

Table 3E.4. Measures of Reliance on Low-Dose Rate vs. High-Dose Rate Herbicides for National Soybeans Over Time (see notes)

Year	Number Low-Dose Chemistry	Reliance on Low-Dose Chemistry	Number High-Dose Chemistry	Reliance on High-Dose Chemistry
2016	21	79.3%	8	113.0%
2015	21	79.3%	8	113.0%
2014	25	73.4%	7	109.5%
2013	25	67.3%	7	107.9%
2012	20	60.4%	6	105.4%
2011	23	41.4%	3	48.7%
2010	27	28.7%	4	29.1%
2009			8	51.4%
2008	21	10.9%	4	28.1%
2007	18	15.6%	3	13.3%
2006	16	18.9%	5	98.3%
2005	12	21.5%	4	93.2%
2004	13	21.8%	6	90.6%
2003	17	28.4%	6	87.5%
2002	17	34.0%	6	87.4%
2001	11	33.3%	5	14.4%
2000	11	52.1%	4	8.0%
1999	13	56.0%	5	7.1%
1998	13	74.9%	15	51.6%
1997	11	98.0%	4	36.0%
1996	9	108.0%	3	37.0%
1995	10	116.0%	2	11.0%
1994	10	118.0%	2	15.0%
1993	9	89.0%	2	15.0%
1992	8	79.0%	2	15.0%
1991	5	64.0%	2	20.0%
1990	4	37.8%	4	26.1%
1982			8	51.4%
1971			11	37.0%

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.