

Table 3C.2 Reliance of 2,4-D Use on Soybeans: Total Iowa Acres Planted
(see notes at end of table)

Year	Total Acres Planted	Percent Acres Treated	Rate of Application (lbs/acre)	Number of Applications	Rate per Crop Year (lbs/acre)	Pounds Applied
2016	9,500,000	16.0	0.433	1.10	0.470	713,735
2015 *	9,850,000	16.0	0.433	1.10	0.470	740,031
2014	9,850,000	14.3	0.475	1.07	0.499	704,488
2013	9,300,000	12.7	0.517	1.03	0.529	623,178
2012 *	9,350,000	11.0	0.559	1.00	0.559	574,932
2011	9,350,000	9.7	0.543	1.00	0.543	490,798
2010	9,800,000	8.3	0.526	1.00	0.526	429,549
2009	9,600,000	7.0	0.510	1.00	0.510	342,720
2008	9,750,000	5.7	0.493	1.00	0.493	272,399
2007	8,650,000	4.3	0.477	1.00	0.477	178,782
2006 *	10,150,000	3.0	0.460	1.00	0.460	140,070
2005 *	10,050,000	1.5	0.460	1.00	0.460	69,345
2000 *	10,700,000	4.0	0.390	1.00	0.390	166,920
1999 *	10,800,000	6.0	0.490	1.00	0.490	317,520
1998 *	10,400,000	1.0	0.260	1.00	0.260	27,040
1997 *	10,500,000	4.0	0.470	1.00	0.470	197,400
1996 *	9,500,000	11.0	0.460	1.00	0.470	491,150
1995 *	9,300,000	13.0	0.420	1.00	0.420	507,780
1994 *	8,800,000	11.0	0.350	1.00	0.350	338,800
1993 *	8,600,000	9.0	0.340	1.00	0.340	263,160
1990 *	8,000,000	3.0	0.100	1.00	0.100	24,000

- Notes:**
1. 2,4-D is 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 surveyed year and 2016 are extrapolated assuming no change in rate of application, number of applications, or percent acres treated. An asterisk denotes which years were surveyed by NASS.
 3. Each year when NASS surveys a crop, the agency strives to include 85% to 90% of acres planted. NASS surveyed acres at the national level are lower than total acres planted. The above data is indicative of pesticides applied to total acres planted.
 4. In years where zero use was reported in a surveyed year, it is assumed that a straight-line, phase in/phase out period was implemented. Assuming that farmers are more likely to phase out a pesticide by applying it to less acres, rather than reducing the application rate, the percent acres treated are interpolated from the surveyed value to zero. Meanwhile, the rate of application, number of applications, and rate per crop year, remain the same as the previous/latter years.