

Table 3C.2 Reliance of 2,4-D Use on Soybeans: Total Wisconsin 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	1,960,000	5.0	0.502	1.00	0.502	49,196
2015 *	1,880,000	5.0	0.502	1.00	0.502	47,188
2014	1,800,000	5.0	0.537	1.00	0.537	48,330
2013	1,580,000	5.0	0.572	1.00	0.572	45,188
2012 *	1,710,000	5.0	0.607	1.00	0.607	51,899
2011	1,620,000	6.0	0.585	1.00	0.585	56,862
2010	1,640,000	7.0	0.562	1.00	0.562	64,518
2009	1,630,000	8.0	0.540	1.00	0.540	70,416
2008	1,610,000	9.0	0.518	1.00	0.518	75,058
2007	1,400,000	10.0	0.495	1.00	0.495	69,300
2006 *	1,650,000	11.0	0.473	1.00	0.473	85,850
2005	1,610,000	9.5	0.460	1.00	0.460	70,357
2004	1,600,000	8.0	0.447	1.00	0.447	57,216
2003	1,720,000	6.5	0.433	1.00	0.433	48,409
2002 *	1,540,000	5.0	0.420	1.00	0.420	32,340
2001	1,600,000	4.5	0.305	1.00	0.305	21,960
2000 *	1,550,000	4.0	0.190	1.00	0.190	11,780
1999	1,350,000	2.7	0.190	1.00	0.190	6,841
1998	1,150,000	1.3	0.190	1.00	0.190	2,913
1997 *	1,040,000	0.0	0.000	0.00	0.000	0

- 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.