



2017 Dicamba Survey Report

By July of 2017, the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (Department) began to receive many reports of possible herbicide damage in soybeans that was linked to alleged off target movement of the newly registered Dicamba products- XtendaMax (Monsanto), Engenia (BASF), and FeXapan (DuPont). These products are new to the market for 2017 and are labeled for post emergence applications on Dicamba Tolerant soybeans. Due to the number of reports we received, the Department set up an anonymous web based, survey to quantify the potential Dicamba herbicide damage in the state.

The data in this survey was reported anonymously and should be considered an approximation of the damage caused by Dicamba to sensitive crops. This report may or may not be an accurate reflection of the extent of herbicide damage experienced in 2017.

The results of the survey are as follows:

- The Department received 215 survey responses.
- 207 people reported that they experienced plant damage they believed was caused by Dicamba.
- Only 23 people indicated that they had verified Dicamba damage through plant tissue analysis.
- 3,623 fields were reported damaged.
- Approximately 163,204 acres were reported damaged.
- The most prevalent symptoms reported were leaf cupping, leaf curl, and crinkled leaves.
- Most people reported that they also experienced heat stress and severe drought conditions that may have stressed crops or exaggerated herbicide damage symptoms.
- 118 people indicated that they had damage to the entire field, while 112 people indicated that they only had damage to a portion of their field.
- Almost all reported damage was to non-dicamba tolerant soybeans, but there were also reports of damage to gardens, and ornamentals as well.



2017 Dicamba Survey Report

- Most of the comments indicated they believed the off target applications were caused by volatilization and in most cases the label was followed properly. Some believed the volatilization occurred several days after the application was made. The comments also indicated that most applications in April and May did not result in off target movement; most believed the damage was from applications in June and early July.
- Damage was reported in 28 different counties in North Dakota.
 - See geographic distribution map below.

