	20	80.9%	9	143.2%
2014	20	80.9%	9	143.2%
2013	27	70.8%	8	133.3%
2012	29	61.0%	8	127.3%
2011	31	50.5%	10	180.5%
2010	20	39.6%	11	182.6%
2009			12	144.7%
2008	30	23.4%	12	130.7%
2007	21	38.2%	12	112.7%
2006	21	55.1%	10	122.3%
2005	17	44.4%	10	120.6%
2004	16	49.2%	9	121.4%
2003	16	78.3%	10	125.5%
2002	15	82.4%	9	122.5%
2001	14	74.3%	10	135.0%
2000	13	69.4%	11	138.9%
1999	11	68.0%	10	145.6%
1998	10	36.0%	13	169.2%
1997	10	37.0%	9	157.0%
1996	10	31.4%	11	159.2%
1995	7	21.0%	10	151.0%
1994	4	18.0%	11	156.0%
1993	3	10.3%	9	157.0%
1992	2	8.0%	10	158.2%
1991	2	5.0%	9	155.0%
1990			6	146.8%
1982			12	144.7%
1971			9	81.5%

**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.