Table 3E.4. Measures of Reliance on Low-Dose Rate vs. High-Dose Rate Herbicides for Ohio 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	5	49.0%	3	94.0%
2015 *	5	49.0%	3	94.0%
2014	8	56.0%	4	94.7%
2013	8	59.0%	4	95.3%
2012 *	8	62.0%	3	96.0%
2011	9	60.0%	3	95.5%
2010	9	58.0%	3	95.0%
2009	8	51.5%	3	94.5%
2008	9	54.7%	3	94.0%
2007	9	51.8%	2	84.3%
2006 *	6	49.0%	1	83.0%
2005 *	8	46.5%	4	93.5%
2004 *	5	27.0%	3	94.0%
2003	6	37.5%	3	91.5%
2002 *	3	34.0%	2	92.0%
2001 *	3	23.0%		
2000 *	7	47.0%	1	2.0%
1999 *	10	79.0%	2	16.0%
1998 *	6	54.0%	4	35.0%
1997 *	8	70.0%	2	20.0%
1996 *	6	90.0%	2	12.0%
1995 *	6	99.0%	2	28.0%
1994 *	5	67.0%	2	38.0%
1993 *	6	73.0%	2	38.0%
1992 *	5	78.0%	3	43.0%
1991 *	3	52.0%	2	50.0%
1990 *	1	35.0%	2	51.0%

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 surveyed year and 2016 are extrapolated assuming no change in rate of application, number of applications, or percent acres treated.

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