

# Agricultural Chemical Usage, 2011

## Barley

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*The following chemical use data is the most recent data available.*

This release is a brief summary of data for on-farm use of commercial fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and pest management practices from producers of barley for the 2011 crop year taken from the estimates published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Washington, D.C. These estimates for Pennsylvania and other states are available on the Internet at [www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide\\_to\\_NASS\\_Surveys/Chemical\\_Use/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide_to_NASS_Surveys/Chemical_Use/).

Information in this report is collected from the 2011 Production Practices and Costs Report of the second phase of the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS). The primary objective of the survey is to provide data to develop an agricultural chemical use database that is timely, detailed, and reliable. Data collection occurred between October and December of 2011. The agricultural chemical use estimates in this report focus on the acreage treated and application rates for herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and other

pesticides. The survey also collected information about production practices.

The active ingredients most commonly used as fungicides were Azoxystrobin, Propiconazole, Pyraclostrobin, and Tebuconazole. The active ingredients most commonly used on barley as herbicides in Pennsylvania were Thifensulfuron, Tribenuron-Methyl, and Glyphosate Isopropylamine Salt. The active ingredients most commonly used as insecticides were Beta-Cyfluthrin and Lambda-Cyhalothrin.

Fertilizers consisting of nitrogen content were more commonly used for barley at 64 percent of the total barley planted acreage. 1,900,000 pounds of nitrogen were applied total all field corn planted acres, with an average of 1.2 applications per year at a rate of 36 pounds per acre for each application.

