

Data Determinations

For the purposes of reporting the following treatment groups include these types of pest control:

Treatment Types	Description
Animal	Moles, vole control
Aquatic	Invasive vegetation/pest control (permitted); also includes sewer root control
Biocides / Disinfectants	Industrial water cooling systems, mold remediation, and commercial and industrial disinfectants
Birds	Starlings and pigeons (permitted)
Corn, Field, & Forage	Commodity crops; corn, soybeans, small grains, and grasses
Forestry	Vegetation management and forest insect pest control
General Pest Control	Residential and commercial structural pest (rodents, insects) control
Golf Courses	Vegetation management and turf pest control (permitted)
Greenhouse / Nursery	Plant propagation and Christmas tree production
Highway & Railway	Rights-of-way vegetation management
Lawn Care & Ornamentals	Commercial and residential landscaping
Mosquito	Outdoor treatments of larvacide and adulticide (excludes residential treatments)
Produce Production	Fruits and vegetable pest control
Utilities & Wood Treatment	Rights-of-way corridor vegetation management and wood pole preservation activities in the corridor

In order to calculate usage as consistently and accurately as possible the following determinations were made:

- Chemical names of active ingredients were translated to the most known name, this included synonyms, racemic mixtures/ enantiomers.
 - ◊ *For example, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid was reported as 2,4-D; and o/s-metolachlor mixture was reported as metolachlor.*
- All liquids were calculated at 10lbs to the gallon unless the volume weight was specified on the product label.
- The acid equivalents of an active ingredient were used when stated on the label
- Aerosols were considered as liquids -unless specified on product label
- Gels were considered solids -unless specified on product label
- Foggers were considered liquids -unless specified on product label
- Foams were considered solids -unless specified on product label
- When a single amount was listed for multiple counties the amount was divided equally between the counties listed.
- When multiple categories were listed the product was added to the first category listed

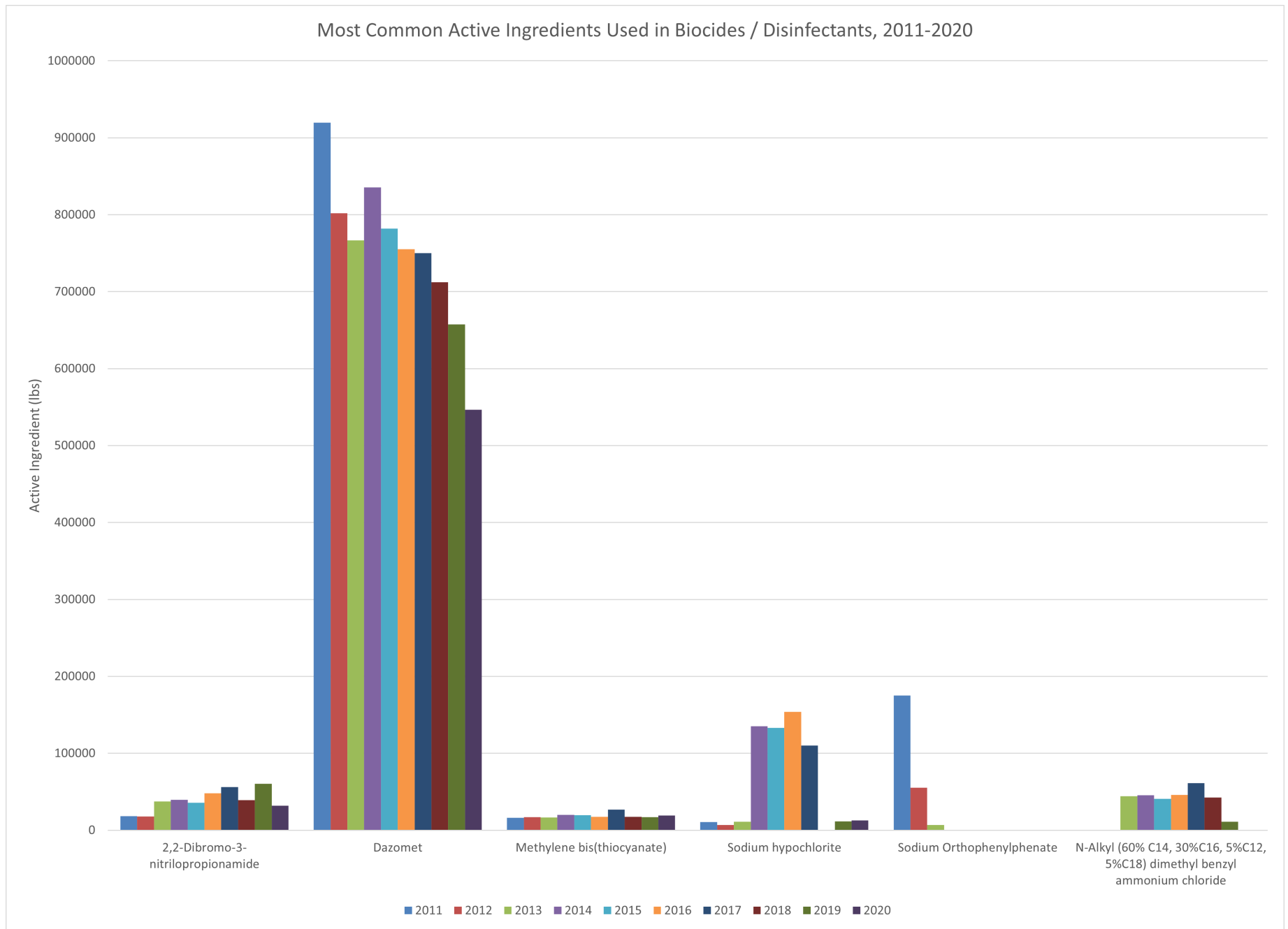
Data Limitations

The data collected is self-reported by applicators. Reporting errors have been found and corrected in usage amount, EPA number, product name and county of application.

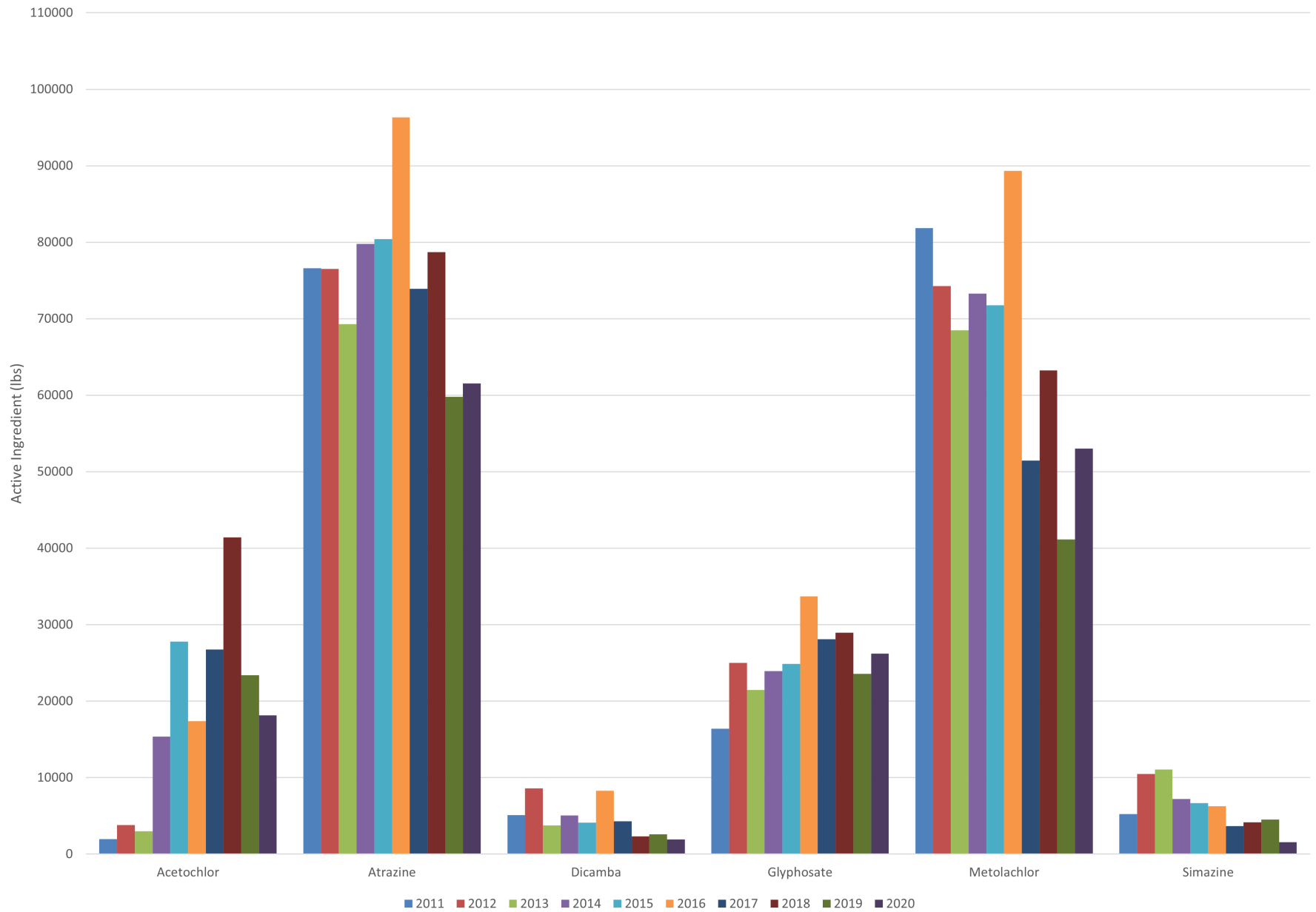
The usage data was reviewed:

- 2018-2020 = 100% *
- 2011, 2015-2017 = 40%
- 2012-2014 = 25%
- *with complete secondary review*

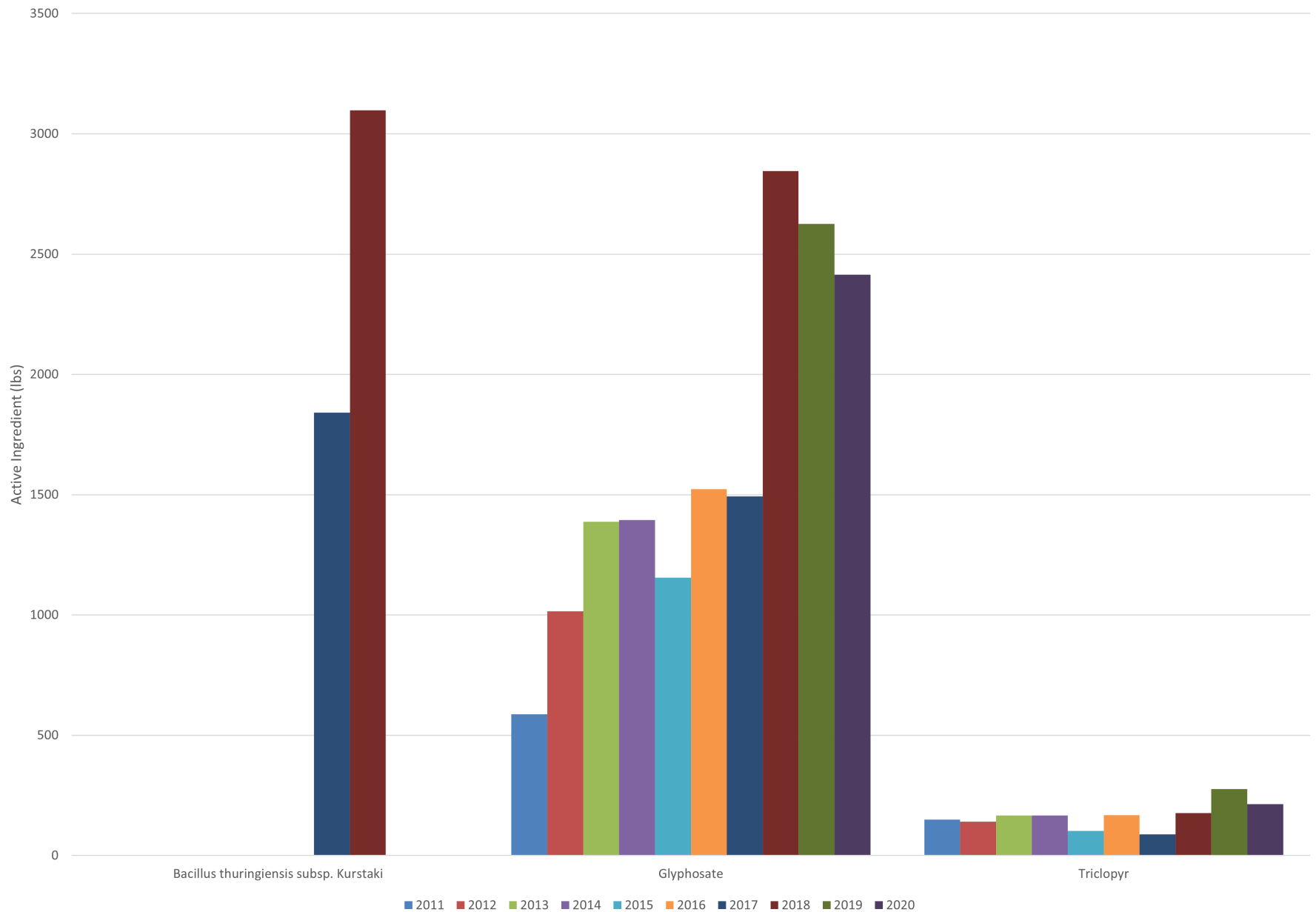
Most common active ingredients by treatment type, 2011-2020:



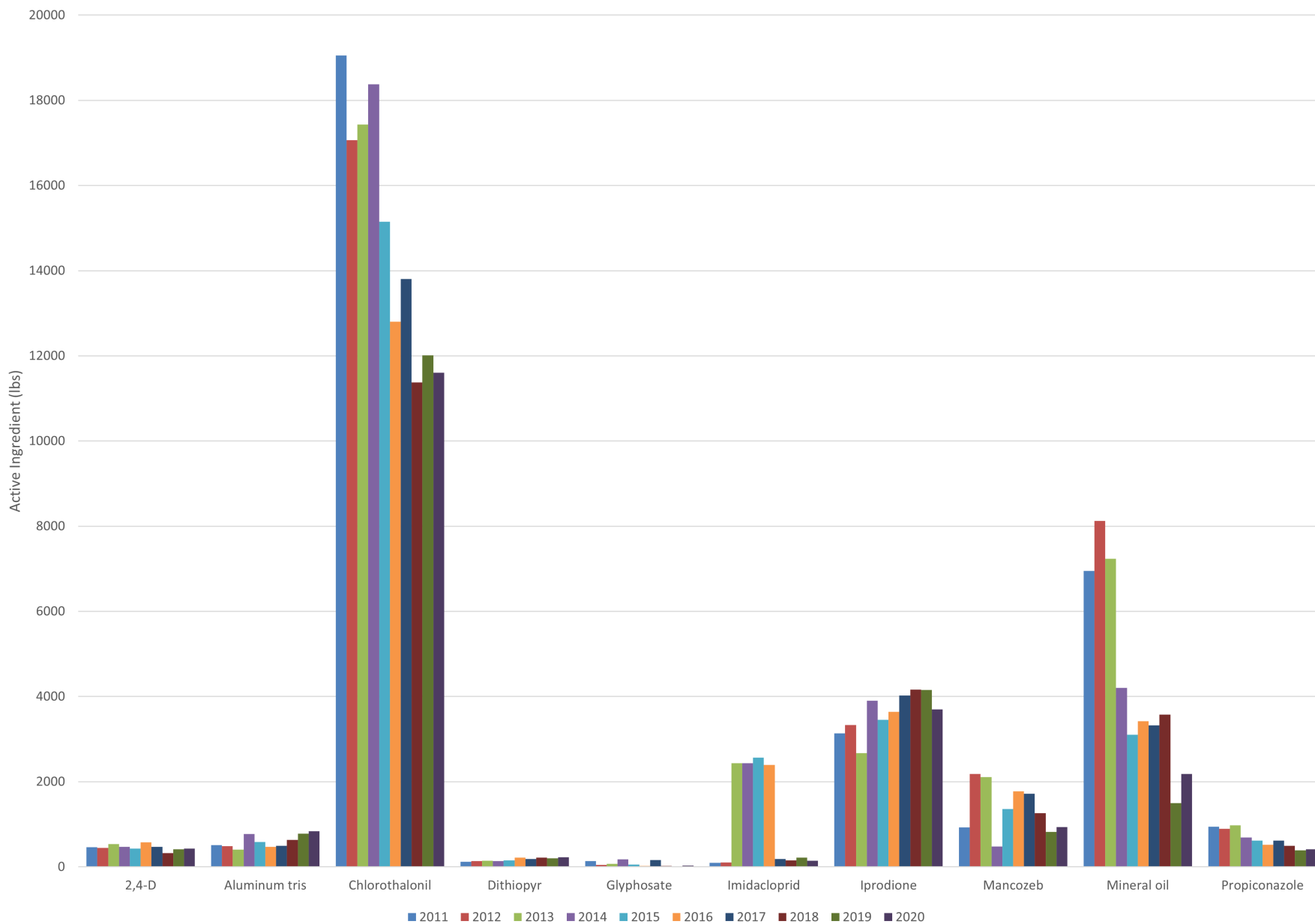
Most Common Active Ingredients Used in Corn, Fields & Forages, 2011-2020



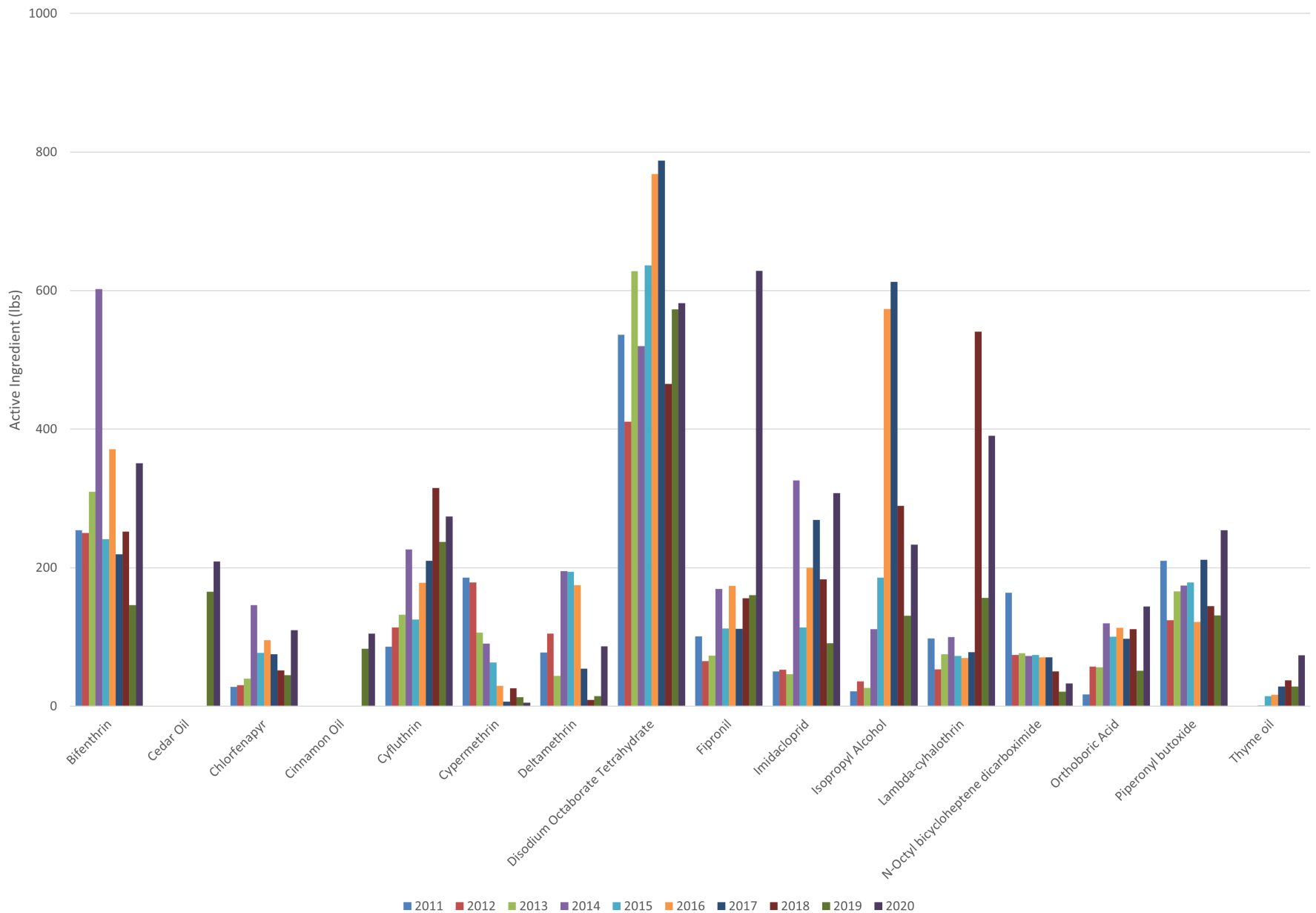
Most Common Active Ingredients Used in Forestry Management, 2011-2020



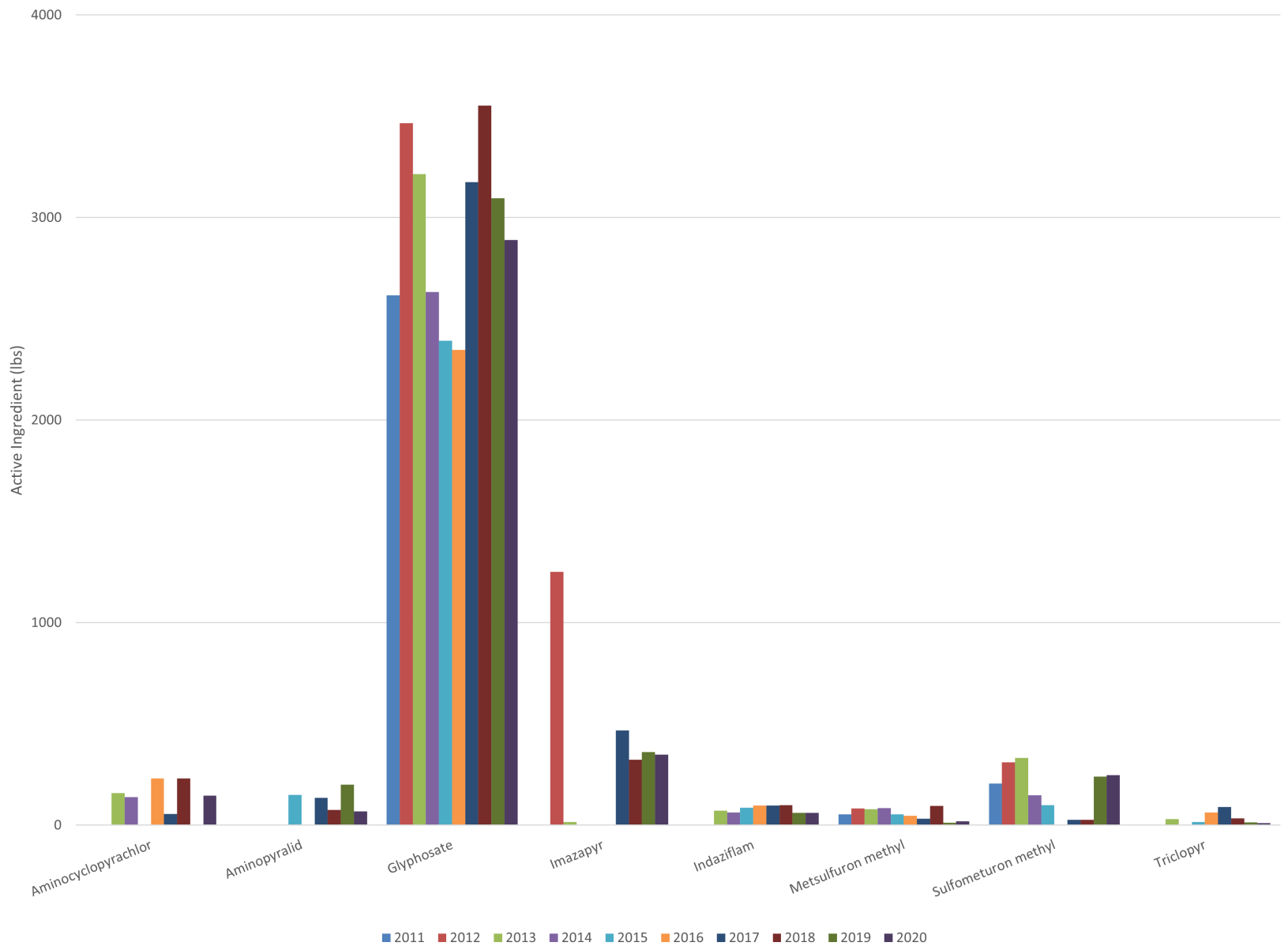
Most Common Active Ingredient Used in Golf Courses, 2011-2020



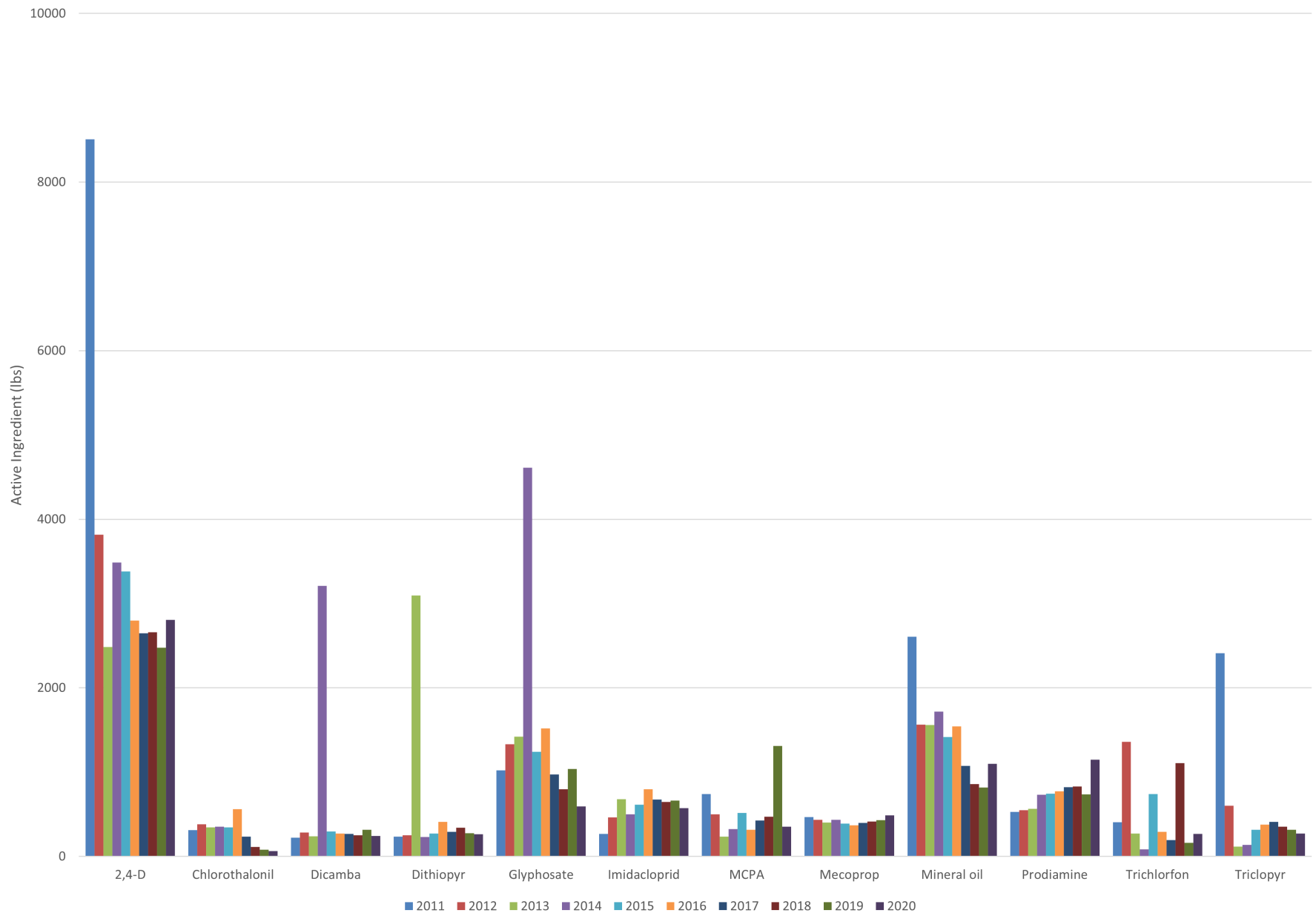
Most Common Active Ingredients Used in General Pest Control, 2011-2020



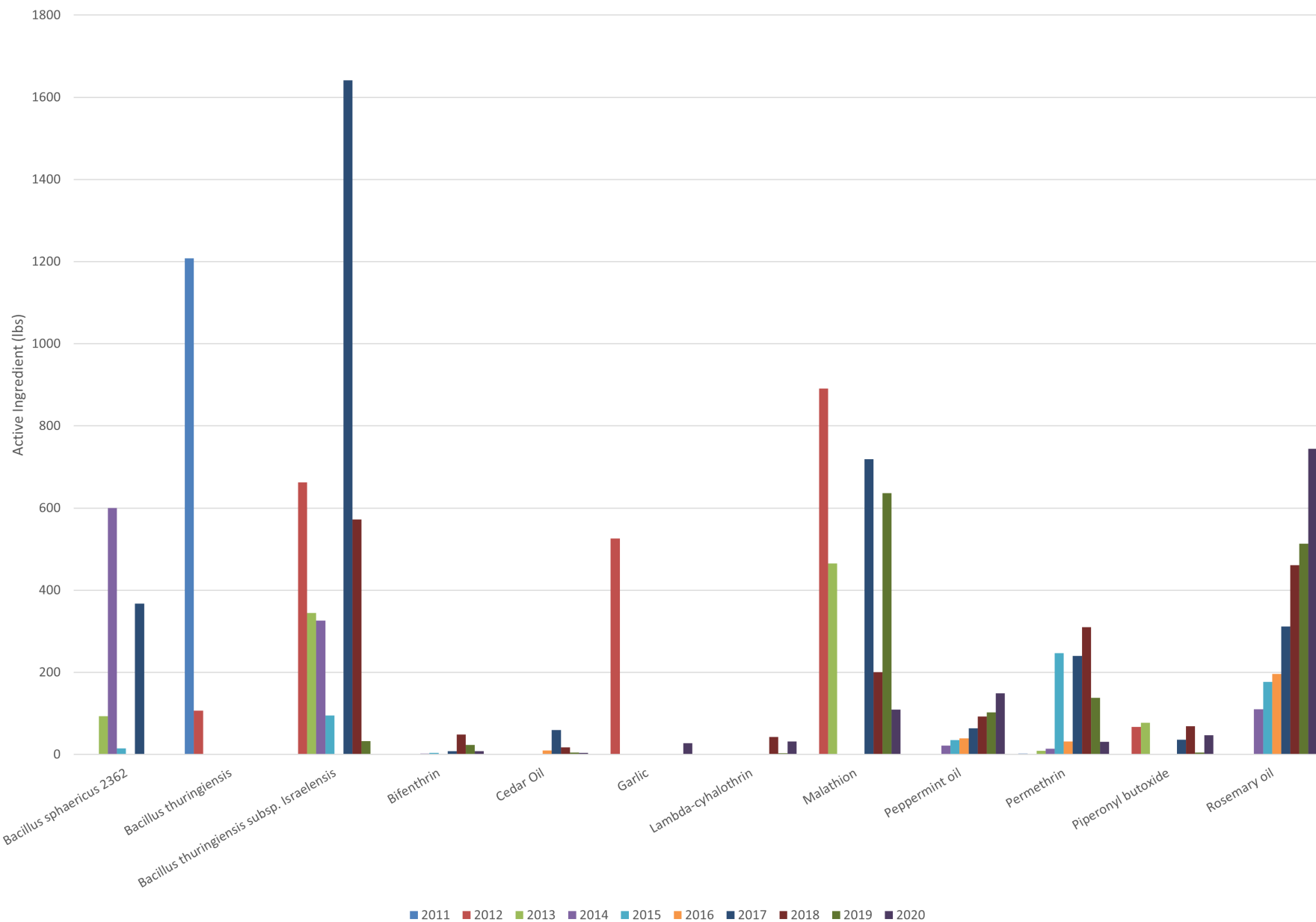
Most Common Active Ingredients Used in Highway and Railway, 2011-2020



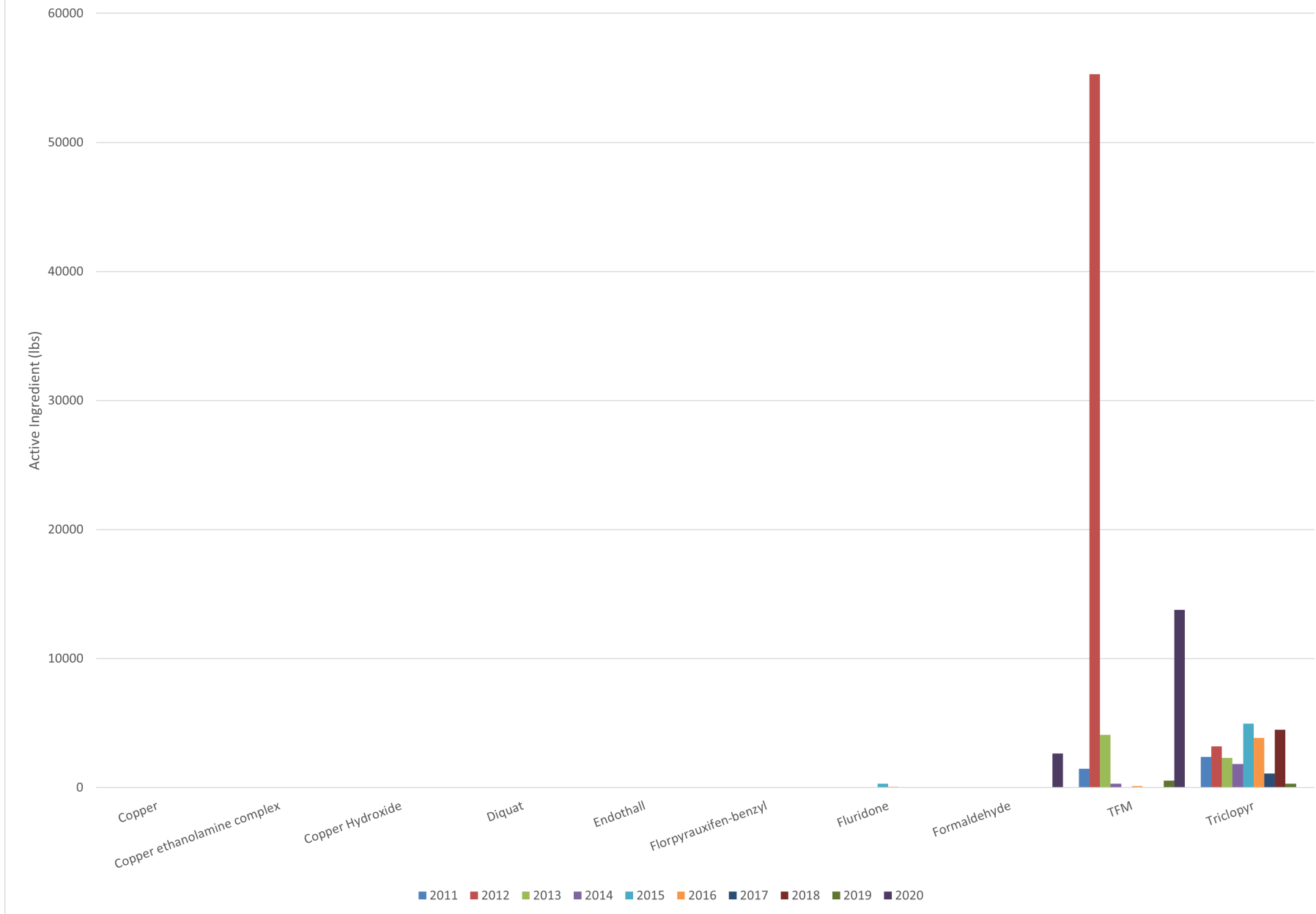
Most Common Active Ingredients Used in Lawn Care and Ornamentals, 2011-2020



Most Common Active Ingredients Used in Mosquito Control, 2011-2020

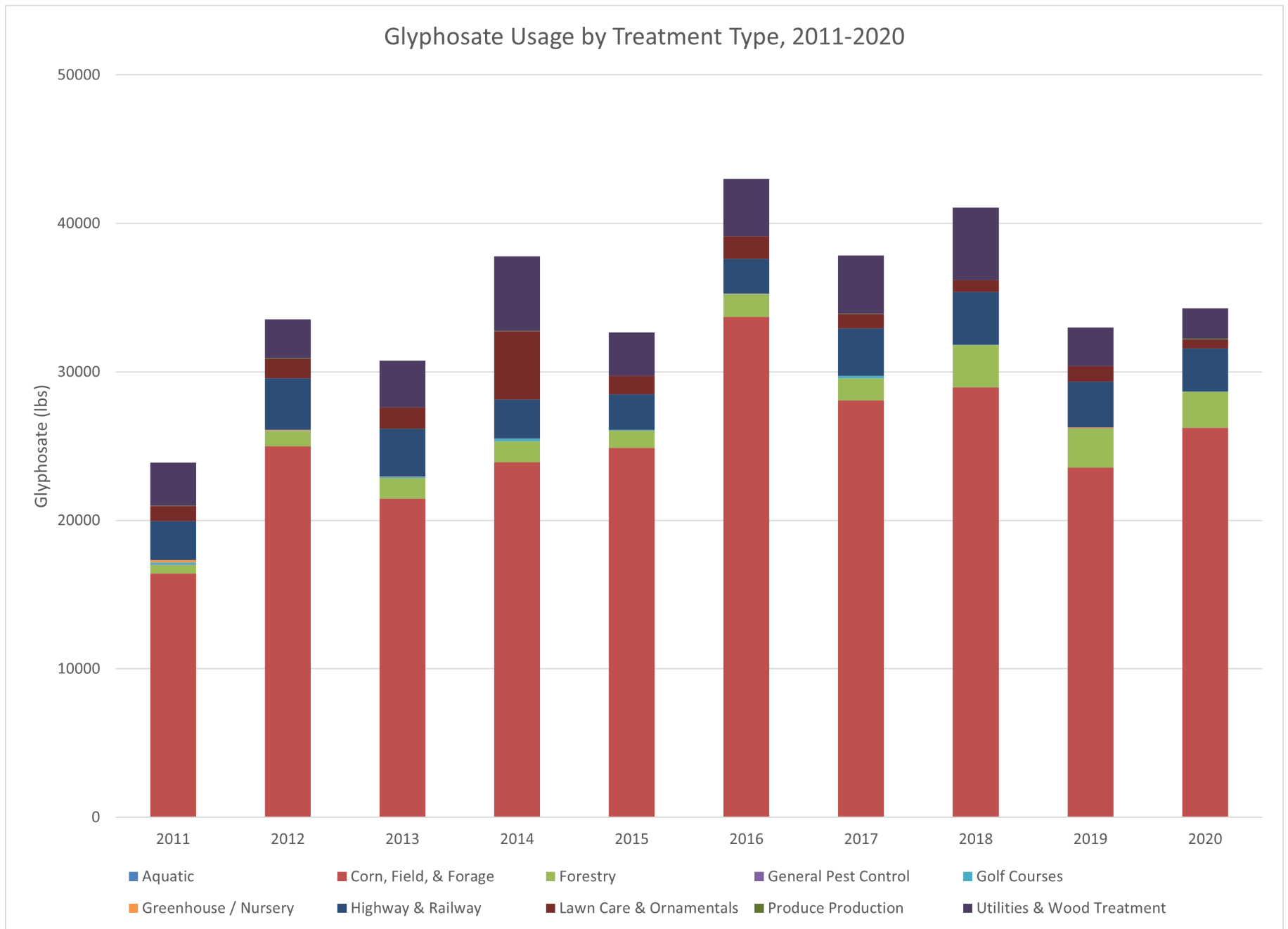


Most Common Active Ingredients Used in Aquatic Control, 2011-2020

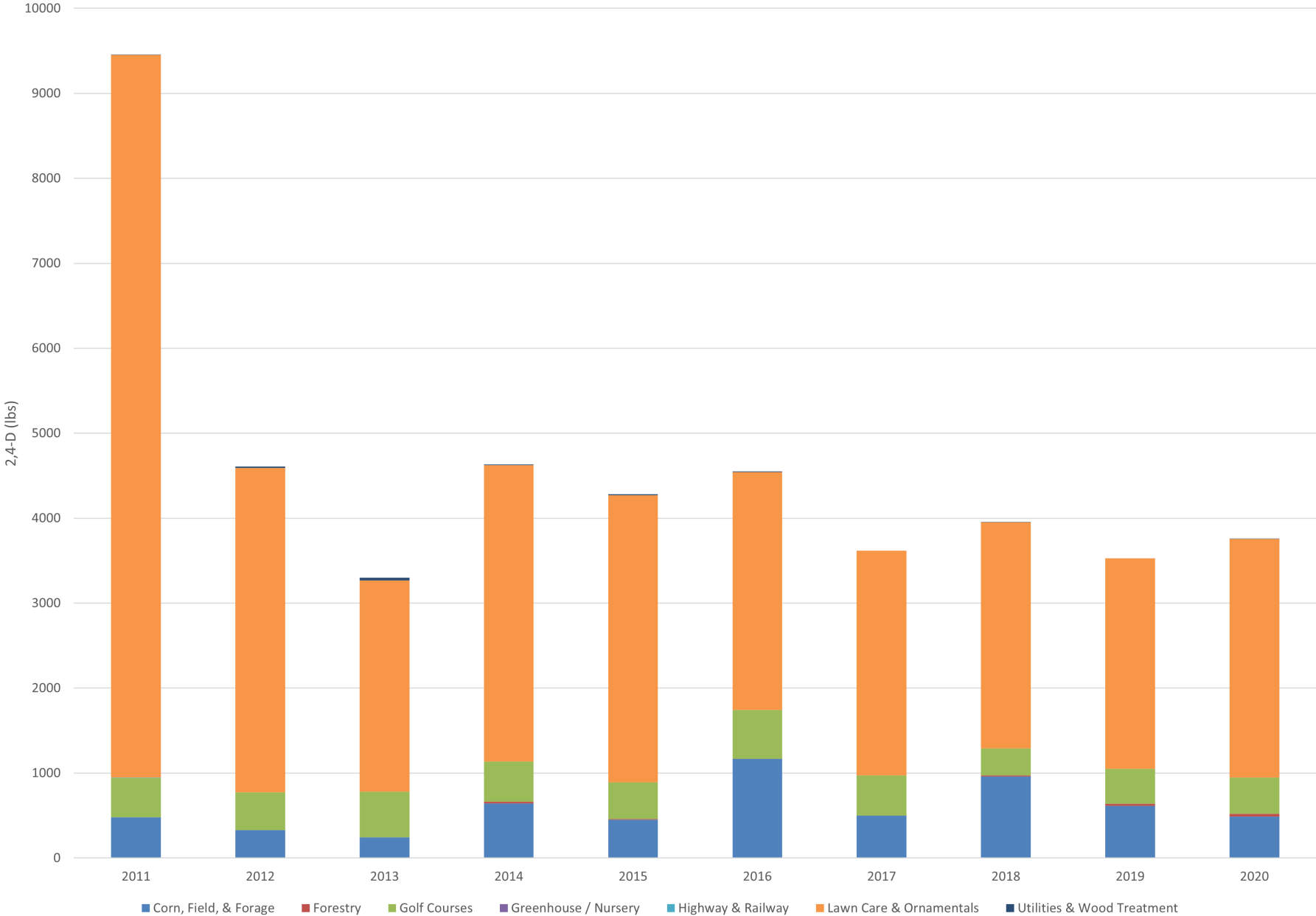


* Does not include active ingredients used for sewer root control

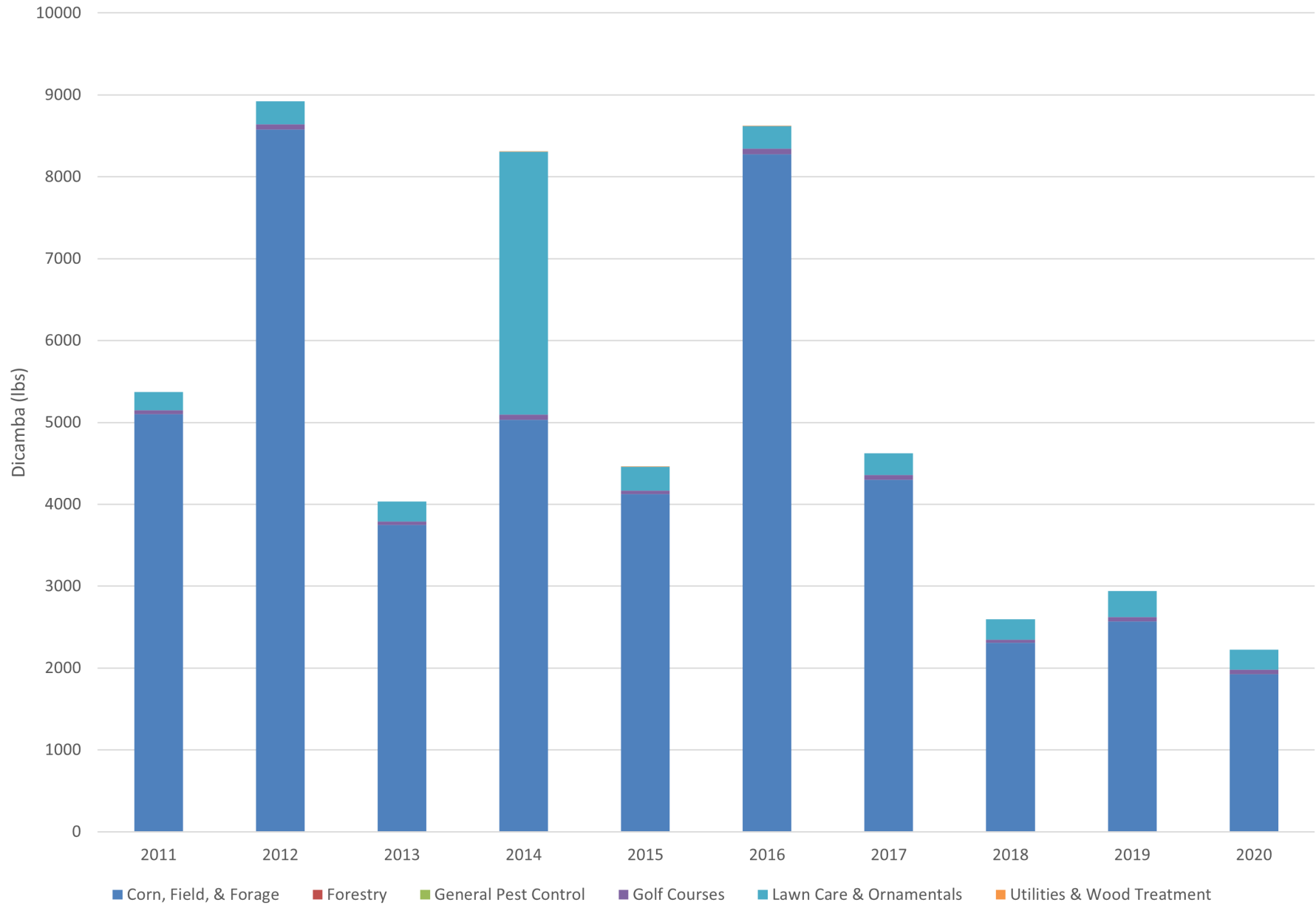
Active ingredient by treatment type, 2011-2020:



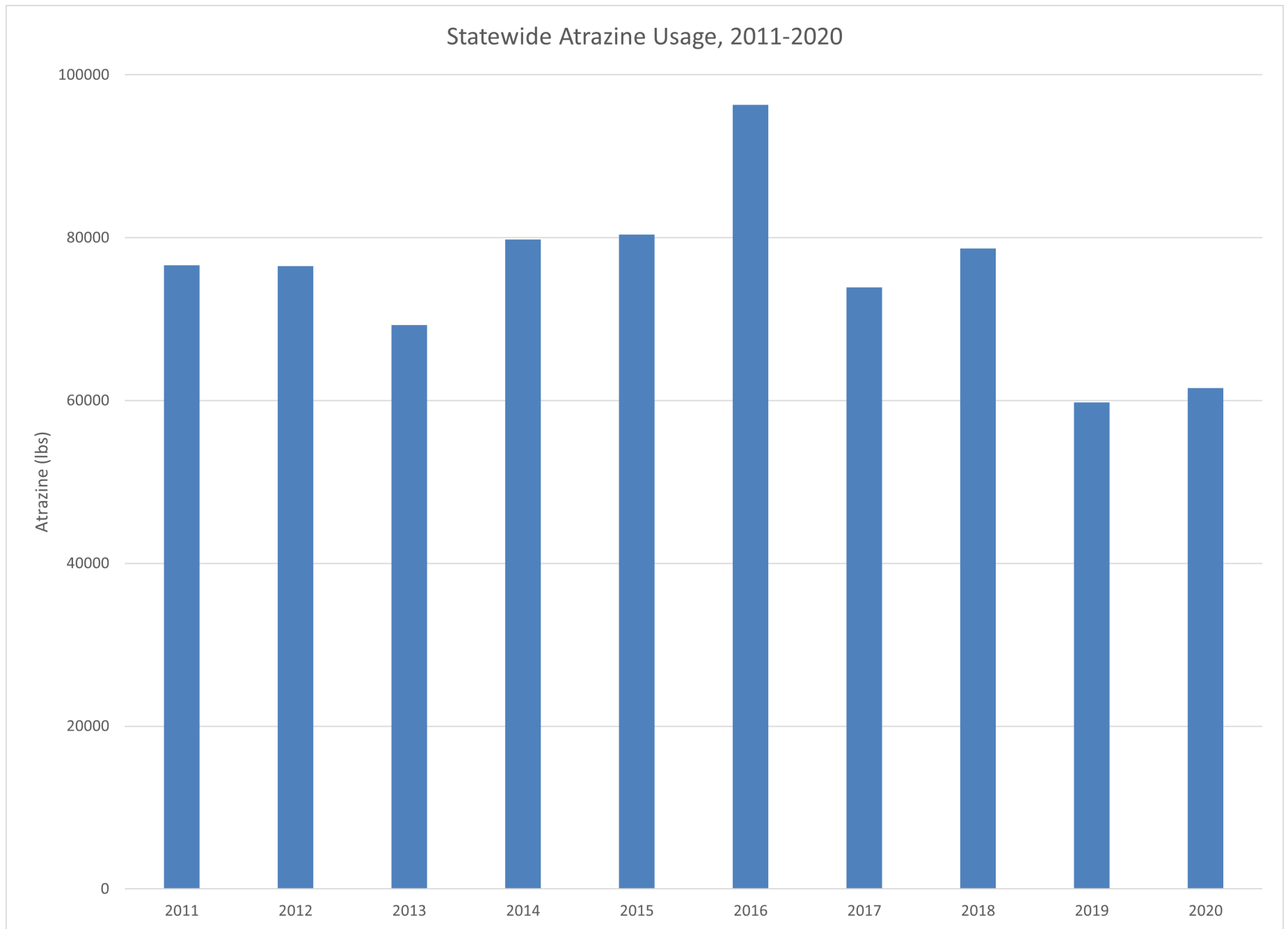
2,4-D Usage by Treatment Type, 2011-2020



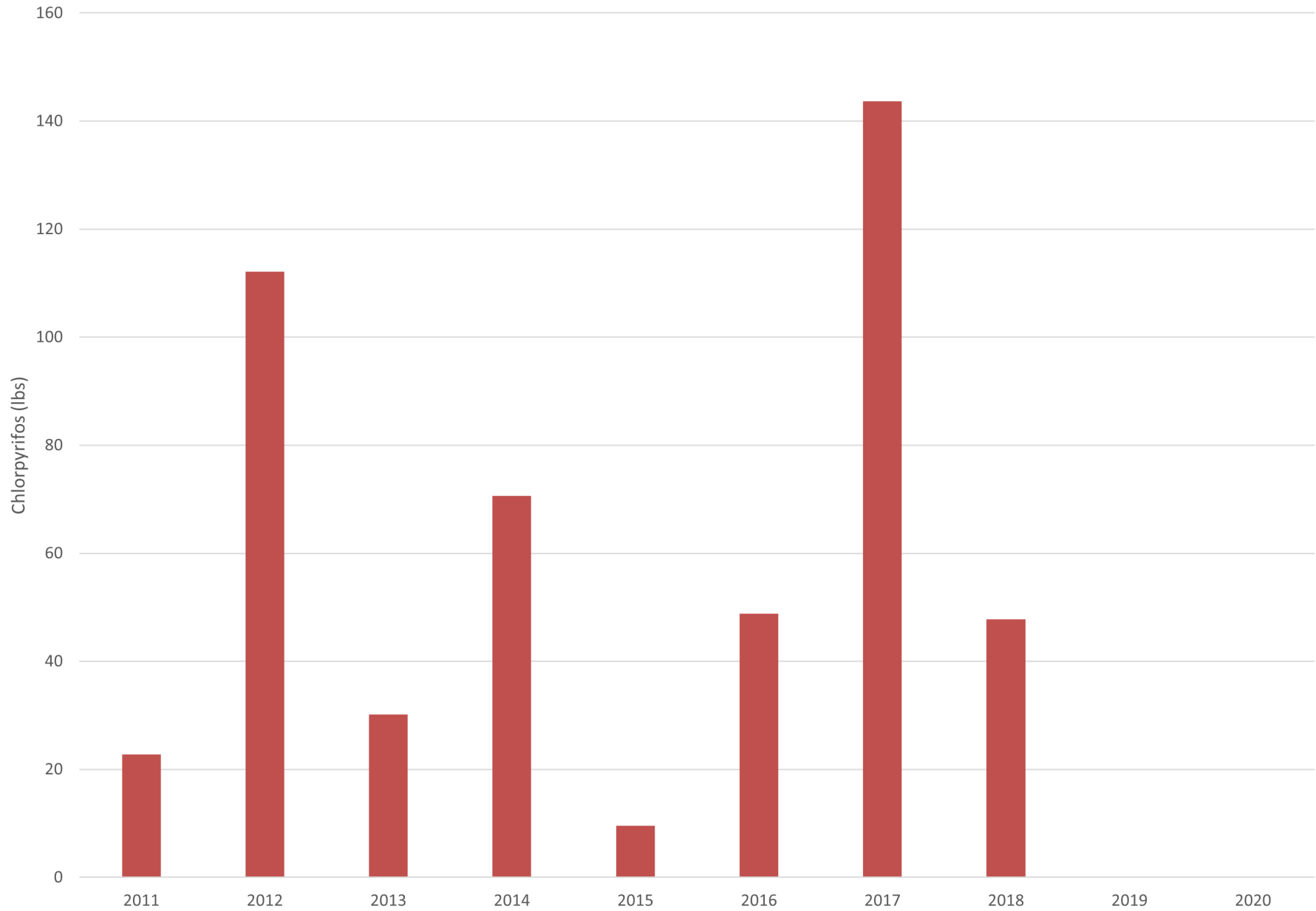
Dicamba Usage by Treatment Type, 2011-2020



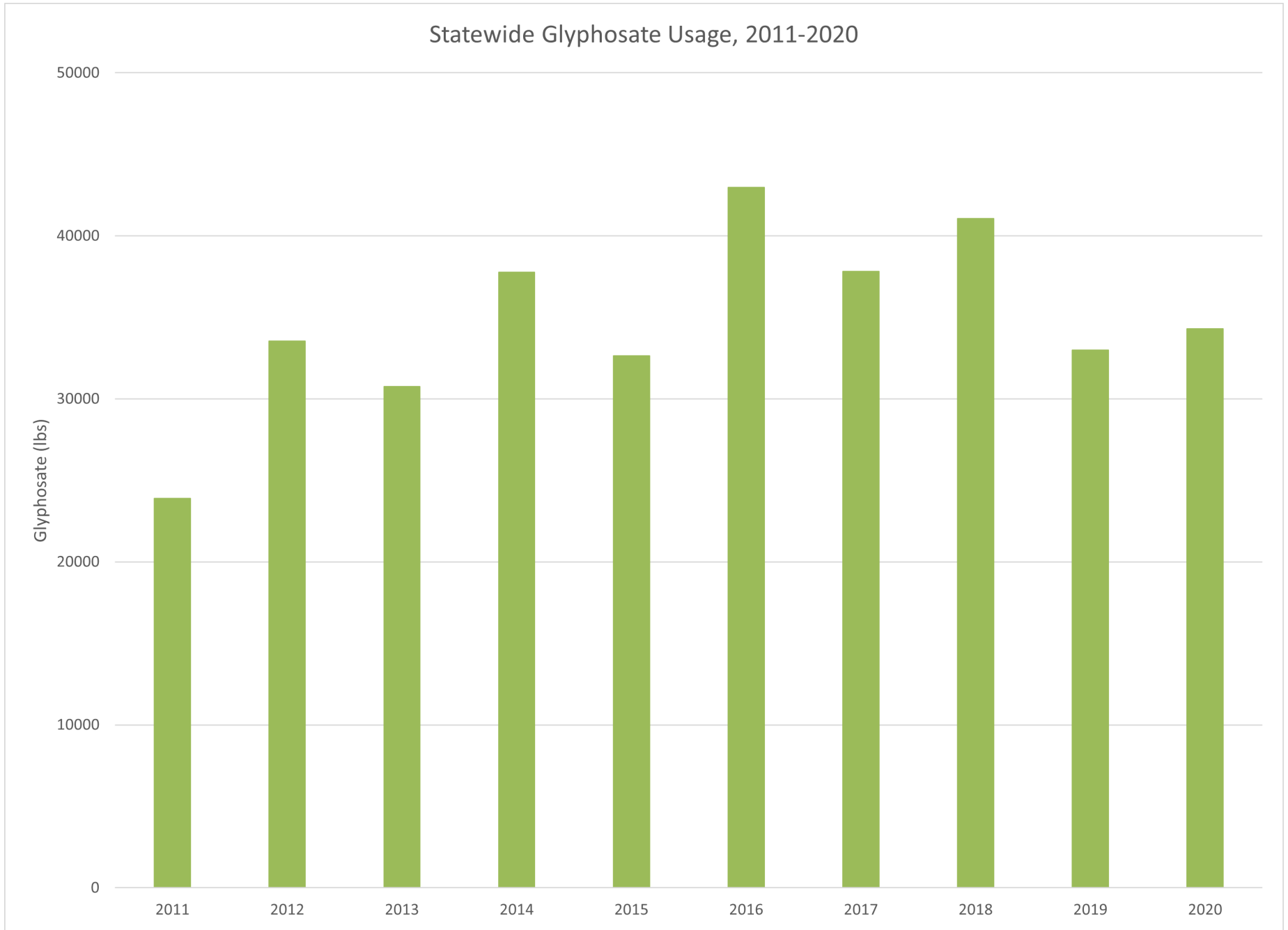
Statewide usage of active ingredient, 2011-2020:



Statewide Chlorpyrifos Usage, 2011-2020

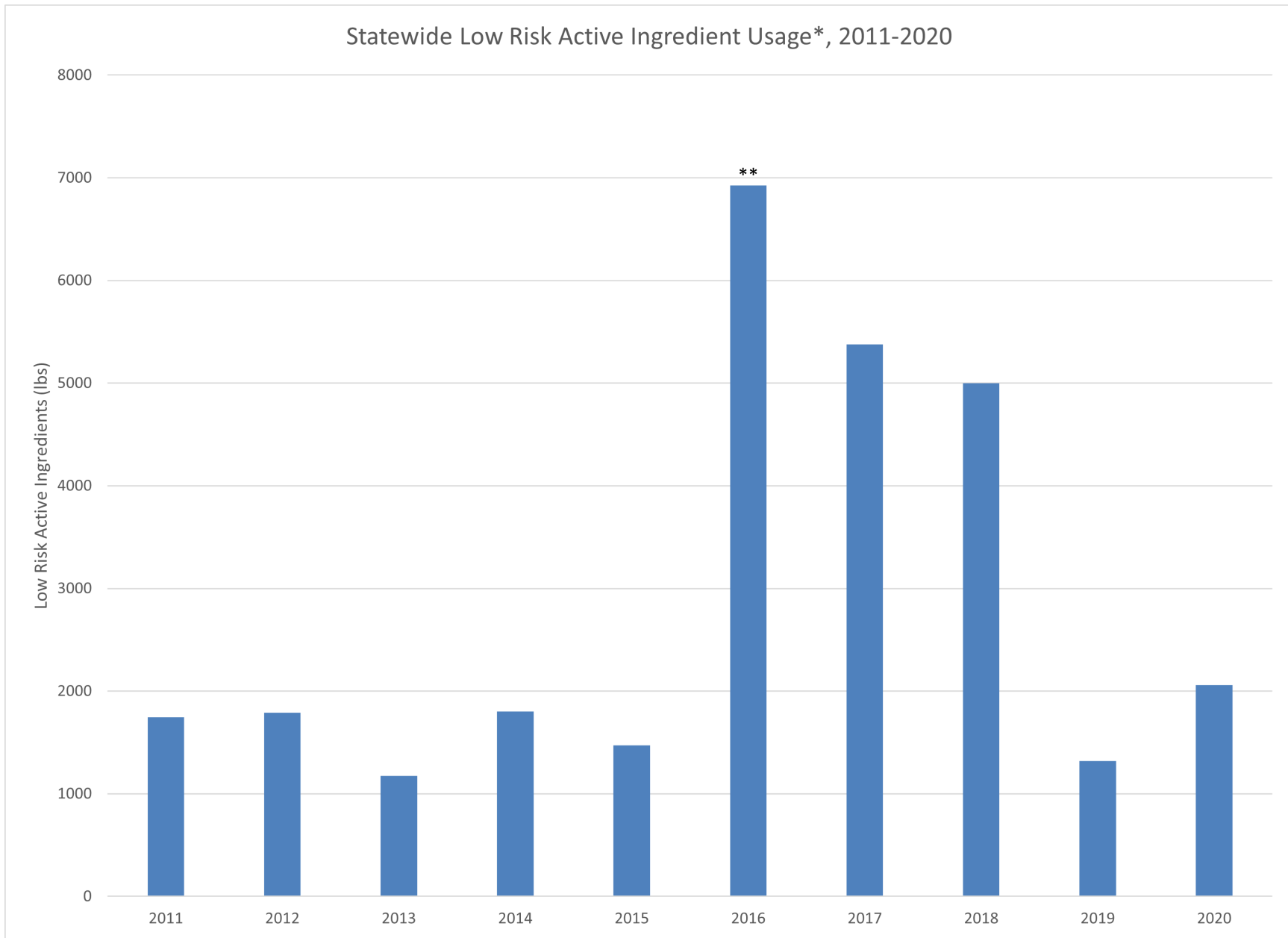


Statewide Glyphosate Usage, 2011-2020



Statewide Imidacloprid Use, 2011-2020





- *Low Risk = active ingredients of minimal risk, “25B products”, or those registered as biopesticides*

*** The increased usage in 2016 was garlic.*

**** This data does not include mineral oil or sodium bromide*