United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service, Kansas Field Office

Kansas Chemical Usage

Kansas Agricultural Statistics

Cooperating with the Kansas Department of Agriculture
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2010 Agricultural Chemical Usage

This report provides statistics about on-farm and post-harvest fertilizer and pesticide use and pest management practices. In the fall of 2010, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) collected data about chemical use and pest management on acres of **conventional and organic corn** that was planted for the 2010 crop year. These data were collected as part of the Agricultural Resource Management survey.

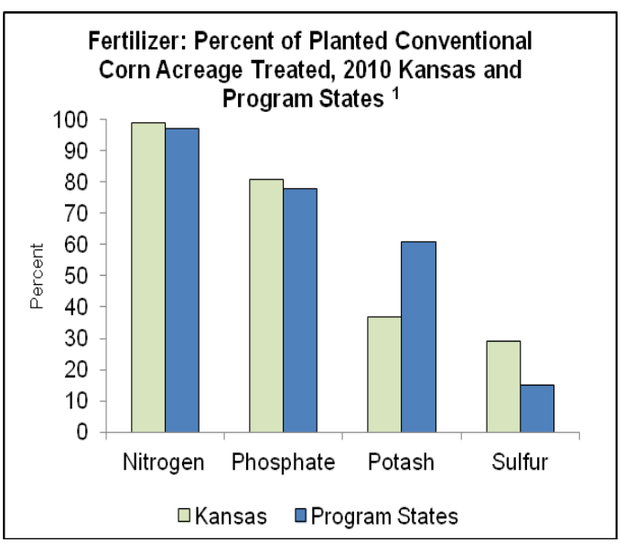
Nitrogen, the most widely used **fertilizer** ingredient, was applied to 99 percent of the Kansas corn acreage, at an average rate of 69 pounds per acre. Phosphate was applied to 81 percent of the acres, at a rate of 32 pounds per acre. Potash and Sulfur were used less extensively, applied to only 37 and 29 percent of Kansas corn, respectively.

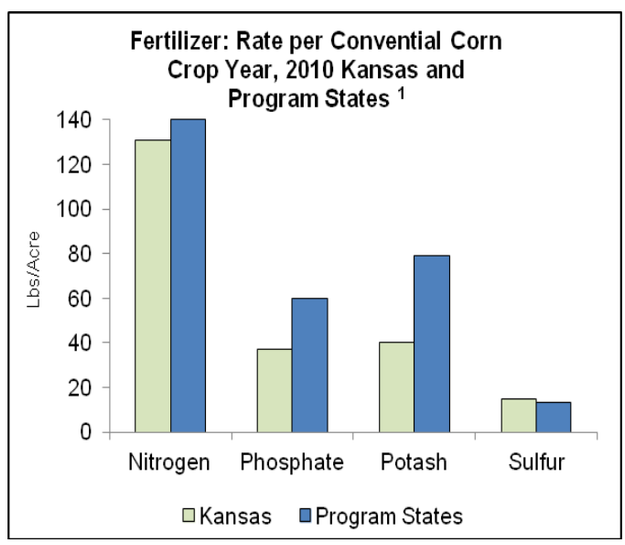
Herbicides were applied to 96 percent of the corn acreage in Kansas. The most commonly applied **herbicide** was Atrazine at 76 percent with an average application rate of 1.002 pounds per acre in 2010. Glyphosate isopropylamine salt was the most applied ingredient, at 5.5 million pounds on 67 percent of the Kansas corn.

Conventional Corn: Acreage, Fertilizer and Herbicide Applications, Selected States, 2010

State	Nitrogen			Phosphate			Potash			Herbicide
	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Area Applied
	Percent	Number	Pounds/ acre	Percent	Number	Pounds/ acre	Percent	Number	Pounds/ acre	Percent
Colorado	98	1.8	72	52	1.3	21	8	1.0	15	95
Kansas	**99**	**1.9**	**69**	**81**	**1.2**	**32**	**37**	**1.0**	**39**	**96**
Missouri	99	1.4	90	89	1.2	52	61	1.0	57	94
Nebraska	99	1.9	73	69	1.2	35	20	1.2	22	97
Total [1]	97	1.8	78	78	1.2	52	61	1.1	73	98

[1] Program States include: CO, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NE, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, SD, TX, and WI.





[1] Program States include: CO, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NE, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, SD, TX, and WI.

Conventional Corn: Agricultural Chemical Applications, Kansas, 2010

Agricultural Chemical	Area Applied	Applications	Rate per Application	Rate per Crop Year	Total Applied
Herbicides:	Percent	Number	Pounds/acre	Pounds/acre	1,000 Pounds
2,4-D, 2-EHE	8	1.5	0.249	0.382	147
2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	12	1.1	0.287	0.307	181
Acetochlor	8	1.0	1.302	1.302	506
Atrazine	76	1.2	1.002	1.242	4,577
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	10	1.4	0.165	0.226	111
Dicamba, sodium salt	6	1.0	0.109	0.109	30
Dimethenamid-P	10	1.2	0.571	0.668	316
Glyphosate	11	1.2	0.799	0.928	499
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	67	1.8	0.940	1.712	5,547
Mesotrione	24	1.1	0.114	0.128	151
Rimsulfuron	7	1.5	0.013	0.018	7
S-Metolachlor	38	1.1	0.996	1.070	1,962

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Pest Management Practices

Corn growers reported using several management practices to aid in the deterrence of pests through prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression. The top practices used for conventional corn and organic corn were the same for prevention of pests and monitoring of pests. The top practices used in pest management for conventional corn were very similar to those of the Program States. The organic corn practices were slightly different than those of Program States, as seen in the table below.

In Kansas for conventional corn, the top practice used for pest prevention was using minimum or no-till farming. The top practice for avoiding pests was rotating crops during the past 3 years. The top practice used to monitor pests was scouting for weeds, and the top practice used to suppress pests was maintaining ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers.

To aid in the prevention of pests, 91 percent of the organic corn acreage in Kansas had their field edges, ditches, or fence lines chopped, sprayed, mowed, plowed, or burned to reduce the spread of pests. In addition, 97 percent of the organic corn acreage in Kansas had crop rotation practices performed during the last three years in order to avoid pests, all were scouted for weeds in order to monitor for pests and all had buffer strips or border rows maintained to isolate organic from non-organic fields.

Kansas Top Pest Management Practices by Percent of Planted Acres in Comparison to Program States

Conventional Corn	Top Practice	Kansas	Program States [1]
Prevention	No-till or minimum till used	78	62
Avoidance	Rotated crops during the past 3 years	76	71
Monitoring	Scouted for weeds	94	88
Suppression	Ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers maintained	43	34

Organic Corn	Top Practice	Kansas	Program States [1]
Prevention	Field edges, ditches, or fence lines were chopped, sprayed, mowed, plowed, or burned	91	48
Avoidance	Rotated crops during the past 3 years	97	84
Monitoring	Scouted for weeds	100	83
Suppression	Buffer strips or border rows maintained to isolate organic from non-organic crops	100	69

[1] Program States include: CO, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NE, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, SD, TX, and WI.

Agricultural chemical use and pest management practices data contained in this publication are a summary of data published in USDA NASS Agricultural Chemical Usage – 2010 Field Crops Summary on the internet at http://www.nass.usda.gov dated May 25, 2011.

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