

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service



Minnesota Ag News – Chemical Use

Potatoes – Fall 2022

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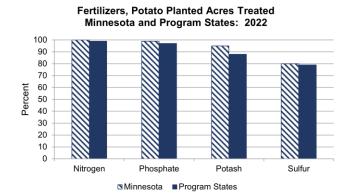
Media Contact: Dan Lofthus

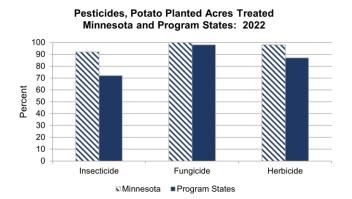
The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Agricultural Chemical Use Program is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's official source of statistics about on-farm and post-harvest fertilizer and pesticide use and pest management practices.

In the fall of 2022, NASS collected data for the 2022 crop year, the one-year period beginning after the 2021 harvest and ending with the 2022 harvest, about chemical use and pest management practices used on potato production. The data was collected as part of the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) and the results are presented here.

Fertilizer Use: Of the three primary macronutrients, nitrogen was the most widely used on potato acres planted in Minnesota. Farmers applied nitrogen to 100 percent of planted acres at an average rate of 269 pounds per acre per year. Macronutrients phosphate and potash were applied at an average rate of 113 and 304 pounds per acre per year, respectively. The secondary macronutrient, sulfur, was applied to 80 percent of acres planted to potatoes.

Pesticide Use: Fungicide active ingredients were applied to 100 percent of the potato acres planted. Chlorothalonil was the most widely used pesticide on potato acres and was the active ingredient with the greatest total amount applied. Herbicides and insecticides were applied to 98 and 92 percent of potato acres planted in Minnesota, respectively.





Pesticide Use on Potatoes - Minnesota and Program States: 2022

Active ingredient		Minnesota		Program States ¹			
	Planted acres treated ²	Yearly rate	Total applied	Planted acres treated ²	Yearly rate	Total applied	
	(percent)	(lbs per acre)	(1,000 lbs)	(percent)	(lbs per acre)	(1,000 lbs)	
ungicide							
Azoxystrobin	70	0.251	8	55	0.174	80	
Chlorothalonil	97	5.213	237	64	2.659	1,432	
Difenoconazole	55	0.190	5	38	0.124	40	
Fluopyram	48	0.098	2	45	0.139	53	
Mancozeb	81	4.561	174	38	3.148	1,003	
Mandipropamide tech	52	0.195	5	35	0.138		
Mefenoxam	54	0.281	7	48	0.264	105	
Pyrimethanil	52	0.865	21	44	0.350	129	
Total ³	100		759	98		4,315	
lerbicide							
Diquat dibromide	54	0.644	16	45	0.448	170	
Linuron	20	0.731	7	16	0.772	104	
Metribuzin	96	0.486	22	63	0.434	228	
Rimsulfuron	42	0.041	1	28	0.028		
S-Metolachlor	66	1.199	37	35	1.066	31.	
Total ³	98		130	87		1,770	
nsecticde							
Abamectin	35	0.032	1	22	0.030	5	
Chlorantraniliprole	14	0.123	1	10	0.075		
Clothianidin	59	0.240	7	9	0.159	1:	
Imidacloprid		0.298	1	22	0.310	5	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	56	0.069	2	24	0.050	10	
Thiamethoxam	71	0.162	5	20	0.120	2	
Total ³	92	0.102	73	72	3.120	908	
	32		75	12		300	

The 9 program states surveyed about Potatoes in the 2022 ARMS were Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Acres with multiple nutrients are counted in each category.
Total Fungicide, Herbicide, and Insecticide includes pesticides that are not listed in this table.

Fertilizer Use on Potatoes - Minnesota and Program States: 2022

		Minnesota		Program states ¹				
Active ingredient	Planted acres treated ²	Yearly rate	Total applied	Planted acres treated ²	Yearly rate	Total applied		
	(percent)	(lbs per acre)	(1,000 lbs)	(percent)	(lbs per acre)	(1,000 lbs)		
Nitrogen	100	269	12,600	99	178	147,700		
Phosphate	99	113	5,300	97	132	107,600		
Potash	95	304	13,600	88	215	157,800		
Sulfur	80	33	1,300	79	77	51,000		

¹ The 9 program states surveyed about Potatoes in the 2022 ARMS were Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin. ² Acres with multiple nutrients are counted in each category.

Scouting for diseases, insects, and weeds were the top pest management practices on potato acreage in Minnesota.

Pest Management Practices on Potatoes - Minnesota and Program States: 2022

1 cst management i ractioes on i otatoes "minitesota ana i rogial	1	Minnesota		Program states ¹	
	% of area	% of	% of area	% of	
	planted	operations	planted	operations	
Avoidance	piantea	орегалого	piaritoa	operations	
Crop or plant variety chosen for specific pest resistance	54	50	42	36	
Planting locations planned to avoid cross infestation of pests		52	40	51	
Planting or harvesting dates adjusted	_	16	32	30	
Rotated crops during past 3 years		91	99	98	
		12	48	42	
Row spacing, plant density, or row directions adjusted	10	12	40	42	
Monitoring					
Diagnostic laboratory services used for pest detection via soil					
or plant tissue analysis	67	59	48	42	
Field mapping data used to assist decisions		25	21	16	
Scouted -		20		10	
established process used	66	59	45	50	
for pests due to a pest advisory warning		11	19	16	
for pests due to a pest development model		18	26	22	
for pests or beneficial organisms-not scouted		(Z)	(Z)	1	
	(2)	(2)	(2)	'	
for pests or beneficial organism by conducting general		7	16	1.4	
observations while performing routine tasks	4	7	16	14	
for pests or beneficial organism by deliberately going to the	00			00	
crop acres or growing areas		93	84	86	
Scouted for diseases		100	99	98	
by employee		0	0	0	
by farm supply company or chemical dealer		0	0	0	
by independent crop consultant or commercial scout		0	0	0	
by operator, partner, or family member	100	100	100	100	
Scouted for insects and mites	100	100	97	96	
by employee	51	45	17	15	
by farm supply company or chemical dealer	1	1	2	2	
by independent crop consultant or commercial scout		13	32	38	
by operator, partner, or family member	30	41	49	45	
Scouted for weeds		99	97	96	
by employee		45	18	17	
by farm supply company or chemical dealer		2	2	2	
by independent crop consultant or commercial scout		7	32	37	
by operator, partner, or family member	-	46	48	45	
Weather data used to assist decisions		77	82	83	
Written or electronic records kept to track pest activity		75	80	81	
The state of the s		. •		0.	
Prevention					
Beneficial insect or vertebrate habitat maintained	14	11	12	14	
Crop residues removed or burned down	(Z)	2	9	9	
Equipment and implements cleaned after field work to reduce	(-)	_		· ·	
spread of pests	72	72	89	89	
Field edges, ditches, or fence lines chopped, sprayed, mowed,	, , ,	12	00	00	
plowed, or burnedplowed, or burned	50	44	73	64	
Field left fallow previous year to manage insects		3	9	8	
Flamer used to kill weeds		1	2	3	
		1	10	_	
No-till or minimum-till used		2	_	10	
Plowed down crop residue using conventional tillage		59	81	80	
Seed treated for insect or disease control after purchase		61	89	84	
Water management practices used	20	17	73	58	
Suppression					
Suppression	_		40		
Beneficial organisms applied or released		1	12	8	
Biological pesticides applied	8	8	4	5	
Buffer strips or border rows maintained to isolate					
organic from non-organic crops	23	18	14	15	
Floral lures, atractants, repellants, pheromone traps,	1				
or biological pest controls used		1	5	5	
Ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers maintained	81	74	59	66	
Pesticides with different mechanisms of action to keep pest	1				
from becoming resistant to pesticides	85	81	79	79	
Scouting data compared to published information to assist decisions	0	0	0	0	
Trap crop grown to manage insects		12	3	4	
(7) Loss than half of the unit shown	1		1		

More information and data for the USDA NASS Chemical Use Program can be found at: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide_to_NASS_Surveys/Chemical_Use/.