

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 *	17	93.9%	9	190.0%
2015	22	87.4%	9	150.6%
2014 *	20	80.9%	9	143.2%
2013	26	70.6%	11	136.6%
2012	26	60.3%	11	129.9%
2011	26	50.0%	12	182.2%
2010 *	20	39.6%	11	182.6%
2009	24	42.4%	14	176.8%
2008	24	45.1%	14	171.0%
2007	22	39.3%	13	163.7%
2006	22	41.9%	11	119.5%
2005 *	17	44.4%	10	120.6%
2004	16	49.2%	10	121.5%
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%	9	149.1%
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.

* Denotes the years that were surveyed by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).