

PESTICIDE USE ON VEGETABLE CROPS USED FOR PROCESSING IN OHIO - 1979



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AND

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VEGETABLE CROPS IN OHIO - 1979

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INTRODUCTION

Vegetable production in Ohio constitutes a minor percentage of the total crop acreage but adds a significant contribution to the crop income. In 1979 the 22,110 acres of harvested fresh vegetables, the 27,170 acres of processed vegetables and the 11,400 acres of harvested potatoes accounted for only approximately 0.55 percent of the total Ohio crop production acreage.^{1/} However, cash receipts for all vegetables in 1979 amounted to \$95,530,000^{2/} which constituted approximately 4.9 percent of the crop production income and 2.8 percent of the total agricultural production income of Ohio.

Ohio ranks 13th in the nation in the acreage of fresh market vegetables planted and harvested, 15th in the quantity of production, and 12th in the income from production. Likewise, for processing vegetables Ohio ranks 13th in acreage planted and harvested, but 5th in the quantity of production and 6th in the crop value.^{3/} These figures do not include potatoes, which for Ohio on a national production basis would be relatively insignificant.

Satisfactory pest control is critical for vegetable production in Ohio. Currently, the producers have several chemical pesticides registered and recommended for use against pests on vegetables, thus providing alternatives if one pesticide has a less satisfactory performance record or is not readily available. In some cases, however, the number of registered pesticides is limited, emphasizing the need to protect the registration of those pesticides currently in use and to promote the development of new pest control agents. Pesticide use data is essential in helping to substantiate the need for such materials in agricultural production.

PROCEDURES

In 1978 a survey was conducted for the 1977 pesticide use on fresh market vegetables. The results of the survey were published in OCES Bulletin 648.^{4/} The survey sample size was sufficient to also collect data on sweet corn and

¹Ohio Agricultural Statistics 1979. May 1980. Ohio Crop Reporting Service.

²1979 Ohio Farm Income. October 1980. Department Series ESO 757. Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

³Vegetables: Estimates by Seasonal Groups and States 1974-78 Acreage, Yield, Production Value. May 1981. USDA-ESS Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Bulletin No. 665.

⁴Pesticide Use on Field Grown Fresh Market Vegetable Crops in Ohio-1977. Ohio Pesticide Impact Assessment Program-Acie C. Waldron, William D. Rogers, and Robert L. Curtner. OCES Bulletin 648, May 1979.

potatoes. In response to the requests for national and regional pesticide use data, the Natural Resource Economics Division of USDA-ESS-SEA (now ERS-S&E) collected data via personal contact from a stratified random sampling design of growers during late November and early December in selected states for the 1979 processing vegetable crops. Ohio was included with the selected states. Although the survey data for all regions has not yet been published, a summary of Ohio data for cabbage, celery, cucumbers, onions, sweet corn, and tomatoes was provided for the State Pesticide Impact Assessment Program office. ERS expanded the data for individual farms in the survey to reflect all farms by multiplying the sample data by the inverse of the sample ratio for the sample stratum. The pesticide use data for each crop were then adjusted by the ratio of the number of acres grown in the State to the number of expanded sample acres for each crop grown.

INTERPRETING THE DATA

The term, "acres treated", is used to identify acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide. Acres treated are not additive because two or more different specific ingredients may have been used on the same acre. Therefore, summing them could result in double counting. For this reason the sums of acres treated are not shown in Tables 7 through 12.

"Acre-treatments" is the term used to represent the total accumulated acreage of pesticide application whether it be multiple application of one or several pesticides on the same acreage or only one treatment during the season. The interpretation of survey data did not provide for determining the pesticide application history for the season for each specific field or fields in a farm operation. Consequently, the "acre-treatments" can exceed the "acres treated" and the acres planted. The number of applications per season was derived by dividing the acre-treatments by the acres treated for each specific pesticide material.

Single application and annual rates were estimated for specific active ingredients. The annual rates include the average rate for the season and were derived by dividing the total active ingredients of the specific pesticide applied by the acres treated. The single application rate was derived by dividing the total active ingredients of the specific pesticide applied by the number of acre-treatments. The rate of application and the number of application for specific pesticides may vary considerably from published guidelines for a number of reasons. For example, published rates are generally broadcast rates whereas a number of rates reported in the survey were band or in-furrow which are one-fourth to one-third that of the broadcast rate. Other factors that can influence the rate of application are the age of the plant, the type of soil, the weather conditions, the resistance of vegetables to specific pests, the resistance of pests to specific pesticides, and the differences in concentrations in tank mixes of two or more pesticides versus the same when applied as single ingredients.

All references to the quantity of pesticides in this publication, unless indicated otherwise, are related to pounds of active ingredient (a.i.).

RESULTS:

A. General

A summary of the planted and harvested acreage of the six vegetable crops for both the fresh and the processing market in Ohio for 1977 through 1981 is recorded in Table 1. Of major note is the significant decline in processing tomato acreage during the period.

The acreage of selected vegetable crops treated with pesticides in 1979 is recorded in Table 2. Data was not provided for the number of individual acres treated one or more times with one or more pesticides. Consequently, the percentage of the acreage of each crop that was treated for weed control, insect control, disease control, or other purposes could not be definitely determined. However, comparison between the data for acres planted (Table 1) and individual pesticide use (Tables 7-12) indicates that: probably most of the celery, cucumber, onion and tomato acreages were treated for weed, insect and disease control; most of the cabbage acreage was treated for weed and insect control with much less acreage requiring disease control; a large percentage of the sweet corn was treated for insect control but much less for weed control and almost none for disease control. It can be determined that approximately 68 percent of the onion acreage was treated with maleic hydrazide to control sprouting and 60 percent of the tomato acreage was treated with ethephon to regulate ripening. The data in Table 2 reports the pesticide class use on an acre-treatment basis for the six vegetable crops for both single ingredient and for tank-mix application. It is noted that although there were 47,150 acres total of the six vegetables planted there were 474,091 acre-treatments. Approximately 64 percent of that was associated with tomato production.

Table 3 indicates that 739,460 pounds of pesticides were used on the six vegetable crops in Ohio in 1979. Tomato production accounted for approximately 65.3 percent of the total pesticide quantity used, sweet corn - 10.5 percent, onion - 10.3 percent, cucumbers - 6.9 percent, cabbage - 4.8 percent, and celery - 2.2 percent. Fungicides were the materials used in the greatest overall quantity; particularly on tomatoes, onions and celery. Survey results indicated that 71.4 percent of the pesticide active ingredients were applied as single ingredients and the remaining 28.6 percent as tank mixes containing combinations of two or more herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. By contrast, 83.4 percent of the acre-treatments received single ingredient applications and only 16.6 percent were treated with tank mixes.

As indicated previously because of the several factors involved, rates of pesticide application derived from survey data calculations do not always agree with label recommendations. A review of the data reported herein verifies that situation in some cases, but also indicates that most of the pesticide use on vegetable crops in Ohio approximated the ranges of application rates recommended. The misuse of pesticides related to crops for which registration was valid appeared to be minimal. Some question is raised concerning reports of ethephon on cabbage, permethrin on celery (unless a Sec. 18 use), acephate on cucumbers, aldicarb on cucumbers and tomatoes, methamidophos on onions, and BHC on sweet corn.

B. Pesticide Use on Cabbage

A total of 35,229 pounds of pesticides was applied to cabbage in Ohio during 1979 (Table 7). Of that amount, 57.2 percent were insecticides, 31.4 percent fungicides, 10.6 percent herbicides, and 0.8 percent other chemicals. Approximately 26.2 percent of all pesticides was applied in tank mixes.

Approximately 3,749 pounds of herbicides were applied to 3,262 acre-treatments of cabbage (Tables 4 and 7). Of this, 3,746 pounds and 3,232 acre-treatments were by single ingredient applications and 3 pounds of trifluralin and 30 acre-treatments were from a tank mix application. Trifluralin was the most extensively used herbicide with 71.9 percent of the acreage (2,345 acre-treatments) receiving application. Nitrofen, applied to 476 acre-treatments, constituted 14.5 percent of the acreage treated. Metribuzin and pebulate accounted for 5.8 percent each of the total acreage treated. Herbicides were generally applied only once during the year. Of the total quantity of herbicides applied, trifluralin with 1,350 pounds and nitrofen with 1,334 pounds accounted for 36.0 and 35.6 percent, respectively. Pebulate accounted for 20.4 percent and metribuzin for 5.0 percent (Table 4).

Bacillus thuringiensis (B.T.) was used on more cabbage acreage than any other insecticide. Single ingredient applications were made on 11,090 acre-treatments which constituted 37.4 percent of that total acreage. As an ingredient in a tank mix, B.T. was applied on 3,109 acre treatments which was 63.0 percent of that total (Table 7). However, because of the low application rate only 341 pounds (Table 5) or 1.7 percent of total insecticides applied was attributed to B.T. Methomyl was the insecticide used in the greatest quantity with 1,470 pounds used in single ingredient applications and 4,028 pounds applied in tank mixes (Table 5). Single ingredient applications of methomyl were made to 814 acres at an average of 3.6 applications during the season for 2,899 acre-treatments. Methomyl tank mix applications were made on 1,182 acres at from 1 to 7.9 average applications per season for a total of 3,355 acre-treatments. Azinphosmethyl was applied only as a single ingredient. It was used an average of 4.3 times during the season for a total of 5,145 pounds on 1,213 acres and 5,203 acre-treatments. Carbaryl was applied to 794 acres and 1,620 acre-treatments as a single ingredient and to 529 acres and 1,736 acre-treatments in a tank mix for a total of 2,851 pounds (Tables 5 and 7). Applications of parathion and methamidophos were by single ingredient only and accounted for 1,815 and 1,920 pounds, 1,361 and 814 acres treated, and 4,559 and 1,519 acre-treatments, respectively. Nine hundred and sixty-nine pounds of endosulfan were used, two-thirds of it as a single ingredient and the remainder in tank mixes, on 764 acres and 1,533 acre-treatments. In relation to the total quantity of insecticides used on cabbage, methomyl accounted for 27.3 percent, azinphosmethyl - 25.5, carbaryl - 14.1, methamidophos - 9.5, parathion - 9.0, and endosulfan - 4.8 percent. All other insecticides accounted for the remaining 9.8 percent. Approximately 70.1 percent of the quantity of insecticide and 85.7 percent of the acre-treatments were applied as single ingredients.

Sulfur was the fungicide used in the greatest quantity accounting for 47.6 percent of the total poundage. Sulfur was applied only as a single ingredient (Table 6) and was used an average of 5 times during the season (Table 7). Zineb use amounted to 12.5 percent of the total active ingredient poundage;

also as single ingredient application (Table 6). Maneb accounted for 12.4 percent of the total but 88 percent was applied in tank mixes (Tables 6 and 7). Zineb was applied to 578 acres an average of 8 times during the season (Table 7) for a total of 4,624 acre-treatments. Sulfur was applied to 405 acres with 5 applications per season for a total of 2,023 acre-treatments. Maneb was applied to only 214 total acres but the 4 applications per season and the application rate of 1.6 pounds per acre accounted for the quantity used for 857 acre-treatments. Chlorothalonil, which accounted for 5.5 percent of the fungicides used, was applied only as a single ingredient to 231 acres on an average of 3.5 times for 818 acre-treatments. Captafol, copper ammonia complex and copper sulfate were applied only in tank mixes and accounted for 6.0, 6.7 and 5.3 percent, respectively, of the total fungicide applied. Seventy-one percent of the fungicides applied and 64.2 percent of the acres treated were by single ingredient application.

C. Pesticide Use on Celery

Evaluation of the data in Table 8 in comparison with the acres for celery production in Ohio for 1979 could lead to the assumption that 100 percent of the acreage was treated for insect, weed and disease control. A total of 16,458 pounds of pesticide active ingredient was applied to the celery crop in 1979. Fungicides accounted for 70.8 percent of the total, insecticides - 17.2 percent, and herbicides - 12 percent. Ninety-nine percent of the pesticides was applied as single ingredients. The 1.0 percent applied as a tank mix involved combinations of 97 pounds of B.T. with 65 pounds of ethylan which was applied to 80 acres over an average of 6 times during the season (Tables 5 and 8).

Only two herbicides were reported as being used for weed control in celery in Ohio during 1979. The data in Table 8 indicates that most of the acres were treated with both CDEC and nitrofen and that some acres were treated more than once. Celery producers used 1,385 pounds of CDEC (69.9 percent of the total) and 595 pounds of nitrofen.

Nine insecticides were reported as being used on celery. Of the total of 2,828 pounds active ingredient reported (Table 5), malathion accounted for 56.6 percent and acephate for 18.7 percent. B.T. was applied to such treated acreage on an average of 8 times during the year as a single ingredient and 6 times in a tank mix. The low rate of application resulted in a reported use of only 107 pounds of B.T. Ninety-one percent of the B.T. was used in tank mixes applied to 480 acre-treatments. The remaining 9 percent of the B.T. (or 10 pounds a.i.) was applied as a single ingredient to an accumulated total of 640 acre-treatments. Malathion was used on more acres than any other insecticide, being applied one or more times to 393 acres for a total of 1,435 acre treatments. Acephate was applied one or more times to 290 acres for an accumulation of 705 acre-treatments (Table 8).

Five fungicides were reported used for disease control in celery. Copper hydroxide and anilazine were used on approximately the same amount of acreage at the same number of applications per year (360 acres and 7.7 to 7.9 times per year - Table 8). Because copper hydroxide was applied at a high rate it

accounted for 44.5 percent of the total fungicide used whereas anilazine accounted for 28.8 percent. Mancozeb was applied to 205 acres an average of 2.4 times for a total of 1,175 acre treatments and 24.2 percent of the quantity of fungicide used.

D. Pesticide Use on Cucumbers

Vegetable producers used 50,911 pounds of pesticide active ingredient on cucumbers in Ohio during 1979. Fungicides accounted for 45.7 percent of the total or 23,275 pounds of which 79.5 percent was applied as single ingredients and 20.5 percent in tank mixes.

Growers reported the use of eight different fungicide chemicals (Table 6). Fixed copper, sometimes called copper sulfate, was the fungicide used most extensively amounting to 38.2 percent of the total poundage with 83.6 percent of the quantity applied as a single ingredient on a total of 5,780 acre-treatments. Tank mix combinations of fixed copper were applied to 1,898 acre-treatments (Table 9). In descending order, mancozeb accounted for 20 percent of the total pounds used, chlorothalonil - 15.2, copper ammonia complex - 11.3, maneb - 7.5, copper hydroxide - 5.8, sulfur - 1.4 and nabam - 0.6 percent. Chlorothalonil was applied to 2,207 acre-treatments as a single ingredient and 513 acre-treatments in tank mixes. Mancozeb was applied to 1,780 acre-treatments as a single ingredient and 343 in tank mixes. Data recorded in Table 9 indicates that fungicides were applied to the cucumber acreage generally more than one time during the growing season with a range of 1 to 5 times per acre treated.

Five herbicides were reported used for control of weeds in cucumbers (Tables 4 and 9). Two chemicals, naptalam and bensulide, accounted for 84.3 percent of the total herbicide active ingredient used with 42.2 and 42.1 percent, respectively. Approximately 19.5 percent of the naptalam and 23 percent of the bensulide were combined in a tank mix and applied one time to 619 acres of cucumbers. Chloramben, pebulate and trifluralin applied as single ingredients accounted for 14.7, 0.2 and 0.8 percent of the quantity of herbicides, respectively. Each herbicide, as a single ingredient or as a component of the tank mix, was applied only once to the acreage treated (Table 9).

Cucumber producers used seven different pesticides for insect control. Of the 15,979 pounds applied, 82.8 percent was used as single ingredients (Table 5). Carbaryl accounted for 72 percent of the total insecticides used with 89.3 percent of it applied as a single ingredient on 6,037 acres and 10,759 acre-treatments, 0.9 percent on 107 acres or 177 acre-treatments for unidentified reasons other than insect control, and the remaining 9.8 percent as a component in tank mixes applied to 683 acres and 1,308 acre-treatments (Tables 5 and 9). Two other insecticides, malathion and endosulfan, accounted for 15.3 and 11.9 percent of the total quantity applied during the year. The other insecticides reported constituted less than 1.0 percent of the total used. Fifty-four and one-half percent of the malathion and 83.7 percent of the endosulfan were applied as single ingredients to 729 and 2,317 acre-treatments, respectively.

E. Pesticide Use on Onions

With the exception of 771 pounds each of CDAA and chlorpropham applied as a tank mix, all pesticide chemicals used for onion production occurred as single ingredient applications. A total of 76,199 pounds of pesticides were used on onion crops in 1979. Fungicides accounted for 85.5 percent of that total, but were applied to only 28.8 percent of the acre-treatments. Approximately 95.2 percent of all fungicide use was attributed to thiram which was applied to 408 acres on an average of 4 applications for the season at the rate of 38 pounds per acre per application (Table 10). Mancozeb accounted for 2.1 percent of the fungicide quantity applied and copper hydroxide, chlorothalonil, and maneb contributed 1.2, 1.2 and 0.3 percent, respectively (Table 6). In relation to the percentage of acre-treatments, thiram accounted for 48.2 percent, mancozeb - 16.8, copper hydroxide - 16.3, chlorothalonil - 15.5, and maneb - 3.2 percent (Table 10).

Six herbicides were reported as being used for onions but DCPA and propachlor use was insignificant (Table 4). Of the four with significant use chlorpropham accounted for 40.1 percent of the 4,879 pounds of total herbicide, CDAA and nitrofen for 28.9 percent each, and CDEC for 2.0 percent. As indicated earlier only CDAA and chlorpropham were applied as a tank mix and accounted for 31.6 percent of the total herbicide application. Nitrofen was applied to 1,225 acre-treatments or 44.9 percent of the total, CDAA to 741 acres or 27.1 percent and chlorpropham to 737 acres or 27.0 percent. Acre-treatments for other herbicides amounted to only 1.0 percent.

Parathion was the most commonly used insecticide on the onion crop in Ohio. At an average of 6 applications during the season 2,825 pounds were used on 540 acres for 3,214 acre-treatments. This accounted for 58.6 percent of the insecticide applied and 58.5 percent of the acre-treatments. In descending order those insecticides that contributed more than 2.0 percent of the total poundage were malathion - 14.0 percent on 10.7 percent of the acreage, fonofos - 11.8 percent on 10.4 percent, and diazinon - 11.7 percent on 14.5 percent of the acreage (Tables 5 and 10).

Maleic hydrazide was applied one time at a rate of 3.4 pounds per acre on 408 acres for a total use of 1,377 pounds. This use was to control sprouting in the subsequently harvested crop.

F. Pesticide Use on Sweet Corn

The most prevalent use of pesticides in sweet corn was for insect control accounting for 50,688 pounds or 65.4 percent of the total. Herbicides at 26,908 pounds accounted for approximately 34.6 percent. The 31 pounds of fungicides (chlorothalonil applied 6.8 times to 10 acres at 0.5 pounds per application) was insignificant.

Approximately 60.3 percent of the poundage of insecticide was applied as single ingredients on 79.1 percent of the acre-treatments (Tables 5 and 11). Carbaryl was the insecticide used in the greatest quantity with 17,069 pounds used in single ingredient applications on 14,213 acre-treatments and 9,975 pounds

in tank mixes on 10,911 acre-treatments. This constituted 30.7 percent of all pesticides used in tank mixes and a corresponding 72.8 percent of the acre-treatments. A total of 26,706 pounds of carbaryl (52.7 percent of the total insecticide poundage) was applied to 20,886 acre-treatments (40 percent of total acreage). Sweet corn growers applied 11,571 pounds of methomyl on 14,315 acre-treatments with 58.3 percent of the amount and 23.3 percent of the acre-treatments applied in tank mixes. Parathion was applied to 10,145 acre-treatments with 52.1 percent of the quantity applied as a single ingredient to 43.7 percent of the acre-treatments (Tables 5 and 11). Approximately 79.2 percent of the malathion use reported was applied in tank mixes to 78.1 percent of the associated acre-treatments. All other insecticides reported were applied as single ingredients.

Following carbaryl in order of percent quantity used were methomyl - 22.8, BHC - 7.0, parathion - 6.6, malathion - 4.5, and methyl parathion - 2.0 percent (Table 5). The other seven insecticides listed accounted for from 1.1 to 0.02 percent of the total.

Four herbicides accounted for 96 percent of such chemicals applied to 90.3 percent of the total acre-treatments. Alachlor was used in greatest quantity with 10,816 pounds (40.3 percent of the total herbicides) used on 6,076 acre-treatments. (Tables 4 and 11). Approximately 50.9 percent of that quantity was used in tank mixes in combination with atrazine. Atrazine accounted for 17.1 percent of the herbicide poundage applied, cyanazine - 30.8 and butylate - 7.8. Cyanazine was applied to 5,445 acre-treatments with 78.9 percent of those acres being treated with the herbicide as a single ingredient. Approximately 67.2 percent of the atrazine was applied as a tank mix.

G. Pesticide Use on Tomatoes

Approximately 438,135 pounds of pesticides were applied on 303,599 acre-treatments of processing tomatoes in Ohio in 1979 (Table 12). Of the quantity used, 67.2 percent was applied as single ingredients and the remaining 32.8 percent in 76 different tank mix formulations. However, tank mix formulations were applied on only 17.9 percent of the acre-treatments. Approximately 71.9 percent of the acreage being treated with tank mix formulations received one or more insecticides in the mix and 95.8 percent received one or more fungicides. Fungicides were included in 72 of the tank mix formulations listed and insecticides in 57 mixes. Maneb accounted for approximately 18.5 percent of the ingredients in tank mixes followed by carbaryl with 16.6 percent, mancozeb 13.1, captafol - 13.0, copper ammonia complexes - 9.2, chlorothalonil - 7.8, copper hydroxide - 5.2, copper sulfate - 4.6, endosulfan - 4.2, sulfur - 2.7, and methomyl - 1.0 percent.

Eight herbicides were reported as used by Ohio tomato growers for weed control. Growers applied 88.9 percent of the total herbicide poundage as single ingredients on 93.7 percent of the acre-treatments (Tables 4 and 12). Only metribuzin, pebulate and trifluralin were used in tank mixes on 1,855 acre-treatments (Table 12). Metribuzin was used on the largest acreage where 5,107 pounds were applied as the single ingredient to 12,200 acre-treatments and 789 pounds were applied in tank mixes to 1,845 acre-treatments. This

accounted for 24.6 percent of the amount of herbicides applied and 46.8 percent of the acreage. Trifluralin, however, was used in the greatest quantity where 8,667 pounds or 35.3 percent of the total herbicides, were used on 11,934 acre-treatments or 39.8 percent of the treated acreage. Approximately 90.8 percent of that quantity was applied to 88.1 percent of the acre-treatments as a single ingredient. Other herbicides used were diphenamid - 16 percent of the total poundage on 5.2 percent of the acre-treatments, pebulate - 14.1 on 10.5, chloramben - 7.1 on 2.8, naptalam - 0.8 on 0.6, napropamide - 0.8 on 0.3, and DCPA 0.5 on 0.1. Approximately 32.3 percent of the pebulate was applied in tank mixes with metribuzin and captafol on 29.7 percent of the pebulate treated acreage.

Carbaryl accounted for 74.6 percent of the insecticides applied by tomato growers. Approximately 64.9 percent of the total carbaryl poundage was applied as a single ingredient to 49,627 acre-treatments and the balance was applied in 26 different formulations of tank mixes to 24,056 acre-treatments. Carbaryl was applied to 64.4 percent of the accumulative tomato acreage treated with insecticides (Tables 5 and 12). Endosulfan was the second most used insecticide constituting 17.3 percent of the total, with 10,757 pounds (61.8 percent of the quantity) applied as the single ingredient to 16,141 acre-treatments (64.4 percent of the acreage) and 6,662 pounds applied to 8,913 acre-treatments in 14 different tank mix formulations. Other significant insecticide use reported indicated that diazinon contributed 2.5 percent of the total poundage applied to 3.2 percent of the accumulated acre-treatments with 88.3 percent of that quantity applied to 85.8 percent of that acreage as single ingredient application; methomyl - 2.3 percent, applied to 3.2 percent of the acre-treatments and 68.7 percent of that quantity applied to 68.2 percent of the acreage in 6 different tank mix formulations; azinphosmethyl - 2.0 percent, applied to 5.1 percent of the acre-treatments of which 70.8 percent of that quantity was applied to 69.4 percent of that acreage as single ingredient application; and malathion - 0.7 percent, applied to 0.5 percent of the accumulative acreage with 63.0 percent of that quantity applied to 54.1 percent of that acreage in a tank mix.

Approximately 75.3 percent of the quantity of fungicides reported used by vegetable growers on the six crops was used for tomatoes (Table 6). Thirteen different fungicide chemicals were used. Eight of the chemicals accounted for 99.2 percent of the total quantity of fungicides used and 95.3 percent of the total acre-treatments. Seventy-two different tank mix formulations were used on 52,120 accumulative acres of tomatoes (Table 12). Approximately 133,307 acre-treatments or 71.9 percent of the total acreage received single ingredient application of fungicides.

Mancozeb and chlorothalonil were the two fungicides used in the greatest quantities accounting for approximately 21.5 and 21.4 percent of the total, respectively (Table 6). Chlorothalonil was applied to more acreage than any other fungicide with application to 48,394 acre-treatments of which 76 percent of the acreage and 82.7 percent of the poundage was by single ingredient application (Table 12). Captafol, which was the third in order for the most used fungicides with 17.2 percent of the total poundage, was second in the acreage coverage. Approximately 37,466 accumulative acres were treated with captafol where 67.4 percent of the acreage received 64.8 percent of the poundage by single ingredient application. Sixty-nine and one-half percent of the 34,770 accumulative acres treated with mancozeb and 71.6 percent of the poundage was by single ingredient application.

In descending order following Captafol relative to the quantity of fungicide active ingredient applied, maneb accounted for 16.5 percent of the total, copper hydroxide - 8.2, copper sulfate - 7.5, copper ammonia complex - 5.5, sulfur - 1.3, nabam - 0.5, and metallic copper - 0.3 percent (Table 6). The other three fungicides listed contributed less than 0.1 percent to the total used. Maneb was applied to 29,792 acre-treatments with 52.4 percent of the quantity applied to 51 percent of the acreage in tank mixes. Copper sulfate was applied to 23,255 acre-treatments of which 60 percent of the acreage received 71.5 percent of the total poundage in single ingredient application. Approximately 63.7 percent of the 20,085 accumulative acreage treated with copper hydroxide received single ingredient application. This constituted 70.3 percent of the total poundage used. Copper ammonia complex was applied to 2,124 acre-treatments as a single ingredient and 7,953 acre-treatments in tank mixes. Approximately 83.1 percent of the acreage treated with nabam and 90.6 percent of the quantity used were by single ingredient application. Sulfur and metallic copper were applied only in tank mixes to 9,591 and 4,378 acre-treatments respectively.

Ethephon was applied to 13,329 acre-treatments of tomatoes to promote uniform ripening. Ninety-four percent of the quantity was applied to 96.2 percent of the acreage as a single ingredient (Tables 6 and 12).

Table 1. Acreage of Selected^{a/} Commercial Vegetable Production in Ohio 1977-81. ^{b/}

CROP	FRESH MARKET					PROCESSING MARKET					FRESH AND PROCESSING MARKET				
	1977 ^{c/}	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	<u>1000 Acres Planted</u>														
Cabbage	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8
Celery	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.47	---	---	---	---	---	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.47
Cucumbers	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	5.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	5.3
Onions	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.55	0.56	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.55	0.56
Sweet Corn	15.0	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.5	---	---	---	---	---	15.0	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.5
Tomatoes	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	21.4	20.0	19.4	17.0	15.1	22.7	21.1	20.3	17.7	16.1
Totals	19.79	20.04	19.75	19.98	20.83	29.1	28.0	27.4	24.5	21.9	48.89	48.04	47.15	44.68	42.73
	<u>1000 Acres Harvested</u>														
Cabbage	2.15	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	3.25	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3
Celery	0.23	0.33	0.32	0.39	0.44	---	---	---	---	---	0.23	0.33	0.32	0.39	0.44
Cucumbers	---	---	---	---	---	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.2
Onions	0.56	0.55	0.59	0.54	0.53	---	---	---	---	---	0.56	0.55	0.59	0.54	0.53
Sweet Corn	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.5	15.0	---	---	---	---	---	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.5	15.0
Tomatoes	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.65	0.9	21.2	19.7	18.7	16.8	14.1	22.1	20.5	19.4	17.45	15.0
Totals	18.34	18.78	18.71	19.18	18.77	28.7	27.4	26.3	24.0	20.7	47.04	46.18	45.01	43.18	39.47

^{a/}Vegetables included in the 1979 ERS Survey of Pesticide Use in Commercial Production

^{b/}Data from Ohio Agricultural Statistics - Ohio Crop Reporting Service

^{c/}Data from OCES Bulletin 648 "Pesticide Use on Field Grown Fresh Market Vegetable Crops in Ohio 1977" report acreage as: Cabbage-2200, Celery-230, Cucumbers-7000, Onions-800, Sweet Corn-14500 and Tomatoes-900.

Table 2. Acre-treatments with pesticides on selected commercial vegetables in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

Crop	Single Ingredient Applications				Tank-Mix Applications	Total
	Herbicides	Insecticides	Fungicides	Other		
	(Acre-Treatments ^{b/})					
Cabbage	3232	29634	7891	188	4935	45879
Celery	945	3935	7110	---	480	12470
Cucumbers	4812	13843	12013	177	3978	34823
Onions	2217	5492	3384	408	257	11758
Sweet Corn	9668	41314	68	325	14587	65962
Tomatoes	27639	75329	133307	12504	54420	303199
Total	48513	169547	163773	13602	78656	474091

^{a/}Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey

^{b/}Acre-treatments is equivalent to the summation of all acres treated recorded each time a pesticide is applied. Data were not provided to show how many individual acres were treated one or more times during the year

Table 3. Quantities of pesticides used on selected commercial vegetables in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

Crop	Single Ingredient Applications				Tank-Mix Applications	Total
	Herbicides	Insecticides	Fungicides	Other		
	(pounds active ingredient)					
Cabbage	3746	14136	7851	271	9225	35229
Celery	1980	2666	11650	---	162	16458
Cucumbers	9571	13053	18497	184	9606	50911
Onions	3337	4822	65121	1377	1542	76199
Sweet Corn	14447	30226	31	338	32486	77528
Tomatoes	21303	64336	220396	18783	158317	483135
Total	54834	129239	323546	20953	211338	739460

^{a/}Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey

Table 4. Herbicide Use on Selected Commercial Vegetables in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

Herbicide (Common Name) ^{b/}	VEGETABLE CROP																		Total All Crops
	Cabbage			Celery			Cucumbers			Onions			Sweet Corn			Tomatoes			
	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	
	(Pounds Active Ingredient)																		
Alachlor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5310	5506	10816	--	--	--	10816
Atrazine	19	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1504	3076	4580	--	--	--	4599
Bensulide	--	--	--	--	--	--	3777	1126	4903	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4903
Butylate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	641	--	--	192	1874	2086	--	--	--	2086
CDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	771	1412	--	--	--	--	--	--	1412
CDEC	--	--	--	1385	--	1385	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	25	--	--	--	--	1485
Chloramben	4	--	4	--	--	--	1711	--	1711	1185	--	--	--	--	25	1698	--	1698	3438
Chlorpropham	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	771	1956	--	1861	--	--	--	--	1956
Cyanazine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6388	--	8249	--	--	--	8249
2,4-D	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	181	--	181	--	--	--	181
DCPA	76	--	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	127	--	127	205
Diphenamid	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3839	--	3839	3839
Eptam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	189	--	189	--	--	--	189
Glyphosate	14	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Linuron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29	--	--	--	29
Metribuzin	189	--	189	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5107	789	5896	6085
Napropamide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	182	--	182	182
Naptalam	--	--	--	--	--	--	3965	959	4924	--	--	--	--	--	--	185	--	185	5109
Nitrofen	1334	--	1334	595	--	595	--	--	--	1408	--	1408	--	--	--	--	--	--	3337
Pebulate	763	--	763	--	--	--	24	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	2289	1091	3380	4167
Propachlor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	390	--	390	--	--	--	391
Trifluralin	1347	3	1350	--	--	--	94	--	94	--	--	--	264	--	264	7876	791	8667	10375
Totals	3746	3	3749	1980	--	1980	9571	2085	11656	3337	1542	4879	14447	12362	26809	21303	2671	23974	73047

^{a/}Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey.^{b/}See Appendix I for a listing of familiar trade names.

Table 5. Insecticide Use on Selected Commercial Vegetables in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

Insecticide (Common Name) ^{b/}	VEGETABLE CROP																		Total All Crops
	Cabbage			Celery			Cucumbers			Onions			Sweet Corn			Tomatoes			
	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	
	(Pounds Active Ingredient)																		
Acephate	--	--	--	529	--	529	42	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	571
Aldicarb	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	68	77
Azinphosmethvl	5145	--	5145	--	--	--	--	19	19	66	--	66	--	--	--	1624	670	2294	7524
Bacillus thuringiensis	266	75	341	10	97	107	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10	5	12	17	475
BHC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3527	--	3527	--	--	--	3527
Carbarvl	1580	1271	2851	--	--	--	10279	1271	11510	3	--	3	17069	9975	26706	48689	26287	74983	116424
Diazinon	124	323	447	165	--	165	--	--	--	564	--	564	118	--	118	2197	292	2489	3783
Dimethoate	19	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Disulfoton	423	--	423	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	520	--	520	--	--	--	943
Endosulfan	647	322	969	62	--	62	1587	308	1895	--	--	--	193	--	193	10757	6662	17419	20538
Ethion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	--	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	76
Ethylan	--	--	--	--	65	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65
Fenofos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	569	--	569	39	--	39	--	--	--	608
Malathion	543	--	543	1602	--	1602	1329	1110	2439	673	--	673	473	1801	2274	250	425	675	8206
Methamidophos	1920	--	1920	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	--	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	1966
Methomyl	1470	--	5498	--	--	--	--	25	25	--	--	--	4829	6742	11571	723	1588	2311	19405
Methyl Parathion	--	4028	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1036	--	1036	--	--	--	1036
Oxdemetonmethvl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	546	--	645	--	--	--	546
Parathion	1815	--	1815	94	--	94	--	--	--	2825	--	2825	1748	1606	3354	74	--	74	8162
Permethrin	--	--	--	16	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Phosdrin	184	--	184	188	--	188	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95	50	145	517
Rotenone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	4	4
Terbufos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	456	--	456	--	--	--	456
Totals	14136	6019	20155	2666	162	2828	13237	2742	15979	4822	--	4822	30564	20124	50688	64418	36054	100472	194944

^{a/}Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey^{b/}See Appendix I for the listing of familiar trade names.

Table 6. Fungicide and Other Chemical Use on Selected Commercial Vegetables in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

FUNGICIDE (Common Name) ^{b/}	VEGETABLE CROPS															Total All Crops			
	Cabbage			Celery			Cucumbers			Onions			Sweet Corn				Tomatoes		
	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total	Single Application	Tank Mix	Total		Single Application	Tank Mix	Total
	(Pounds Active Ingredient)																		
Anilazine	--	--	--	3360	--	3360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3360	
Benomyl	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103	29	132	133	
Captafol	--	662	662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37866	20559	58425	59087	
Captan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	7	7	
Chlorothalonil	609	--	609	136	--	136	2901	648	3549	769	--	769	31	--	31	60125	12567	72692	77786
Copper Ammonia Complex	--	740	740	--	--	--	1683	951	2634	--	--	--	--	--	--	4002	14638	18640	22014
Copper Hydroxide	283	--	283	5188	--	5188	1108	250	1358	800	--	800	--	--	--	19518	8230	27748	35377
Copper Sulfate	--	586	586	--	--	--	7427 ^{c/}	1457 ^{c/}	8884 ^{c/}	--	--	--	--	--	--	18308	7283	25591	35061
Mancozeb	134	10	144	2820	--	2820	4075	578	4653	1363	--	1363	--	--	--	52186	20673	72859	81839
Maneb	165	1206	1371	--	--	--	1303	440	1743	173	--	173	--	--	--	26657	29292	55949	59736
Metallic Copper	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	908	908	908
Metiram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	167	--	167	167	
Nabam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	131	131	--	--	--	--	--	1457	152	1609	1740	
PCNB	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Sulfur	5260	--	5260	--	--	--	--	324	324	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4338	4338	9922
Thiram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62016	--	62016	--	--	--	--	--	--	62016
Zineb	1387	--	1387	146	--	146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1533
Total	7851	3204	11055	11650	--	11650	18497	4779	23276	65121	--	65121	31	--	31	220396	118669	339065	450198
<u>Other Chemicals</u>																			
Ethephon	271	--	271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18701	923	19624	19895
Maleic Hydrazide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1377	--	1377	--	--	--	--	--	--	1377
Total	271	--	271	--	--	--	--	--	--	1377	--	1377	--	--	--	18701	923	19624	21272

^{a/}Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey.^{b/}See Appendix I for a listing of familiar trade names.^{c/}Fixed copper.

Table 7. Pesticide on Cabbage in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
A. HERBICIDES:						
Atrazine	12	12	1.0	1.6	1.6	19
Chloramben	4	4	1.0	0.9	0.9	4
DCPA	38	38	1.0	2.0	2.0	76
Glyphosate	15	15	1.0	0.9	0.9	14
Metribuzin	188	188	1.0	1.0	1.0	189
Nitrofen	453	472	1.0	2.8	2.9	1334
Pebulate	188	188	1.0	4.1	4.1	763
Trifluralin	2315	2315	1.0	0.6	0.6	1347
Single Application	---	3232	---	1.2	---	3746
B. INSECTICIDES:						
Azinphosmethyl	1213	5203	4.3	1.0	4.2	5145
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	2211	11090	5.0	0.0	0.1	266
Carbaryl	794	1620	2.0	1.0	2.0	1580
Diazinon	135	161	1.2	0.8	0.9	124
Dimethoate	16	16	1.0	1.1	1.1	19
Disulfoton	578	578	1.0	0.7	0.7	423
Endosulfan	478	1055	2.2	0.6	1.4	647
Malathion	171	566	3.3	1.0	3.2	543
Methamidophos	521	1519	2.9	1.3	3.7	1920
Methomyl	814	2899	3.6	0.5	1.8	1470
Parathion	1361	4559	3.3	0.4	1.3	1815
Phosdrin	179	368	2.1	0.5	1.0	184
Single Application	---	29634	---	0.5	---	14136
C. FUNGICIDES:						
Benomyl	2	3	1.5	0.3	0.5	1
Chlorothalonil	231	818	3.5	0.7	2.6	609
Copper Hydroxide	46	228	5.0	1.2	6.2	283
Mancozeb	76	76	1.0	1.8	1.8	134
Maneb	26	103	4.0	1.6	6.4	165
PCNB	16	16	1.0	0.8	0.8	12
Sulfur	405	2023	5.0	2.6	13.0	5260
Zineb	578	4624	8.0	0.3	2.4	1387
Single Application	---	7891	---	1.0	---	7851
D. OTHER REASONS:						
Ethephon	188	188	1.0	1.4	1.4	271
Single Application	---	188	---	1.4	---	271

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
E. TANK MIXTURES:						
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	58	461	7.9	0.0	0.1	7
+ Carbaryl				0.8	6.0	346
+ Methomyl				0.7	5.8	332
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	199	254	1.3	0.0	0.0	2
+ Copper Ammonia Complexes				1.8	2.3	453
+ Methomyl				0.3	0.4	71
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	3	6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0
+ Copper Sulfate				0.4	0.7	2
+ Endosulfan				0.5	1.0	3
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	46	46	1.0	0.0	0.0	0
+ Copper Sulfate				3.8	3.8	175
+ Methomyl				0.3	0.3	13
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	3	3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0
+ Endosulfan				0.5	0.5	2
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	46	46	1.0	0.0	0.0	0
+ Endosulfan				0.4	0.4	17
+ Methomyl				0.2	0.2	10
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	644	2293	3.6	0.0	0.1	65
+ Methomyl				1.5	5.5	3548
Carbaryl	188	754	4.0	0.8	3.0	565
+ Copper Sulfate				0.4	1.4	271
+ Maneb				1.6	6.4	1206
Carbaryl	3	6	2.0	1.0	2.1	7
+ Copper Sulfate				0.4	0.7	2
+ Mancozeb				1.6	3.2	10
Carbaryl	188	377	2.0	0.8	1.5	283
+ Diazinon				0.8	1.5	283
Carbaryl	46	46	1.0	0.5	0.5	24
+ Endosulfan				0.4	0.4	17
Carbaryl	46	92	2.0	0.5	1.0	46
+ Methomyl				0.2	0.4	21
Diazinon	30	30	1.0	1.3	1.3	40
+ Trifluralin				0.1	0.1	3
Copper Ammonia Complexes	143	143	1.0	2.0	2.0	287
+ Methomyl				0.2	0.2	33
Copper Sulfate	188	377	2.0	0.4	0.7	136
+ Captafol				1.8	3.5	662
+ Endosulfan				0.8	1.5	283
Tank Mix Applications	---	4934	---	1.9	---	9225
TOTAL ALL APPLICATIONS	---	45879	---	0.8	---	35229

a. Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey.

Table 8. Pesticide Use on Celery in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED (PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
A. HERBICIDES:						
CDEC	365	490	1.3	2.8	3.8	1385
Nitrofen	290	455	1.6	1.3	2.1	595
Single Application	---	945	---	2.1	---	1980
B. INSECTICIDES:						
Acephate	290	705	2.4	0.8	1.8	529
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	80	640	8.0	0.0	0.1	10
Diazinon	165	330	2.0	0.5	1.0	165
Endosulfan	165	165	1.0	0.4	0.4	62
Malathion	395	1435	3.6	1.1	4.1	1602
Parathion	190	215	1.1	0.4	0.5	94
Permethrin	70	70	1.0	0.2	0.2	16
Phosdrin	125	375	3.0	0.5	1.5	188
Single Application	---	3935	---	0.7	---	2666
C. FUNGICIDES:						
Anilazine	360	2860	7.9	1.2	0.3	3360
Chlorothalonil	25	150	6.0	0.9	5.5	136
Copper Hydroxide	360	2775	7.7	1.9	14.4	5188
Mancozeb	205	1175	5.7	2.4	13.8	2820
Zineb	25	150	6.0	1.0	5.9	146
Single Application	---	7110	---	1.6	---	11650
D. TANK MIXTURES:						
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> + Ethylan	80	480	6.0	0.2	1.2	97
				0.1	0.8	65
Tank Mix Applications	---	480	---	0.3	---	162
TOTAL ALL APPLICATIONS	---	12470	---	1.3	---	16458

a. Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey.

Table 9. Pesticide Use on Cucumbers in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREAT- MENTS	NO. OF APPLICA- TIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICA- TION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
A. HERBICIDES:						
Bensulide	1371	1387	1.0	2.7	2.8	3777
Chloramben	1038	1086	1.0	1.6	1.6	1711
Naptalam	2056	2056	1.0	1.9	1.9	3965
Pebulate	157	157	1.0	0.1	0.1	24
Trifluralin	126	126	1.0	0.8	0.8	94
Single Application	---	4812	---	2.0	---	9571
B. INSECTICIDES:						
Acephate	38	38	1.0	1.1	1.1	42
Carbaryl	6037	10759	1.8	0.9	1.7	10095
Endosulfan	1235	2317	1.9	0.7	1.3	1587
Malathion	691	729	1.1	1.8	1.9	1329
Single Application	---	13843	---	0.9	---	13053
C. FUNGICIDES:						
Chlorothalonil	1281	2207	1.7	1.3	2.3	2901
Copper Ammonia Complexes	443	622	1.4	2.7	3.8	1683
Copper Hydroxide _{b/}	300	869	2.9	1.3	3.7	1108
Copper Sulfate _{b/}	2790	5780	2.1	1.3	2.7	7427
Mancozeb	416	1780	4.3	2.3	9.8	4075
Maneb	369	755	2.0	1.7	3.5	1303
Single Application	---	12013	---	1.5	---	18497
D. OTHER REASONS:						
Carbaryl	107	177	1.7	1.0	1.7	184
Single Application	---	177	---	1.0	---	184
E. TANK MIXTURES:						
Naptalam	619	619	1.0	1.5	1.5	959
+ Bensulide				1.8	1.8	1126
Azinphosmethyl	38	38	1.0	0.5	0.5	19
+ Chlorothalonil				0.6	0.6	23
+ Copper Ammonia Complexes				2.0	2.0	75
Carbaryl	53	69	1.3	1.2	1.5	82
+ Chlorothalonil				2.6	3.4	180
Carbaryl	51	102	2.0	0.8	1.6	81
+ Copper Ammonia Complexes				1.0	2.0	102
Carbaryl	38	38	1.0	1.0	1.0	38
+ Copper Ammonia Complexes				2.0	2.0	75
+ Mancozeb				1.6	1.6	60

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
Carbaryl + Copper Sulfate ^{b/}	446	738	1.7	1.1 1.4	1.8 2.3	787 1042
Carbaryl + Copper Sulfate ^{b/} + Malathion	63	314	5.0	0.8 0.2 1.8	3.8 0.8 9.6	236 50 604
Carbaryl + Mancozeb	16	31	1.9	1.0 1.6	2.0 3.2	31 50
Methomyl + Maneb	19	57	3.0	0.4 1.2	1.4 3.6	25 68
Chlorothalonil + Copper Ammonia Complexes	142	186	1.3	0.9 3.4	1.1 4.4	163 624
Chlorothalonil + Copper Sulfate ^{b/}	54	54	1.0	1.0 0.4	1.0 0.4	56 19
Chlorothalonil + Endosulfan	91	166	1.8	1.4 0.7	2.5 1.3	226 121
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Endosulfan + Mancozeb	38	38	1.0	2.0 0.8 2.4	2.0 0.8 2.4	75 28 91
Copper Hydroxide + Nabam	94	283	3.0	0.4 0.5	1.1 1.4	107 131
Copper Hydroxide + Sulfur	72	143	2.0	1.0 0.6	2.0 1.1	143 82
Copper Sulfate ^{b/} + Endosulfan	194	232	1.2	0.6 0.7	0.7 0.8	144 159
Copper Sulfate ^{b/} + Malathion	270	270	1.0	0.4 1.0	0.4 1.0	97 270
Copper Sulfate ^{b/} + Malathion + Mancozeb	236	236	1.0	0.4 1.0 1.6	0.4 1.0 1.6	85 236 377
Copper Sulfate ^{b/} + Aldicarb	38	38	1.0	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.2	14 9
Maneb + Sulfur	310	310	1.0	1.2 0.8	1.2 0.8	372 242
Carbaryl + Copper Sulfate ^{b/}	16	16	1.0	1.0 0.4	1.0 0.4	16 6
Tank Mix Applications	---	3978	---	2.4	---	9606
TOTAL ALL APPLICATIONS	---	34823	---	1.5	---	50911

a/ Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey

b/ Fixed Copper.

Table 10. Pesticide Use on Onions in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		TOTAL
				(PER ACRE)		
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
A. HERBICIDES:						
CDAА	484	484	1.0	1.3	1.3	641
CDEC	25	25	1.0	4.0	4.0	100
Chlorpropham	444	480	1.1	2.5	2.7	1185
DCPA	2	2	1.0	1.5	1.5	2
Nitrofen	630	1225	1.9	1.1	2.2	1408
Propachlor	1	1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1
Single Application	---	2217	---	1.5	---	3337
B. INSECTICIDES:						
Azinphosmethyl	66	131	2.0	0.5	1.0	66
Carbaryl	2	6	3.0	0.5	2.0	3
Diazinon	206	799	3.9	0.7	2.7	564
Ethion	76	76	1.0	1.0	1.0	76
Fonofos	569	569	1.0	1.0	1.0	569
Malathion	173	589	3.4	1.1	3.9	673
Methamidophos	36	108	3.0	0.4	1.3	46
Parathion	540	3214	6.0	0.9	5.2	2825
Single Application	---	5492	---	0.9	---	4822
C. FUNGICIDES:						
Chlorothalonil	466	523	1.1	1.5	1.7	769
Copper Hydroxide	173	553	3.2	1.4	4.6	800
Mancozeb	71	568	8.0	2.4	19.2	1363
Maneb	36	108	3.0	1.6	4.8	173
Thiram	408	1632	4.0	38.0	152.0	62016
Single Application	---	3384	---	19.2	---	65121
D. OTHER REASONS:						
Maleic Hydrazide	408	408	1.0	3.4	3.4	1377
Single Application	---	408	---	3.4	---	1377
E. TANK MIXTURES:						
CDAА	186	257	1.4	3.0	4.1	771
+ Chlorpropham				3.0	4.1	771
Tank Mix Applications	---	257	---	6.0	---	1542
TOTAL ALL APPLICATIONS	---	11758	---	6.5	---	76199

a. Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey

Table 11. Pesticide Use on Sweet Corn in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
A. HERBICIDES:						
Alachlor	2724	2724	1.0	1.9	1.9	5310
Atrazine	989	1281	1.3	1.2	1.5	1504
Butylate	38	38	1.0	5.1	5.1	192
Cyanazine	3332	4296	1.3	1.5	1.9	6388
2,4-D Low Volatile Esters	253	253	1.0	0.7	0.7	181
Eptam	32	32	1.0	5.9	5.9	189
Linuron	77	77	1.0	0.4	0.4	29
Propachlor	325	325	1.0	1.2	1.2	390
Trifluralin	642	642	1.0	0.4	0.4	264
Single Application	---	9668	---	1.5	---	14447
B. INSECTICIDES:						
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	150	601	4.0	0.0	0.1	10
BHC	2090	6270	3.0	0.6	1.7	3527
Carbaryl	5644	14213	2.5	1.2	3.0	16731
Diazinon	119	276	2.3	0.4	1.0	118
Disulfoton	433	433	1.0	1.2	1.2	520
Endosulfan	96	193	2.0	1.0	2.0	193
Fonofos	39	39	1.0	1.0	1.0	39
Malathion	221	526	2.4	0.9	2.1	473
Methomyl	2107	10986	5.2	0.4	2.3	4829
Methyl Parathion	1342	1814	1.4	0.6	0.8	1036
Oxydemetonmethyl	913	1093	1.2	0.5	0.6	546
Parathion	1435	4436	3.1	0.4	1.2	1748
Terbufos	434	434	1.0	1.1	1.1	456
Single Application	---	41314	---	0.7	---	30226
C. FUNGICIDES:						
Chlorothalonil	10	68	6.8	0.5	3.2	31
Single Application	--	68	---	0.5	---	31
D. OTHER REASONS:						
Carbaryl	162	325	2.0	1.0	2.1	338
Single Application	---	325	---	1.0	---	338
E. TANK MIXTURES:						
Atrazine + Alachlor	2449	2449	1.0	1.1 1.7	1.1 1.7	2700 4100
Atrazine + Butylate	451	451	1.0	0.8 2.7	0.8 2.7	376 1232
Chloramben + Alachlor	27	27	1.0	0.9 0.4	0.9 0.4	25 11
Cyanazine + Alachlor	876	876	1.0	1.7 1.6	1.7 1.6	1494 1395

Table 11. Page 2

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
Cyanazine + Butylate	273	273	1.0	1.3	1.3	367
				2.4	2.4	662
Carbaryl + Methomyl	1110	3329	3.0	1.2	3.6	3995
				2.0	6.1	6742
Carbaryl + Malathion	208	1873	9.0	1.0	9.4	1948
				1.0	8.7	1801
Carbaryl + Parathion	1691	5709	3.4	0.7	2.4	4032
				0.3	0.9	1606
Tank Mix Applications	---	14987	---	2.2	---	32486
TOTAL ALL APPLICATIONS	---	66362	---	1.2	---	77528

a. Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey

Table 12. Pesticide Use on Tomatoes in Ohio - 1979^{a/}

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
A. HERBICIDES:						
Chloramben	593	845	1.4	2.0	2.9	1698
DCPA	36	36	1.0	3.5	3.5	127
Diphenamid	1563	1563	1.0	2.5	2.5	3839
Metribuzin	9548	12200	1.3	0.4	0.5	5107
Napropamide	91	91	1.0	2.0	2.0	182
Naptalam	173	173	1.0	1.1	1.0	185
Pebulate	2212	2212	1.0	1.0	1.0	2289
Trifluralin	10383	10519	1.0	0.7	0.8	7876
Single Application	---	27639	---	0.8	---	21303
B. INSECTICIDES:						
Azinphosmethyl	1531	4054	2.6	0.4	1.1	1624
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	276	414	1.5	0.0	0.0	5
Carbaryl	11218	49627	4.4	1.0	4.3	48608
Diazinon	2334	3151	1.4	0.7	0.9	2197
Endosulfan	7323	16141	2.2	0.7	1.5	10757
Malathion	131	286	2.2	0.9	1.9	250
Methomyl	840	1164	1.4	0.6	0.9	723
Parathion	287	292	1.0	0.3	0.3	74
Phosdrin	95	190	2.0	0.5	1.0	95
Rotenone	3	10	3.3	0.4	1.2	4
Single Application	---	75329	--	0.9	---	64436
C. FUNGICIDES:						
Benomyl	371	451	1.2	0.2	0.3	103
Captan	1	4	4.0	1.8	7.2	7
Chlorothalonil	10808	36769	3.4	1.6	5.6	60125
Copper Ammonia Complexes	627	2124	3.4	1.9	6.4	4002
Copper Hydroxide	3627	12793	3.5	1.5	5.4	19518
Copper Sulfate	6411	13837	2.2	1.3	2.9	18308
Captafol	8162	25265	3.1	1.5	4.6	37866
Mancozeb	6409	24179	3.8	2.2	8.1	51286
Maneb	3701	14719	4.0	1.8	7.2	26657
Metiram	35	69	2.0	2.4	4.8	167
Nabam	734	3097	4.2	0.5	2.0	1457
Single Application	---	133307	---	1.7	---	220396
D. OTHER REASONS:						
Carbaryl	79	79	1.0	1.0	1.0	82
Ethephon	11528	12825	1.1	1.5	1.6	18701
Single Application	---	12904	---	1.5	---	18783

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREATMENTS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
E. TANK MIXTURES:						
Metribuzin + Pebulate	440	440	1.0	0.7 0.4	0.7 0.4	293 198
Metribuzin + Trifluralin	1327	1415	1.1	0.4 0.6	0.4 0.6	496 791
Azinphosmethyl + Chlorothalonil	446	1785	4.0	0.4 1.1	1.5 4.5	670 2029
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> + Chlorothalonil	404	445	1.1	0.0 1.4	0.0 1.5	7 606
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> + Captafol	226	432	1.9	0.0 1.8	0.0 3.4	4 758
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> + Mancozeb	46	46	1.0	0.0 0.4	0.0 0.4	1 19
Carbaryl + Chlorothalonil	671	1462	2.2	1.7 1.2	3.6 2.7	2439 1794
Carbaryl + Chlorothalonil + Copper Hydroxide	546	942	1.7	1.0 1.3 1.6	1.8 2.2 2.8	980 1225 1509
Carbaryl + Chlorothalonil + Endosulfan	3	13	4.3	0.5 1.2 0.3	2.0 4.8 1.0	7 16 3
Carbaryl + Chlorothalonil + Ethephon	413	413	1.0	2.0 1.4 1.9	2.0 1.4 1.9	827 564 792
Carbaryl + Copper Ammonia Complexes	76	228	3.0	1.0 2.0	3.1 6.0	237 455
Carbaryl + Copper Ammonia Complexes + Maneb	291	449	1.5	0.8 1.5 1.4	1.3 2.3 2.1	365 680 610
Carbaryl + Copper Ammonia Complexes + Mancozeb	811	855	1.1	1.0 2.0 1.7	1.1 2.1 1.8	877 1729 1425
Carbaryl + Copper Hydroxide	672	717	1.1	1.3 1.0	1.3 1.1	899 738
Carbaryl + Copper Hydroxide + Maneb	274	526	1.9	1.4 1.2 1.6	2.8 2.4 3.1	758 654 841
Carbaryl + Copper Hydroxide + Maneb + Sulfur	178	355	2.0	1.2 1.0 2.4 0.6	2.4 2.0 4.8 1.1	427 355 853 203

Table 12. Page 3

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREAT- MENTS	NO. OF APPLICA- TIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICA- TION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
E. <u>TANK MIXTURES</u> (continued)						
Carbaryl	89	266	3.0	1.2	3.7	326
+ Copper Hydroxide				1.3	3.8	340
+ Sulfur				0.7	2.2	194
Carbaryl	31	63	2.0	1.0	2.0	63
+ Copper Hydroxide				0.9	1.7	54
+ Mancozeb				1.6	3.2	101
Carbaryl	530	889	1.7	1.1	1.8	964
+ Copper Sulfate				0.7	1.1	588
Carbaryl	1972	5143	2.6	1.0	2.7	5349
+ Copper Sulfate				0.6	1.5	3014
+ Maneb				2.2	5.6	11069
Carbaryl	273	273	1.0	1.0	1.0	273
+ Copper Sulfate				0.4	0.4	97
+ Mancozeb				2.2	2.2	612
Carbaryl	1382	3347	2.4	1.0	2.5	3481
+ Captafol				1.3	3.1	4317
Carbaryl	413	413	1.0	0.1	0.1	50
+ Captafol				3.5	3.5	1451
+ Maneb				2.4	2.4	992
Carbaryl	1308	3262	2.5	1.1	2.7	3503
+ Maneb				2.3	5.8	7593
Carbaryl	620	620	1.0	0.8	0.8	496
+ Maneb				1.6	1.6	992
+ Metallic Copper				0.2	0.2	99
+ Sulfur				0.2	0.2	99
Carbaryl	1	1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0
+ Metallic Copper				0.5	0.5	1
+ Sulfur				3.7	3.7	4
+ Zinc Sulfate, Zinc				0.3	0.3	0
Carbaryl	607	2606	4.3	1.0	4.4	2673
+ Mancozeb				2.1	9.1	5506
Diazinon	91	91	1.0	0.5	0.5	46
+ Captafol				1.8	1.8	160
Diazinon	1	5	5.0	0.4	1.9	2
+ Methomyl				0.2	1.1	1
Endosulfan	149	149	1.0	1.0	1.0	149
+ Maneb				2.4	2.4	357
Endosulfan	374	406	1.1	0.6	0.7	253
+ Mancozeb				1.9	2.0	758
Methomyl	75	226	3.0	0.4	1.4	102
+ Maneb				0.4	1.2	91

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREAT- MENTS	NO. OF APPLICA- TIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICA- TION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
E. TANK MIXTURES (continued)						
Methomyl + Phosdrin	440	440	1.0	0.4 0.1	0.4 0.1	198 50
Benomyl + Chlorothalonil	115	115	1.0	0.3 1.4	0.3 1.4	29 156
Chlorothalonil + Copper Ammonia Complexes	207	207	1.0	1.6 2.0	1.6 2.0	329 413
Chlorothalonil + Copper Ammonia Complexes + Endosulfan	772	1150	1.5	0.7 1.3 0.7	1.1 2.0 1.1	822 1548 857
Chlorothalonil + Copper Ammonia Complexes + Aldicarb	113	113	1.0	0.7 2.0 0.2	0.7 2.0 0.2	77 226 25
Chlorothalonil + Copper Ammonia Complexes + Mancozeb	75	75	1.0	1.4 2.0 2.4	1.4 2.0 2.4	103 151 181
Chlorothalonil + Copper Hydroxide + Methomyl	31	63	2.0	1.4 0.9 0.4	2.7 1.7 0.9	86 54 28
Chlorothalonil + Diazinon	178	178	1.0	3.0 0.8	3.0 0.8	533 133
Chlorothalonil + Diazinon + Captafol	73	73	1.0	1.4 0.8 1.8	1.4 0.8 1.8	100 55 129
Chlorothalonil + Diazinon + Endosulfan	87	174	2.0	1.3 0.3 0.4	2.6 0.6 0.8	221 56 65
Chlorothalonil + Captafol + Endosulfan + Mancozeb	220	2199	10.0	0.7 1.8 0.8 2.4	6.8 17.6 7.5 24.0	1499 3859 1649 5277
Chlorothalonil + Endosulfan	40	43	1.1	0.7 0.7	0.8 0.7	30 28
Chlorothalonil + Methomyl	711	1398	2.0	0.9 0.7	1.8 1.5	1262 1045
Chlorothalonil + Malathion	239	337	1.4	1.6 1.3	2.2 1.8	524 425
Chlorothalonil + Maneb	46	46	1.0	0.6 1.2	0.6 1.2	26 56
Chlorothalonil + Mancozeb	32	195	6.1	1.5 1.2	9.0 7.2	293 234

Table 12. Page 5

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREAT- MENTS	NO. OF APPLICA- TIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICA- TION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
E. TANK MIXTURES (continued)						
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Captafol	214	363	1.7	2.0 1.8	3.4 3.0	720 648
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Captafol + Endosulfan	1575	3160	2.0	1.8 1.6 0.7	3.7 3.3 1.5	5837 5138 2317
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Captafol + Aldicarb	72	144	2.0	2.0 1.8 0.2	4.0 3.5 0.4	289 254 33
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Endosulfan + Mancozeb	276	474	1.7	2.2 0.6 2.0	3.7 1.0 3.4	1024 286 943
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Maneb	500	500	1.0	2.0 1.6	2.0 1.6	1000 800
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Aldicarb + Mancozeb	41	41	1.0	2.5 0.3 1.8	2.5 0.3 1.8	101 10 75
Copper Ammonia Complexes + Mancozeb	119	119	1.0	2.6 1.6	2.6 1.6	314 191
Copper Hydroxide + Nabam	79	628	7.9	0.4 0.2	3.4 1.9	267 152
Copper Hydroxide + Sulfur	1306	3319	2.5	1.1 0.6	2.7 1.6	3573 2037
Copper Sulfate + Captafol	113	113	1.0	1.1 1.8	1.1 1.8	120 199
Copper Sulfate + Captafol + Endosulfan	113	113	1.0	1.1 1.8 1.0	1.1 1.8 1.0	120 199 113
Copper Sulfate + Endosulfan + Maneb	136	136	1.0	0.4 0.8 1.2	0.4 0.8 1.2	49 102 170
Copper Sulfate + Endosulfan + Mancozeb	91	91	1.0	0.4 1.1 1.6	0.4 1.1 1.6	33 102 146
Copper Sulfate + Methomyl + Mancozeb	113	113	1.0	1.1 0.9 1.6	1.1 0.9 1.6	120 102 181
Copper Sulfate + Mancozeb	1134	2134	1.9	1.4 1.6	2.7 3.0	3012 3415
Captafol + Endosulfan	740	740	1.0	1.7 0.9	1.7 1.9	1233 687

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	ACRES TREATED	ACRE TREAT- MENTS	NO. OF APPLICA- TIONS	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT APPLIED		
				(PER ACRE)		TOTAL
				PER APPLICA- TION	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
E. TANK MIXTURES (continued)						
Captafol	35	65	1.9	1.9	3.5	122
+ Endosulfan				0.8	1.5	51
+ Maneb				1.8	3.3	116
Captafol	91	91	1.0	2.6	2.6	239
+ Ethephon				1.4	1.4	131
Captafol	248	248	1.0	2.6	2.6	653
+ Methomyl				0.4	0.4	112
Captafol	496	496	1.0	2.0	2.0	1001
+ Pebulate				1.8	1.8	893
Maneb	620	1860	3.0	1.7	5.2	3224
+ Metallic Copper				0.1	0.4	248
+ Sulfur				0.1	0.4	248
Maneb	318	1273	4.0	1.2	4.8	1528
+ Sulfur				0.8	3.1	993
Metallic Copper	1024	1897	1.9	0.3	0.5	560
+ Sulfur				0.3	0.5	560
Carbaryl	199	199	1.0	1.4	1.4	277
+ Chlorothalonil				1.4	1.4	272
Carbaryl	75	75	1.0	0.3	0.3	20
+ Copper Ammonia Complexes				2.0	2.0	151
+ Mancozeb				1.6	1.6	121
Carbaryl	207	413	2.0	1.0	2.1	430
+ Copper Hydroxide				1.7	3.3	686
+ Mancozeb				1.6	3.2	661
Carbaryl	207	413	2.0	1.0	2.1	430
+ Copper Sulfate				0.3	0.6	130
+ Mancozeb				2.0	4.0	827
Carbaryl	113	113	1.0	1.2	1.2	136
+ Captafol				1.8	1.8	199
Tank Mix Applications	---	54420	---	2.9	---	158317
TOTAL ALL APPLICATIONS	---	303599	---	1.6	---	483135

a. Data from USDA-ERS 1979 Vegetable Pesticide Usage Survey

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Pesticides by
Common and Some Trade Names

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Trade Name</u> ^{1/}
<u>A. Herbicides:</u>	
Alachlor	Lasso
Atrazine	AAtrex, Atrazine
Bensulfide	Betasan
Butylate	Sutan +
CDA	Randox
CDEC	Vegedex
Chloramben	Amiben
Chlorpropham	Chloro-IPC
Cyanazine	Bladex
2,4-D	Many names
DCPA	Dacthal
Diphenamid	Dymid, Enide
Eptam	EPTC
Glyphosate	Roundup
Linuron	Lorox
Metribuzin	Sencor, Lexone
Napropamide	Devrinol
Naptalam	Alanap
Nitrofen	TOK
Pebulate	Tillam
Propachlor	Bexton, Ramrod
Trifluralin	Treflan
 <u>B. Insecticides:</u>	
Acephate	Orthene
Aldicarb	Temik
Azinphosmethyl	Guthion
<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	Dipel, Thuricide, B. T.
BHC	Several
Carbaryl	Sevin
Diazinon	Diazinon
Dimethoate	Cygon, Defend
Disulfoton	Di-Syston
Endosulfan	Thiodan, others
Ethion	Ethion, NIA 1240, others
Ethylan	Perthane
Fonofos	Dyfonate
Malathion	Cythion, Malathion, several others
Methamidophos	Monitor
Methomyl	Lannate, Nudrin
Methyl Parathion	Pennacp-M, Methyl Parathion, several others
Oxydemetonmethyl	Metasystox-R
Parathion	Niran, Thiophos, Phoskil, Parathion, several others

Appendix 1 (continued)

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Trade Name</u> ^{1/}
B. <u>Insecticides (continued):</u>	
Permethrin	Ambush, Pounce
Phosdrin	Mevinphos
Rotenone	Rotenone
Terbufos	Counter
C. <u>Fungicides:</u>	
Anilazine	Dyrene
Benomyl	Benlate
Captafol	Difolatan
Captan	Captan, Orthocide, Merpan
Chlorothalonil	Bravo
Copper Ammonia Complexes	COPPER-COUNT-N
Copper Hydroxide	Kocide, Comac
Copper Sulfate & Fixed Copper	Several
Mancozeb	Dithane M-45, Manzate-200
Maneb	Dithane M-22, Manzate, Maneb, several others
Metallic Copper	---
Metiram	Polyram
Nabam	Dithane D-14, Parzate, others
PCNB	PCNB, Terraclor
Sulfur	Several related to formulations
Thiram	Thiram, AAtack, Arasen, Tersan, several others
Zineb	Zineb, Dithane Z-78, others
Zinc Sulfate	BSZ
D. <u>Other Chemicals</u>	
Ethephon	Ethrel
Maleic hydrazide	MH-30

^{1/} The listing of Trade names is incomplete and includes those products most commonly distributed in Ohio. The listing of a Trade name does not constitute any endorsement of the product nor does the omission of other trade names constitute any discrimination against those products.