

## Q1 Please provide your contact information

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	100.00%	21
University	95.24%	20
Address	0.00%	0
Address 2	0.00%	0
City/Town	0.00%	0
State/Province	100.00%	21
ZIP/Postal Code	0.00%	0
Country	0.00%	0
Email Address	100.00%	21
Phone Number	100.00%	21

#	NAME	DATE
1	Stanley Culpepper	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	Eric Prostko	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	Christy L Sprague	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	Aaron Hager	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	TODD BAUGHMAN	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	Peter Dotray	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	Mark VanGessel	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	Joe Ikley	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	Donnie Miller	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	Sarah Lancaster	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
11	Michael Marshall	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
12	Travis Legleiter	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
13	Bill Johnson	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
14	Stephen L. Meyers	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
15	Michael Flessner	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
16	Daniel Stephenson	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
17	Marcelo Zimmer	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
18	Wayne Keeling	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
19	Jason A Bond	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
20	Kevin Bradley	8/16/2022 9:49 PM

21	Lawrence Steckel	8/15/2022 1:08 PM
#	UNIVERSITY	DATE
1	University of GA	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	University of Georgia	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	Michigan State University	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	University of Illinois	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	Oklahoma State University	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	texas tech university	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	University of Delaware	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	North Dakota State University	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	LSU AgCenter	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	Clemson University	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
11	University of Kentucky	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
12	Purdue University	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
13	Purdue University	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
14	Virginia Tech	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
15	LSU AgCenter	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
16	Purdue University	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
17	Texas A&M Agrilife Research	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
18	Mississippi State University	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
19	University of Missouri	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
20	University of Tennessee	8/15/2022 1:08 PM
#	ADDRESS	DATE
	There are no responses.	
#	ADDRESS 2	DATE
	There are no responses.	
#	CITY/TOWN	DATE
	There are no responses.	
#	STATE/PROVINCE	DATE
1	GA	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	GA	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	MI	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	Illinois	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	Oklahoma	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	texas	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	DE	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	ND	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	La	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	KS	8/23/2022 12:00 PM

11	South Carolina	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
12	Kentucky	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
13	Indiana	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
14	IN	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
15	Virginia	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
16	Louisiana	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
17	Indiana	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
18	Texas	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
19	MS	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
20	MO	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
21	Tennessee	8/15/2022 1:08 PM
#	<b>ZIP/POSTAL CODE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
	There are no responses.	
#	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DATE</b>
	There are no responses.	
#	<b>EMAIL ADDRESS</b>	<b>DATE</b>
1	stanley@uga.edu	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	eprosto@uga.edu	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	sprague1@msu.edu	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	hager@illinois.edu	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	todd.baughman@okstate.edu	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	peter.dotray@ttu.edu	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	mjb@udel.edu	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	joseph.ikley@ndsu.edu	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	dmiller@agcenter.lsu.edu	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	slancaster@ksu.edu	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
11	marsha3@clermson.edu	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
12	Travis.Legleiter@uky.edu	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
13	WGJ@purdue.edu	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
14	slmeyers@purdue.edu	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
15	flessner@vt.edu	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
16	dstephenson@agcenter.lsu.edu	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
17	zimmer6@purdue.edu	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
18	w-keeling@tamu.edu	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
19	jason.bond@msstate.edu	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
20	bradleyke@missouri.edu	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
21	lsteckel@utk.edu	8/15/2022 1:08 PM
#	<b>PHONE NUMBER</b>	<b>DATE</b>

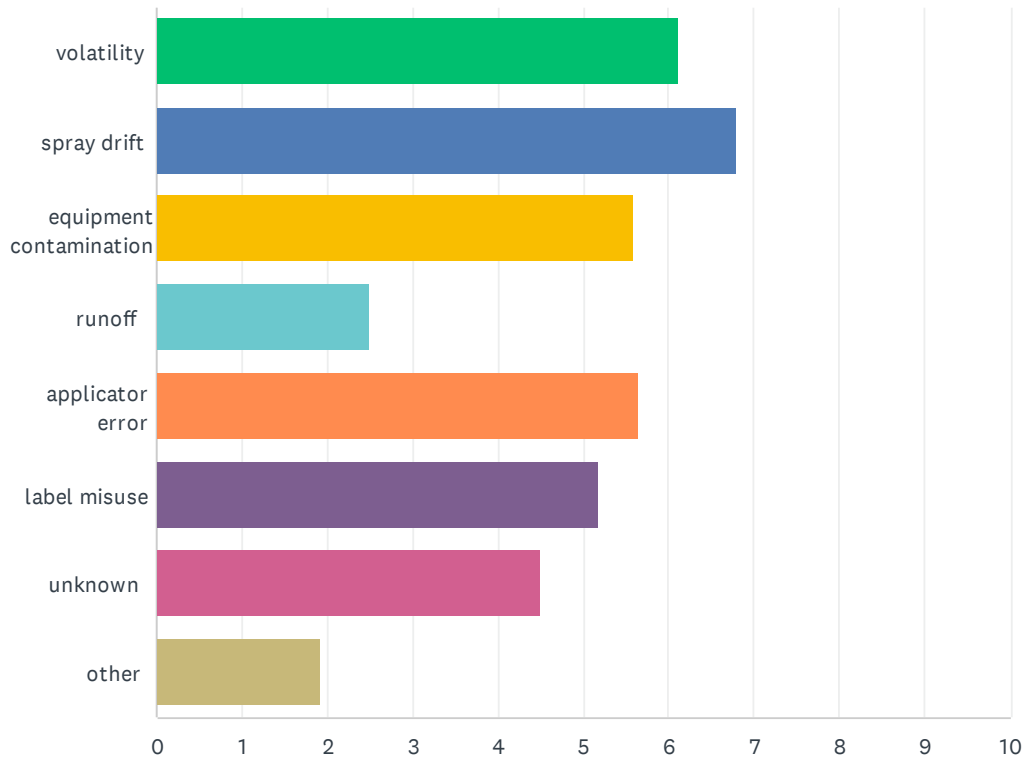
## 2022 AAPCO-WSSA Dicamba Survey

SurveyMonkey

1	229-392-5202	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	229-392-1034	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	5172900542	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	217-333-9646	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	19406131275	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	8067783351	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	3025428160	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	701-238-6065	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	3186144044	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	785-532-7240	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
11	803-522-1415	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
12	5738082357	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
13	765 404 9801	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
14	17654966540	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
15	540-315-2954	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
16	318-308-7225	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
17	765-496-2121	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
18	8067783101	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
19	6626863282	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
20	5738824039	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
21	7314990120	8/15/2022 1:08 PM

## Q2 Based on your experience in 2022, please rank dicamba incidents in your state in terms of the most common reason for the occurrence of those incidents:

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	SCORE
volatility	27.78% 5	22.22% 4	16.67% 3	11.11% 2	11.11% 2	11.11% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	18	6.11
spray drift	33.33% 7	28.57% 6	28.57% 6	4.76% 1	4.76% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	21	6.81
equipment contamination	10.53% 2	10.53% 2	31.58% 6	26.32% 5	15.79% 3	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	19	5.58
runoff	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 3	16.67% 2	41.67% 5	16.67% 2	12	2.50
applicator error	23.53% 4	23.53% 4	5.88% 1	17.65% 3	5.88% 1	17.65% 3	5.88% 1	0.00% 0	17	5.65
label misuse	6.25% 1	25.00% 4	12.50% 2	25.00% 4	12.50% 2	6.25% 1	12.50% 2	0.00% 0	16	5.19
unknown	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	20.00% 2	20.00% 2	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	10	4.50
other	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	72.73% 8	11	1.91

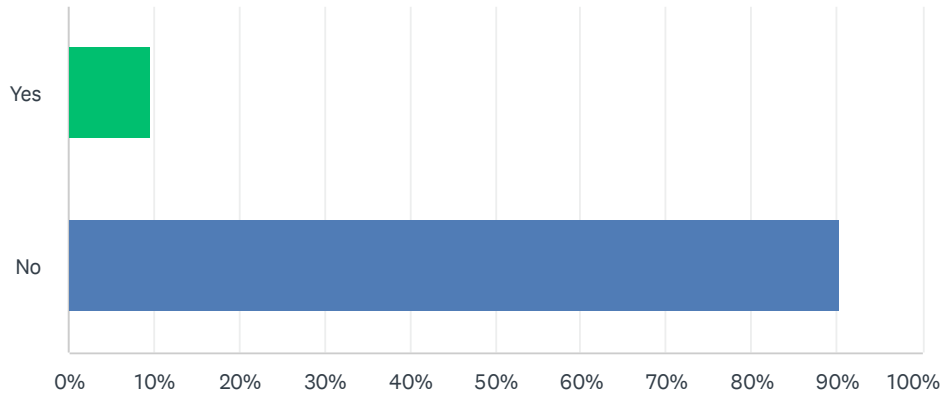
### Q3 Please list the crops and vegetation that were impacted in dicamba incidents

Answered: 20 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	tobacco soybean cotton	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	peanut, soybean, tobacco, cotton	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	soybean	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	soybean, peaches, watermelon, dozens of tree species, numerous dicot species in homeowner landscapes	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	Soybean, cotton, vegetables,	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	grapes, trees, non-DT cotton	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	soybeans (non-Xtend)	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	Soybean, Potato, Sugarbeet, Dry bean, other broadleaf crops.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	Enlist soybean and sweet potato	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	Ornamentals, trees, soybean, small grains	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
11	soybean, peanut	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
12	soybean, tobacco, commercial vegetable, trees	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
13	soybeans that are not xtend, trees, garden plants like tomato's, pepper's, bean's	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
14	soybean, cotton, field borders,	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
15	Non-dicamba tolerant cotton and soybean	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
16	Trees, ornamentals, vegetable gardens, non-dicamba tolerant soybeans	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
17	wine grapes, non dicamba cotton	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
18	soybean Trees	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
19	Soybean, trees, ornamental trees, gardens, watermelon, canteloupe	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
20	Soybean, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Oak trees, many species in tree nurseries	8/15/2022 1:08 PM

### Q4 Did you have any incidents that were identified on protected land (such as state parks, wildlife preserves, national forests, etc.)

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0

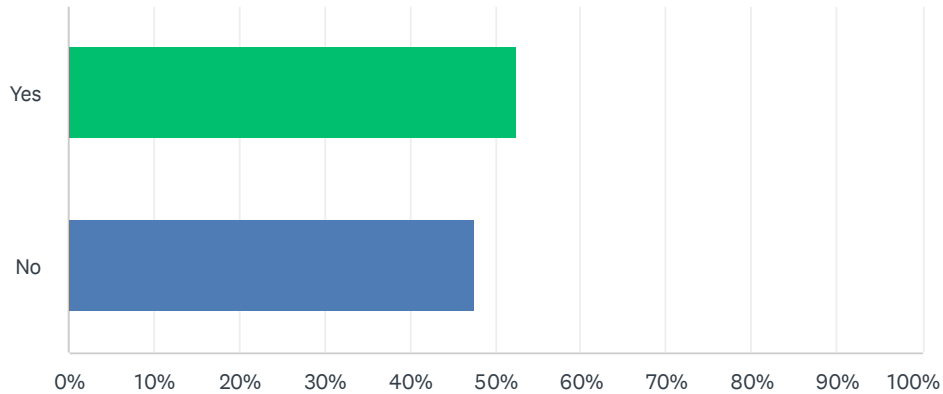


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	9.52% 2
No	90.48% 19
TOTAL	21

#	IF YES, WHAT TYPES OF PROTECTED LAND (AND HOW MANY INCIDENTS PER SITE)?	DATE
1	Data obtained from the Prairie Rivers Network: Areas monitored included Public (state and federal), Public (other, Including Municipal, Park District, County, and Water District park lands, School Districts, and Cemeteries), Private (designated Illinois Natural Areas Inventory sites and sites protected/managed through easements and/or cooperative agreements by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission as Nature Preserves, Land and Water Reserves, or Natural Heritage) Sites with symptoms of dicamba damage to trees: 2018 - 24 2019 - 34 2020 - 72 2021 - 80 2022 - 68 (data set for 2022 not completed yet)	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
2	Not to my knowledge.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM

## Q5 Were your field research plots impacted by dicamba damage, either in 2022 or past years?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



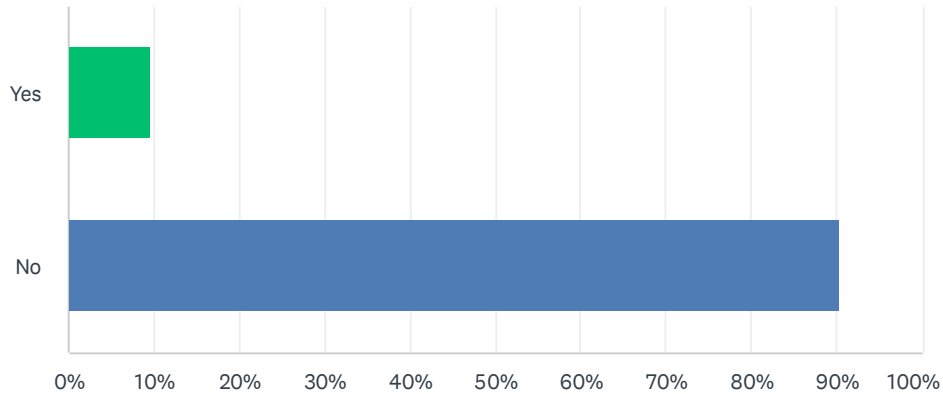
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	52.38%	11
No	47.62%	10
TOTAL		21

#	IF YES, WHAT IMPACT DID THIS HAVE ON YOUR PLANNED FIELD RESEARCH?	DATE
1	We were not able to collect soybean injury (i.e., soybean response to the applied treatments) ratings or yield data for these field experiments.	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
2	none to dicamba. Yes to 2,4-D	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
3	I had to abandon a drift/volatility trial in 2019 due to OTM of dicamba occurring prior to any application. Each year I have some level of dicamba injury on non-Xtend soybeans. This forces me to use Xtend or Xtendflex soybean for trials where I cannot accept a compromised crop canopy. I do have a site near campus that is relatively isolated that does not experience these issues. Other sites in heavy production areas always receive some dicamba damage/symptomology.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
4	Caused plot data to be eliminated in affected plots	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
5	Field research with non-dicamba soybean is placed in locations protected from neighboring properties where dicamba applications may occur.	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
6	Impacted soybean growth on about 6 trials. Slower canopy closure.	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
7	The field research plots were destroyed and the research repeated within the same year/field season.	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
8	Minor crop injury on all soybean trials that were not planted to Xtend Soybeans.	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
9	Yield of E3 soybean was compromised.	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
10	makes it impossible to do certain types of research	8/16/2022 9:49 PM



## Q6 Do you know/Can you estimate the total acreage reported to have been part of dicamba incidents?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0

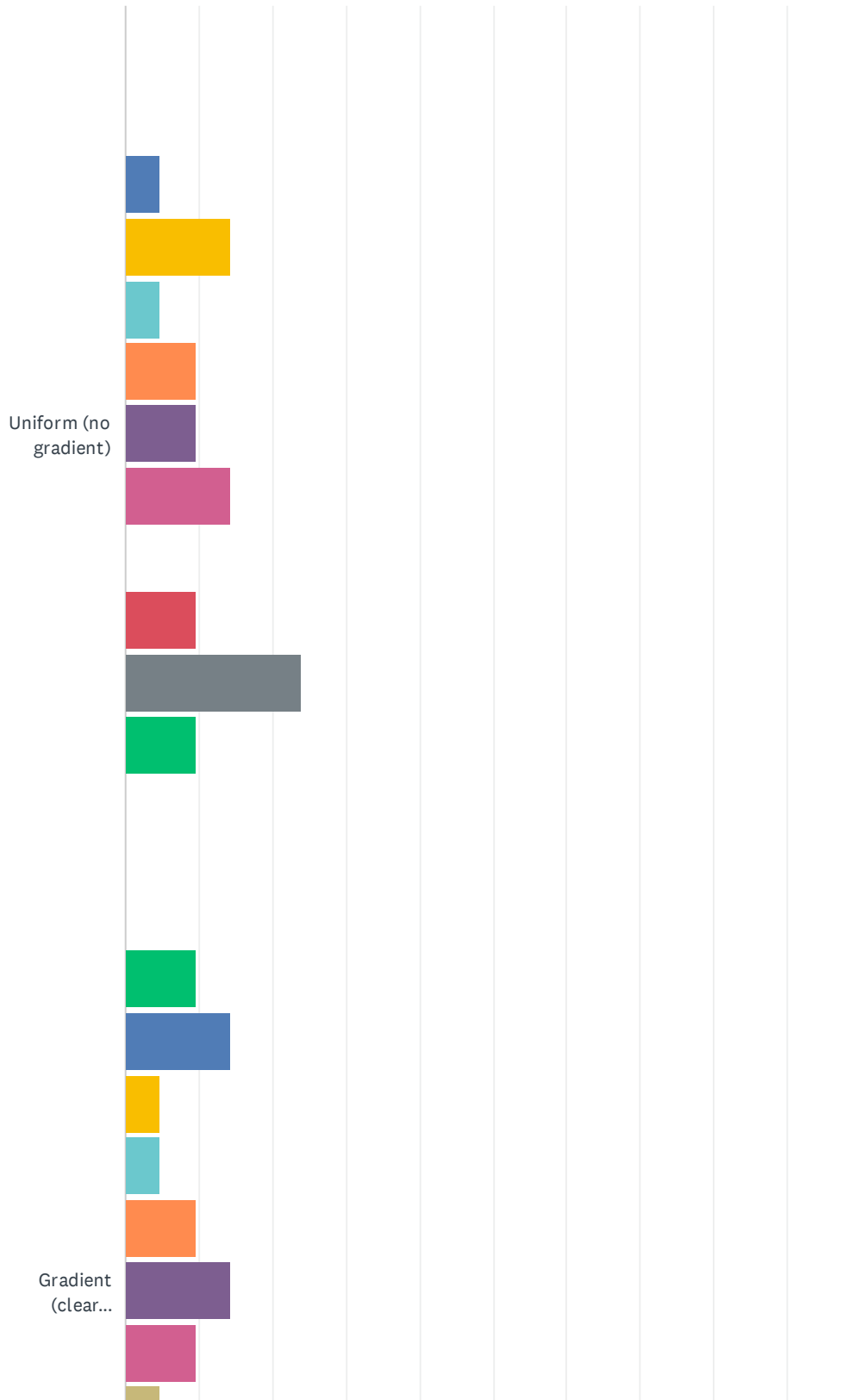


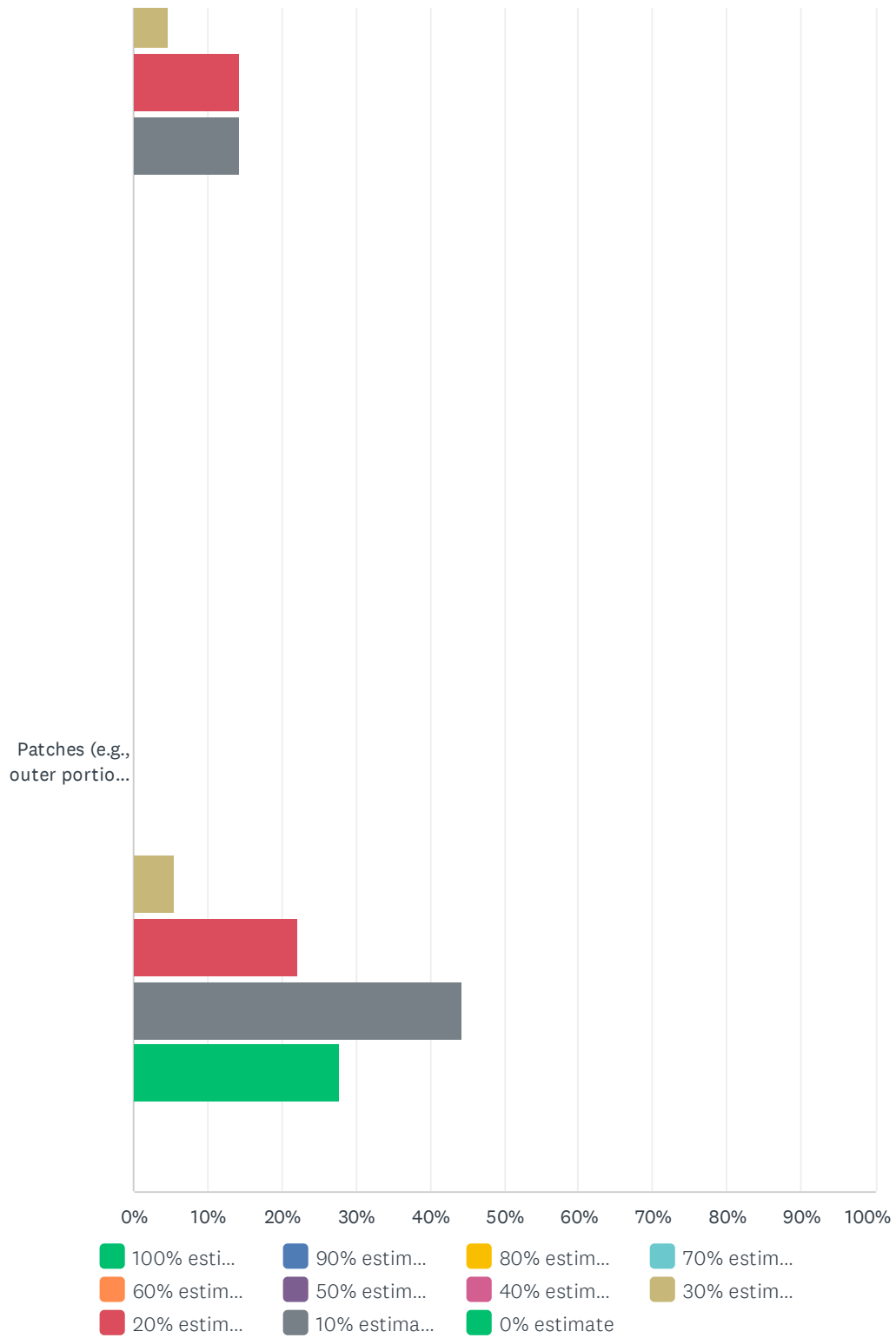
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	9.52% 2
No	90.48% 19
TOTAL	21

#	IF YES, WHAT WAS THE TOTAL ACREAGE AFFECTED? IF YOU ARE COMFORTABLE DOING SO, CAN YOU ESTIMATE THE APPROXIMATE ACREAGE PER INCIDENT?	DATE
1	150 acres (tobacco, cotton, soybean)	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	250 total acres	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	The total acreage reported to the Illinois Department of Agriculture as official pesticide misuse complaints in no way reflects the actual extent of off-target damage. Damage to Illinois soybean alone is measured in millions of acres since 2017. Dicamba fatigue is very real; people have grown tired of filing complaints and getting little to no satisfaction with the conclusions of the state investigation. Damage to perennial crops also is common, but seems to "take a back seat" to soybean damage. It's difficult to equate how many damaged acres of soybeans are comparable to a damaged peach orchard or grape vineyard. I'm not convinced we can arrive at an actual total acreage (even as an estimate) that accurately reflects the total extent of damage across the landscape.	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
4	This data would best be acquired from the Oklahoma department of agriculture.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
5	TDA would have this information	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
6	La Dept of Ag and Forestry is regulating agency for off target complaints and would have the official numbers.	8/23/2022 12:56 PM

# Q7 What percent of the time would you say that dicamba damage referenced in incidents fit into the following categories?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0





	100% ESTIMATE	90% ESTIMATE	80% ESTIMATE	70% ESTIMATE	60% ESTIMATE	50% ESTIMATE	40% ESTIMATE	30% ESTIMATE	20% ESTIMATE
Uniform (no gradient)	0.00% 0	4.76% 1	14.29% 3	4.76% 1	9.52% 2	9.52% 2	14.29% 3	0.00% 0	
Gradient (clear difference in damage from higher to lower severity that follows a pattern within the impacted area)	9.52% 2	14.29% 3	4.76% 1	4.76% 1	9.52% 2	14.29% 3	9.52% 2	4.76% 1	
Patches (e.g., outer portion of incident site undamaged but interior pockets of damage)	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.56% 1	

#	COMMENTS	DATE
1	The vast majority of my observations are for soybean fields. My 2017 estimates: 50% of damaged soybean with uniform symptoms across the entire field, 25% from actual physical spray drift, 25% from contaminated application equipment. My current estimates are reflected in the estimates submitted for question #7. Since the first season of trait commercialization, custom applicators have done an excellent job trying to keep the applied dicamba in place (i.e., greatly reduced physical drift) and thoroughly cleaning application equipment. It's rare to see physical drift or sprayer contamination patterns these days, but dicamba damage across the landscape persists.	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
2	Uniform symptomology is primarily due to sprayer or equipment contamination.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
3	We do experience clopyralid carryover from wheat and corn. This tends to show up on coarse, low OM soils.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
4	Incidents observed in 2022 included spray drift onto sweet potato from adjacent soybean field with gradient of symptomology and equal damage on entire field of Enlist soybean from contaminated herbicide tote.	8/23/2022 12:56 PM

## Q8 Can you estimate the number of acres of dicamba tolerant crops planted in your state? If so, please do.

Answered: 19 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	1.14 million cotton 100 thousand soybean	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	soybean - 98,000 acres cotton - 1,140,000 acres	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	2022: Four to five million acres.	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
4	approximately 1 million acres	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
5	In the Texas High Plains, where 3.5 million acres of cotton are grown, 80% of the cotton is DT	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
6	80,000	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
7	Rough estimate: ~40-50% of our soybean acres (generally fluctuates from 6 to 7.5 million total soybean acres depending on the year).	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
8	Almost 100% of soybean and cotton acres	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
9	60% state-wide; 80% in some areas	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
10	525,000 (nearly 100% of cotton and soybean acres)	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
11	I would estimate that 50 to 60 percent of soybean acres in Kentucky are dicamba tolerant	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
12	2 million acres of soybeans, 5.5 million acres of corn, 200,000 acres of wheat, 5 million acres of grass pastures	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
13	500,000 of DT soybean; 50,000 cotton	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
14	Approximately 1,000,000	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
15	About 30% of soybeans are Xtend or XtendFlex in Indiana in 2022	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
16	of the 3.5 million acres acres planted in the High Plains region of Texas, I would estimate that 75% is dicamba tolerant	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
17	Soybean ~ 98% Cotton ~ 90-95%	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
18	cotton - probably 85% soybean - probably 40% of the 5.3 million acres	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
19	1.6 million acres of soybean + 300 k acres of cotton = 1.9 million	8/15/2022 1:08 PM

## Q9 If possible, would you discuss an estimate of 2,4-D (Enlist) adoption in your state? Acres planted, or an estimate of the percent shift from dicamba tolerant to 2,4-D tolerant acres.

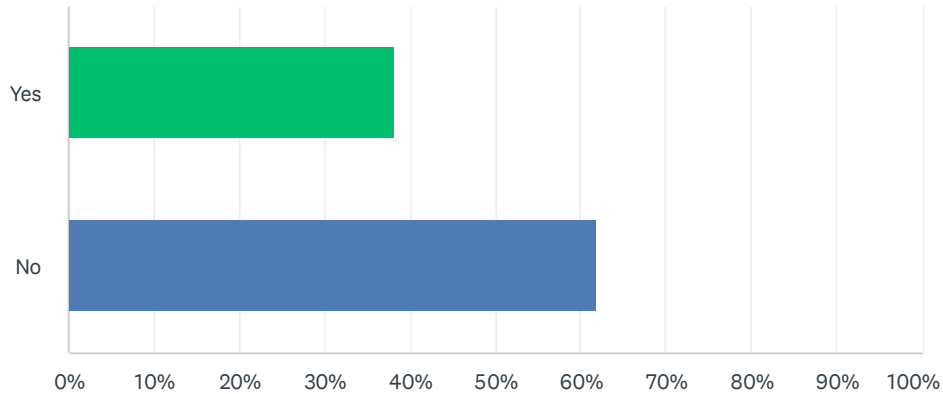
Answered: 21 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Cotton 60,000 acres Soybean 13,000	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	soybean - 13,000 acres cotton - 60,000 acres	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	50+%	8/26/2022 11:08 AM
4	2022: Increased to an estimated six million acres, which will continue to increase next season. Some Enlist acres will go back to XtendFlex in 2023 as defense against off-target dicamba movement	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
5	50,000+ acres each of cotton and soybean in Enlist technology. Cotton same to slightly up, soybean up from last year.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
6	Maybe 15% Enlist. I receive more 2,4-D off-target concerns than dicamba. Moving to Enlist cotton in my region would look like dicamba on soybean in the midwest	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
7	80,000	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
8	We have had very high adoption of Enlist acres since the commercial launch. I estimate we are at 40-50%. Note that we are likely 10% or less of non-Xtend/Enlist acres. I'm estimating a 50/50 split of Xtend/Enlist, but we could have more Enlist than Xtend in 2022.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
9	Rough estimate of 10-20%	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
10	It's difficult to estimate acreage, but there is a definite shift toward Enlist technology in some areas, particularly the southeast portion of the state (which is an important area for soybeans). In the western portions of the soybean producing regions, dicamba-resistant soybeans are a mo	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
11	Adoption of Enlist crops in SC in low. Growers prefer using the dicamba tolerant crops due to better adapted varieties available for our climate.	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
12	approximately 40% of soybean acres are estimate to be 2,4-D tolerant. Enlist trait adoption has increased over the last three growing seasons but wide spread dicamba damage, especially in 2021 has stunted the growth in adoption in my opinion due to growers who are reluctant to take the risk of injury despite their overall satisfaction with the Enlist technology.	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
13	70% of the soybean acres are Enlist. So about 3 million acres of Enlist soybeans in Indiana.	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
14	It seems as though Enlist bean acreage has replaced much of the Xtend bean acreage based on conversations with growers and the field signage locally.	8/22/2022 12:33 PM
15	Less than 20% of soybean acreage (total soybean acreage is 600,000 acres). I expect more next season.	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
16	Enlist cotton is approximately 20-25% of total cotton acreage in Louisiana. Maybe 5% of the acreage are Enlist soybean. Yields of Enlist cotton and soybean, particularly soybean, have not equaled Xtend/XtendFlex varieties in the past. However, variety trials indicate this is changing.	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
17	About 60% of soybeans planted in Indiana in 2022 were Enlist	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
18	In this region maybe 10% is planted to Enlist varieties but not all are sprayed with Enlist due to off target concerns. Growers like the varieties but are wary of sprayin gEnlist.	8/22/2022 10:14 AM
19	As percent of total crop acreage, <3%	8/22/2022 9:49 AM

20	Enlist is probably 55% of the 5.3 million acres in soybean	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
21	200,000 Enlist soybean acres and 30,000 acres of enlist cotton = 230,000 total	8/15/2022 1:08 PM

# Q10 Have you received any reports of weed resistance to dicamba in your state?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	38.10%	8
No	61.90%	13
TOTAL		21

#	IF SO, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS ON THE WEED SPECIES NOTED AND THE EXTENT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE, AND IN WHAT YEAR(S) YOU BECAME AWARE OF THE ISSUE.	DATE
1	Bobadilla, L.K., D.A. Giacomini, A.G. Hager, and P.J. Tranel. 2021. Characterization and inheritance of dicamba resistance in a multiple-resistant waterhemp ( <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> ) population from Illinois. <i>Weed Sci</i> 70:4–13.	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
2	I have had reports but no confirmation of Palmer amaranth ( <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> ) resistance starting at the end of year last year. In many cases the weeds were large which likely contributed to lack of control.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
3	Only one location confirmed - Palmer amaranth	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
4	We receive annual complaints of kochia and waterhemp that escape dicamba applications. I estimate 80% of complaints were applications to weeds taller than 3 inches. 20% of complaints in 2022 are of concern to me. I will not be surprised to confirm dicamba resistance in both weeds this winter.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
5	I was recently informed of a Palmer amaranth population in western KS that being monitored by a registrant. I have screened populations from central KS that have reduced sensitivity in the greenhouse, and have requests to screen several others.	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
6	Have had a few reports of dicamba failures on waterhemp and Palmer during the 2022 season. Further investigation of these incidents is ongoing, but no confirmed events yet. We did see an increase in overall complaints of escapes in fields receiving dicamba in 2022 as compared to past years. Most complaints were either on waterhemp or Palmer amaranth.	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
7	waterhemp, noted in a handful of fields, but spread will be rapid.	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
8	We had some grower fields where dicamba POST failed to control waterhemp. We are screening these populations for resistance in the greenhouse. Resistant:Susceptible ratios range from 1.5 to about 5X resistance	8/22/2022 10:41 AM



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9	Palmer amaranth 4 to 14X dicamba resistant in 4 counties in West Tennessee Waterhemp 4X dicamba resistant in 2 counties in Middle Tennessee	8/15/2022 1:08 PM
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## Q11 What steps are you recommending to growers who are facing dicamba-resistant weed populations? What is being done to eliminate resistant weed populations once detected?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	In general, integrated programs with diverse management approaches including cover crops, tillage, hand-weeding, and sound crop rotation practices all coupled with well thought out and timely herbicide programs. With our herbicide programs, we expect 5 to 7 herbicide MOA aimed at managing our most problematic pest.	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	In general for resistance management, we recommend other practices such as cover crops, tillage, crop rotation (peanut, field corn, specialty crops), hand-weeding.	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	Do everything possible to preclude seed production. We do not have a clear understanding of why the resistance evolved in this waterhemp population that actually is resistant to herbicides from six site-of-action groups. If we don't understand why/how this resistance evolved, it's precarious (to say the least) to attempt to formulate chemical control recommendations.	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
4	Preemergence herbicide programs and multiple modes of action. Hand weeding in some cases.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
5	diversity in weed management. Diversity in modes of action. Crop rotation	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
6	Enlist/2,4-D still seems to work on our populations of waterhemp that are tolerant to dicamba. Glufosinate is our main alternative for kochia. We do recommend crop rotation, etc...but those are the chemical alternatives for soybean.	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
7	Utilize residuals and follow-up applications for Liberty where allowed	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
8	Increase emphasis on PRE herbicide programs with 3 modes of action; Increase emphasis on non-chemical control (eg, cover crops when applicable)	8/23/2022 12:00 PM
9	MOA rotation, soil residuals, crop rotation.	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
10	No confirmed resistance to date. Any growers with complaints are being encouraged to invest in alternate technologies including layered residuals and glufosinate based postemergence applications.	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
11	Use other weed control tactics and herbicides, rotate to corn, hand pull, etc	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
12	Crop rotation, cover crops, Liberty, Enlist, harvest weed seed control	8/22/2022 11:20 AM
13	Use of residual herbicides and multiple modes of action, and physical weed removal (tillage or hand removal).	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
14	We encourage them to incorporate Integrated Weed Management Strategies such as layered residual herbicides, cover crops, row cultivation, hand-weeding escapes, and cleaning combines between fields, among other practices.	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
15	Recommend residual herbicides.	8/22/2022 9:49 AM
16	Over laying residual herbicides, Liberty use, Rotate to corn, use cover crops	8/15/2022 1:08 PM

## Q12 What mitigation ideas does your state have that EPA has not yet implemented?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 7

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Assuming you are back to off-target movement with this question then success begins with IN-PERSON FACE TO FACE trainings/interactions.	8/26/2022 2:35 PM
2	In-Person Auxin Training	8/26/2022 2:31 PM
3	Earlier application deadline (June 20), application temperature restriction (no application is actual or forecast air temperature exceeds 85 degrees)	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
4	None, however the state would support an extension of the date that applications can be made.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
5	annual mandate for dicamba AND 2,4-D on-target training	8/24/2022 11:14 AM
6	N/A	8/23/2022 8:59 PM
7	N/A	8/23/2022 12:56 PM
8	None outside of the current EPA labels.	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
9	Elimination of over the top applications of dicamba or a June 1 cut off date.	8/22/2022 9:45 PM
10	June 20th cutoff date.	8/22/2022 1:22 PM
11	None	8/22/2022 11:15 AM
12	The cutoff date is June 20th rather than June 30th	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
13	our state department of agriculture hasn't shared any ideas with me or shown any interest in that as far as I can tell	8/16/2022 9:49 PM
14	Be able to use irrigation 6 to 24 hours after application can greatly shut down dicamba volatilization	8/15/2022 1:08 PM

## Q13 Do you have anything else you would like to add?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 15

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	One question to pose to EPA: Whose environment are you actually protecting? It appears you are preparing to place atrazine square in the crosshairs to attempt to mitigate a problem that does not exist, yet the agency allows landscape-level damage from dicamba to continue year after year. University scientists have provided the data on dicamba volatility and movement that EPA requested, but it seems the agency simply goes on looking for more data. Perhaps the agency would find it helpful to review their own previous comment: "Specifically, this registration automatically expires on November 9, 2018, unless the EPA determines before that date that off-site incidents are not occurring at unacceptable frequencies or levels." In 2017, pesticide misuse complaints increased 4800% in Illinois alone. The increase was over 7000% in 2019. I'm curious if the agency can yet define what it considers "unacceptable frequencies or levels."	8/25/2022 10:09 AM
2	A large amount of dicamba goes out on other crops, fallow land, pastures, and turf in Oklahoma rather than on dicamba tolerant crops. The loss of this technology would be detrimental to growers in Oklahoma.	8/24/2022 7:30 PM
3	Most of the dicamba applications were made as preplant applications. Most farmers are not using dicamba as a postemergence application	8/24/2022 9:16 AM
4	No official incidences of dicamba injury on sensitive crops were reported in SC during 2022. Extension agents in the state have observed small areas of injury on soybean and cotton (<100 acres) that are adjacent to dicamba tolerant crops.	8/23/2022 9:43 AM
5	Tank contamination appears to be a bigger issue than we assumed in previous years.	8/22/2022 10:41 AM
6	dicamba is essential as part of an overall weed management program for Glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth. Liberty is less effective than in other regions.	8/22/2022 10:14 AM