United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Wisconsin Ag News – Chemical Use
Vegetables: 2016

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Major Pesticide Use on Vegetables – Wisconsin: 2016

	Area applied	Applications	Rate per application	Rate per crop year	Total applied
	(percent)	(number)	(pounds per acre)		(1,000 pounds)
Carrots for processing					
Fungicides:					
Chlorothalonil (Bravo Zn, Echo Zn)	100	8.4	1.494	12.594	57.9
Herbicides:					
Clethodim (Arrow 2EC, Select 2EC, Shadow)	18	1.8	0.125	0.221	0.2
Linuron (Lorox DF)	100	2.1	0.423	0.886	4.1
Pendimethalin (Prowl 3.3 EC, Prowl H20, Pursuit)	20	1.0	0.950	0.950	0.9
Insecticides:					
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL)	20	2.2	0.031	0.068	0.1
Green peas for processing					
Herbicides:					
Bentazon (Basagran)	55	1.0	0.392	0.401	6.4
Imazamox (Raptor)	50	1.0	0.023	0.023	0.3
Imazamox; Sodium Salt	3	1.1	0.022	0.023	(Z)
Imazethapyr, ammon. (Pursuit, Thunder)	12	1.0	0.047	0.047	0.2
Pendimethalin (Prowl 3.3 EC, Prowl H20)	35	1.0	0.556	0.556	5.5
Saflufenacil (Sharpen)	23	1.0	0.017	0.017	0.1
Snap beans for processing					
Fungicides:					
Copper Chloride Hyd.	13	1.5	0.187	0.274	2.6
Copper hydroxide (Kocide, Champ WG)	27	1.2	0.291	0.364	7.0
Thiophanate-methyl (Topsin 4.5FL)	25	1.0	1.108	1.132	20.3
Herbicides:					
Bentazon (Basagran)	47	1.0	0.370	0.374	12.6
Clethodim (Arrow 2EC, Intensity, Select 2EC, Shadow)	3	1.0	0.125	0.125	0.2
EPTC (Eptam 7-E)	43	1.0	2.668	2.678	81.9
Fomesafen (Reflex)	13	1.0	0.204	0.206	2.0
Glyphosate iso. Salt (Buccaneer, Credit, Honcho, Roundup)	6	1.0	0.661	0.661	2.9
Halosulfuron (Sandea)	20	1.2	0.025	0.030	0.4
Imazamox (Raptor)	30	1.0	0.021	0.021	0.5
Imazamox; sodium salt	2	1.0	0.024	0.024	(Z)
Imazethapyr (Pursuit)	23	1.0	0.023	0.023	0.4
Metolachlor (Me-Too-Lachlor II, Parallel)	17	1.0	1.105	1.105	13.4
Pendimethalin (Prowl 3.3 EC, Prowl H20)	13	1.1	0.811	0.857	8.0
Quizalofop-P-ethyl (Assure II)	3	1.0	0.059	0.059	0.1
S-Metolachlor (Brawl II, Cinch, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum)	23	1.1	1.128	1.270	21.0
Sethoxydim (Poast)	4	1.0	0.204	0.208	0.5
Trifluralin (Treflan, Trifluralin 4EC, Triflurex HFP, Trust)	51	1.0	0.494	0.496	18.2
Insecticides:					
Bifenthrin (Bifenture EC, Brigade 2EC, Sniper)	44	1.3	0.046	0.060	1.9
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Max)	4	1.2	0.025	0.030	0.1

(Z) Less than half of rounding unit.

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Major Pesticide Use on Vegetables – Wisconsin: 2016 (continued)

	Area applied	Applications	Rate per application	Rate per crop year	Total applied
	(percent)	(number)	(pounds per acre)		(1,000 pounds)
Sweet corn for fresh market					
Herbicides:					
Atrazine (Atrazine 4L, Atrazine 90DF)	90	1.0	1.089	1.089	3.4
Sweet corn for processing					
Fungicides:					
Azoxystrobin (Quadris)	8	1.1	0.118	0.128	0.6
Propiconazole (Tilt)	6	1.0	0.098	0.098	0.3
Herbicides:					
Atrazine (Aatrex, Atrazine 4L)	91	1.2	0.496	0.612	32.4
Dimethenamid-P (Outlook)	3	1.0	0.866	0.866	1.6
Glyphosate iso. Salt (Buccaneer Plus, Credit, Roundup)	5	1.7	0.826	1.368	4.2
Nicosulfuron (Accent, Accent Q)	2	1.2	0.025	0.029	(Z)
S-Metolachlor (Cinch, Dual Magnum, Lumax)	79	1.0	0.969	0.969	44.2
Topramezone (Impact, Armezon)	5	1.0	0.014	0.014	(Z)
Insecticides:					
Lambda-cyhalothrin (Silencer, Warrior II)	7	1.1	0.027	0.031	0.1

(Z) Less than half of rounding unit.

Vegetable Planted Acres and Percent of Acres Treated with Agricultural Chemicals – Wisconsin: 2016

Crop	Area receiving applications		
	Fungicides	Herbicides	Insecticides
	----------percent----------		
Cabbage for fresh market	(D)	(D)	100
Carrots for processing	100	100	100
Cucumbers for processing	(D)	(D)	(D)
Green peas for processing	(D)	97	13
Snap beans for processing	40	98	48
Sweet corn for fresh market	(D)	93	96
Sweet corn for processing	11	96	18

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Pest Management Practices – Wisconsin and Program States: 2014 and 2016

	Wisconsin		Program States[1]	
	2014	2016	2014	2016
	(percent of operations)			
Avoidance Practices				
Crop or plant variety chosen for specific pest resistance	33	26	48	44
Planting locations planned to avoid cross infestation of pests	32	31	40	33
Planting or harvesting dates adjusted	19	15	24	19
Rotated crops during past 3 years	90	86	82	77
Row spacing, plant density, or row directions adjusted	17	14	28	21
Monitoring Practices				
Diagnostic laboratory services used for pest detection via soil or plant tissue analysis	26	48	25	24
Field mapping data used to assist decisions	29	45	23	22
Scouted				
-established process used	64	82	41	43
-for pests due to a pest advisory warning	25	58	19	20
-for pests due to a pest development model	31	26	19	25
-for pests or beneficial organisms-not scouted	(Z)	1	2	4
-for pests or beneficial organism by conducting general observations while performing routine tasks	7	4	22	18
-for pests or beneficial organism by deliberately going to the crop acres or growing areas	92	95	76	79
Scouted for diseases	98	96	96	94
-by employee	2	3	4	4
-by farm supply company or chemical dealer	1	(Z)	6	5
-by independent crop consultant or commercial scout	6	1	11	11
-by operator, partner, or family member	29	16	61	62
-by processor	61	80	16	18
Scouted for insects & mites	98	99	96	95
-by employee	2	2	4	4
-by farm supply company or chemical dealer	1	(Z)	6	5
-by independent crop consultant or commercial scout	6	1	12	10
-by operator, partner, or family member	30	18	61	62
-by processor	60	79	16	17
Scouted for weeds	97	95	96	90
-by employee	3	3	5	5
-by farm supply company or chemical dealer	1	(Z)	6	5
-by independent crop consultant or commercial scout	6	1	10	9
-by operator, partner, employee, or family member	39	35	65	67
-by processor	51	60	13	13
Weather data used to assist decisions	63	61	67	70
Written or electronic records kept to track pest activity	60	87	47	41
Prevention Practices				
Crop acres cultivated for weed control	50	32	64	58
Equipment & implements cleaned after field work to reduce spread of pests	34	23	57	53
Field edges, ditches, or fence lines were chopped, sprayed, mowed, plowed, or burned	49	37	69	67
No-till or minimum till used	32	27	28	24
Plowed down crop residue using conventional tillage	57	56	68	62
Water management practices used	51	23	41	46
Suppression Practices				
Beneficial organisms applied or released	1	1	7	5
Biological pesticides applied	4	4	13	17
Floral lures, attractants, repellants, pheromone traps, or biological pest controls used	(Z)	1	11	10
Ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers maintained	39	31	49	49
Pesticides with different mechanisms of actions to keep pest from becoming resistant to pesticides	45	37	48	51
Scouting data compared to published information to assist decisions	52	76	39	37
Trap crop grown to manage insects	3	1	8	6

(Z) Less than half the rounding unit.

[1] The 19 program states in the 2016 Vegetable Chemical Use Survey were Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Complete data from the Agricultural Chemical Use survey are available on the NASS website at:
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide_to_NASS_Surveys/Chemical_Use/index.php